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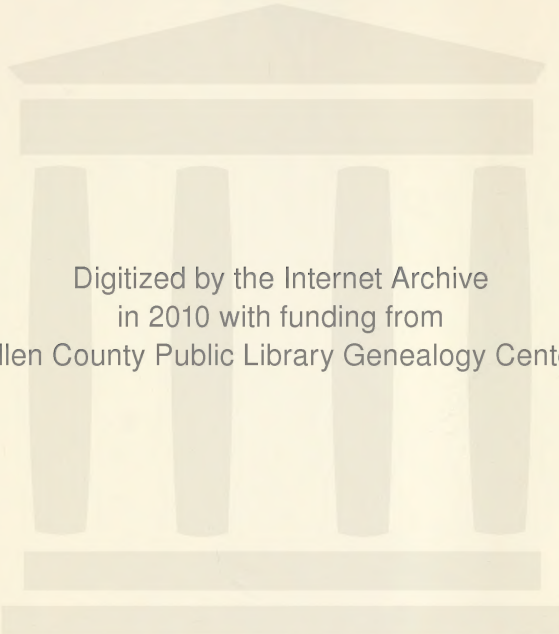
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THE
GENEALOGIST.

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF GENEALOGICAL, ANTIQUARIAN,
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HERALDIC RESEARCH.

New Series.

EDITED BY
WALFORD D. SELBY,

OF H.M. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

VOLUME I.

LONDON:

GEORGE BELL AND SONS,
YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1884.

PREFACE.

On the completion of the first volume of the New Series of THE GENEALOGIST, I have, before all things, to offer my sincere thanks to those kind friends who have so promptly come forward to assist me in my endeavour to maintain the high standard of excellence which this magazine had reached under the careful superintendence of its late Editor. Without such aid a publication of this kind must inevitably collapse; but, so far from material failing, my only trouble has been that the space at my disposal was altogether insufficient to meet the demands made upon it. I can only assure those who have, so good-naturedly, allowed their Communications to remain in my hands, that they shall all be dealt with in due course.

And whilst on the subject of Communications, I am reminded that, perhaps, a word or two should be said with reference to what, it is to be wished, their nature should be. As has already been stated elsewhere, it is proposed in the future to widen somewhat the scope of the magazine by the admission of original articles of an antiquarian or topographical character; but, as a general guide to contributors, I would say, that the contents of Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, or Bentley's *Excerpta Historica*, may be taken as indicating the class of material which is most suited to these pages. As it was remarked by the Editors of the

Collectanea so may I repeat : THE GENEALOGIST "is intended to be, not a mere temporary vehicle of amusement, but a permanent storehouse of authentic information, to which reference may hereafter confidently be made."

With this aim the Proprietors of THE GENEALOGIST decided on the publication of the laborious and exhaustive *New Peerage*, now making steady progress under the careful and painstaking editorship of "G.E.C."; which, without laying claim to infallibility, is a work that, when completed, must certainly prove of enduring value for referential purposes. With this object, too, in view, I stated at the outset of my editorship, that the Public Records—which all will acknowledge to be the largest producers of irrefutable evidence—would receive special attention in the New Series; and, in succeeding volumes, it is hoped that even more space may be allotted to this subject than was possible in the present issue. Beyond this, anything which tends to enlighten our ignorance with regard to original records or manuscript collections in public or private repositories, will at all times be sure of obtaining publicity in the pages of THE GENEALOGIST.

WALFORD D. SELBY.

September, 1884.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page	23, line 2,	for "Informal" read "Informa-"
"	58, " 8,	for "E. W. Walker" read "Sir W. Walker."
"	63, " 2 from bottom,	for "Pain" read "Paid."
"	86, " 2 " "	for "Dr. Davy" read "Mr. Davy."
"	106, last line,	for "connection" read "collection."
"	190, line 27,	for "made" read "taken."
"	197, " 4,	for "chonological" read "chronological."
"	262, under "Christopher Wren,"	for "Castlethoyre" read "Castlethorpe."

The Genealogist.

New Series.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the present number of this magazine a NEW SERIES is commenced. From the Preface to the seventh volume our readers will have learnt, with sincere regret, that THE GENEALOGIST, after a most successful career, extending over more than eight years, has at length lost the guiding hand of its founder and first editor. Dr. Marshall, having devoted the best portion of his life to the promotion of genealogical and heraldic studies, now finds that "more pressing claims than literary work" on his time and attention must be yielded to, and, as a result, the editorship he has so long and ably occupied has been reluctantly resigned.

This is neither the time nor place to review the labours of our learned predecessor; it may, however, not be inopportune to take at the present moment a rapid survey of some of the good work that has already been carried out in our pages under Dr. Marshall's editorial care. Our new subscribers will, at least, find the following classified list of the principal contents of THE GENEALOGIST worthy of attentive perusal; the first seven volumes include:—

ROLLS OF ARMS.—Atkinson's Roll. Guillim's Roll. The Camden Roll. The Segar Roll.
Reference List of Rolls of Arms.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.—Visitation of Northumberland, in 1615. Visitation of Derbyshire, in 1662-3. Visitation of Cambridgeshire, in 1634. Visitation of Lincolnshire, in 1562. Visitation of Berks, in 1664-6. Visitation of Lincolnshire, in 1592. Visitation of Buckingham, in 1566.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—Wexford. Sampford Brett. East Quantoxhead. Wollaton. Kyre Wyard. Hanley-William. Swindon. Trentham. Lilleshull Prestbury. Owthorpe. Shelsley Walsh. Neen Sollers. Great Witcombe. Cookhill. Cubberley. Shellesley Beauchamp. Longney. St. Peter's, Cheltenham. Secod. Acrise. Cathedral Cloisters, Oxford. Bickleigh. Road. Shire Newton. Criccieth. Roughton. Screveton. Marden. Sutton St. Michael. North Bradley. Idysleigh. Dowland.

GRANTS AND CONFIRMATIONS OF ARMS.—Penyston. Fox. Townsend. Robinson. Lane. Walpole. Lynn. Smithson. Richardson. Ames. Drake. Brown. Lofft. Lofft. Moseley. Ellerker. Rokely. Tudor. Farmer. Northey. Foley. Fursman. Clarke. Cater. Graves. Fletchers' Company. Strelley Stubbs. Smallshaw. Sanderson. Rylands. Parker. Greenhall. Dominick. Leigh. Lingard. Wood. Leyland. Orford. Holte. Davenport. Norcliffe. Davenport-Handley. Heyworth. Pearson. Hales-Lisle.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—Newtown Linford. Swithland. Dodington. Little Casterton. Barcombe. Middleton. Exhall with Wixford. All Saints, Evesham. Of the Rev. T. Norris. Welsbourne. Ditchingham. Ludlow. Allerton Mauleverer. Edith Weston. St. Peter's, Wolverhampton. Egton. West Quantoxhead. Darsham. Ratby. Trentham. Colston Bassett. Great Dunham. Collyweston. Randwick. Winteringham. Whitby. Holme on Spalding Moor. Harswell. Owthorpe. Hanley William. Kensing. Barford. St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Romford. Owsden. Tinwell. Inkberrow. Eastham. Troston. Kinlet. Radford. Lindon. Seend. Melksham. Werrington. Barnston. Seaton. White Waltham. Shottesbrooke. Sutton St. Nicholas. Morden. Whissendine. Idysleigh. Criccieth. Yayscynharn. Cornwood. Little Ouseburn.

PEDIGREES.—Walpole of Pinchbeck. Dodington of Dodington, &c. Twells. Myntes. Pitfield. Haslewood. Green of Dunsby. Rye of North Walsham. Marriott-Dodington of Horsington. Shank of Castlerig. Rasby. Johnson of Ascoughfee Hall. Wolley. Maudit. Elwes. Hawley. Beeston of Beeston. Lee. Toller of Billingsborough. Wykes. Newport of Hanley. Samborne. Brown. Nichollets of Eastham. Oldfield of Spalding. Micklethwait. Cooper of Gogar. Overbury. Bowdler. Hatch. Ogle of Pinchbeck. Cottell. Lynne of Southwick. Tyndale. Younghusband. Talbois. Udney of that Ilk. Willoughby. Rainsford. Kerr of Redden. Trafford of Dunston. Clarke. Dimock. Kent. Wood. Evington of Spalding. Ames. Kerr of Fernherst. Pigot of Melmorby. Gouldsmith. Ashton of Spalding. Howard. Field of Laceby. Gamlyn of Spalding. Bruce of Newtowne. Browne of Horbling. Townshend. Walpole. Sanderson. Colbeck. Lyttelton of Naunton. Carre of Cavers-Carre. Wodehouse. Willesbye of Spalding. Burden of Auchingarrich. Marshall of Finchingfield. Carre of Sleasford. Kerr of Gate-shaw. Robinson. Orby of Croyland Abbey. Cole of Co. Cork. Clere of Bickling. Wrightson. Wymberley of Pinchbeck. Marshall of Exeter. Willoughby of Parham. Methven of that Ilk. Maudit. Isaac of Westdowne. Codrington. Dallas of Budzet. De Braose. Whitefoord. Bennett of Hexworthy. Canning. Rylands of the Rylands. Rooke. Pelham. Sulyard of Wetherden. Wray. Davys. Thimbleby. Oldfield. Marshall of Urswick. Iingen. Douglas of Tilquihilly. Anderson. Macdonald. Brad-ford. Roberts of Willelsen. Julian. Castellan. Boissier. William Smith. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant. Grevis of Moseley Hall. Lisle-Taylor. Goodridge.

MISCELLANEA.—Will of Edward Hall the Chronicler. Additions to Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights. Notes on the Family of Box. Funeral Certificate of J. Marshall. Notes on Exhall with Wixford. Funeral Processions in Scotland. Wollaton and the Willoughby Monuments. The Thirlestane Murder. The Princess of Craon. Sir Thomas Northcliffe. Changes of Name. Fuller Wills. Funeral Certificates of Leveson Family. History of Elizabeth Blount. The Earldom of Mar. Book Plate of Anthony Stewart. Shenstone and Spencer. Additions to Le Neve's Knights. Isham Family Memoranda. Owthorpe and the Hutchinson Monuments. Milton. Minshull, and Gouldsmith. Doubtful Norfolk Pedigrees. Contest for Precedency. Margaret, Widow of Richard Gray, Earl of Kent. Burials of Soldiers at York in the Civil War. Sir Kenneth William Cumming, Barr. Register Transcripts at Worcester. Henry Vaughan the Silurist. Goodday Family. The Traffic in Baronetcies in the 17th Century. Court Rolls of the Manor of Mossbury. Kerr and Carr. Fortescue of Cookhill. Sir Anthony Keck. A List of Printed Grants of Arms. Disclaimers at Visitation of Kent, 1665. The Barons of Burford. Pedigrees from Visitation of Cambridgeshire, 1684. The Buckles of Banstead. Thomas de Sealers. Sir Richard Browne. Sir James Wilford, Knt. Blanche Audley. Dimock Family. William de Wrotham. Pope's Maternal Ancestry. Will of a Scottish Herald. The Cannings of Foxcott. Family of Whitefoord. The Mackays of Melness. Houston of that Ilk. Barony of Fitzwarine. De Braose Family. A Page of Clerical History. Sir Charles Howard of Merrow. Registers of Shoreham and Arms of Poole. Descendants of Jean Desaguliers. Family of Allen. Campbell of Lawers, co. Perth. Family of Hurst of Hurst. Field of Laceby and Ulceby. Descendants of Alice Lisle. Calendar of Lambeth Wills. Waifs and Strays from York. Notes from Chancery Suits. Sir Alexander Balliol of Cavers. Family of Kekewich. Family of Twells. Canterbury Wills. Pyper

of Launceston. Origin of the Foley Family. Prime of Huntingdon. Bruces of Culmahundie. Marriage Licences at Worcester. Joseph Lemuel Chester, D.C.L. The Runaway Match of Elizabeth Courtenay. Mr. J. Foster on the Return of Members of Parliament. Feet of Fines. Mr. J. Foster and the Lyon Office. The Case of Itunter. Ancestry of George Washington. The Fowlers of Hambleton. Murrays of Dollerie Mordaunt Family. Smart Pedigree. Cradock of Loughborough. The Name of Moutray. Mr. Hewlett on Scottish Peerages. The House of Arundel. Pedigrees of Derivative Coats of Arms. Mr. Foster as a Scottish Genealogist. The Scottish Nobility. St. Patrick's Cross. Bruce of Earlsall. Family of Twells. Calendar of Lambeth Administrations. General Wolfe at Culloden. Family of Newcomen. Faschin Family.

Such, then, having been the work of the past, we have now only to speak of the future. In the main, the lines laid down by Dr. Marshall will be strictly adhered to. It is proposed, however, to widen somewhat the scope of the magazine by throwing its pages open to original contributions of an antiquarian or topographical character. By this change it is hoped to add the charm of variety to the contents, and to increase thereby the number of our readers.

We shall also pay especial attention to the wide field of research offered by the Public Records. To the present day the vast repository in Fetter Lane, known as the Public Record Office, remains a realm of mystery even to the majority of those who should be most interested in the matter. It will, therefore, be one of our aims to show to those who care to study our pages that there is no real difficulty for any one to gain a fairly comprehensive view of the national archives. With this object, we shall furnish from time to time distinct articles on those classes of records which afford the best materials for the genealogist, topographer, and historical student. Specimens, too, of the numerous fine gentry and retinue rolls, ancient wills, deeds, inquisitions, surveys, rentals, inventories, state papers, and other interesting and out-of-the-way manuscripts to be found in the public collections will appear in our pages *in extenso*.

But the most important feature in the NEW ISSUE, and the one which many of our subscribers will doubtless esteem the most advantageous to their interests, is that the proprietors of THE GENEALOGIST have decided to increase its size, and to give thirty-two *extra* pages with the present and each future number, to be devoted to our *New Page* (which will include all the *extinct* and *dormant* as well as *extant* Peerages, and be compiled on a plan similar to the well-known *Synopsis of the*

Peerage edited by the late Sir Harris Nicolas); and as our subscription remains the same as formerly, it follows, that this most important and useful work will in reality be presented *gratis* to all our subscribers.

We venture to hope, therefore, that with this enlarged programme a liberal public will continue to support us, as in the past, in our earnest endeavour to maintain THE GENEALOGIST as a leading authority on all matters appertaining to genealogical, antiquarian, topographical, and heraldic research.

EDITOR.



The Genealogist.

THE
VISITATION OF BERKSHIRE,
BY

William Harbey, Clarenceux King of Arms,
Anno 8 Eliz., A.D. 1566.
(Harl. MS., 5867.)

Edited by WALTER C. METCALFE, F.S.A.

NOTE.—To facilitate reference, the pedigrees are arranged alphabetically, matches are printed in *italics*, and notes are given in parentheses.

THE BOROUGH OF ABINGDON.

ARMS: *Vert, a cross patonce between four crosses pattée Or.*

These are the Armes apperteynyng and belonging to the Mayor, Bayllyffs and Burgesses of the Towne and Boroughe of Abendon in the Countie of Berks, and at this my p'sent vysytac'on, was Jeames Fysher, *Mayor*, Robert, Erle of Leyceter, Knighte of the most honorable order of the Garter, M^r of her maiesties horse and one of her highnes' p'vy Council, *High Stewarde* of the saide Towne and Boroughe of Abendon; John Yate, Esquire, *Recorder*; Rycharde Mayott, Rycharde Smythe, Humfrey Bostoke, Thomas Orpwode and William Braunche, *Burgesses* and late Mayors; John Fysher and Leonell Bostocke, *Bayllyffs*; John Mayo, *Chamblayne*, and John Pudsey, *Town Clarke*. In wytnes whereof, &c.

ANNESLEY of Maidenhead.

ARMS: *Paly of six Argent and Azure, over all a bend Gules, a mullet for difference; impaling: Argent two bars Azure, over all an eagle with two heads displayed Gules (Speke).*

CREST: *A moor's head in profile couped Sable, wreathed about the temples Argent and Azure.*

THOMAS ANNESLEY of Annesley, co. Nott., Esq., mar., da. to William Pecke of Maydenhed, co. Berks., and by her had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son.

HENRY ANNESLEY of Maydenhed, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Dorothe*, da. to *John Kempe* of Twyknarn, co. Midd., and by her hath issue,—EDMONDE, his eldest son; Johan, mar. to ... *Atkynson*; Muryell; and Cescellie.

EDMONDE ANNESLEY of Maydenhed, Gent., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. *Margarett*, da. to *Sir Thomas Speke* of Witt Lakinton, co. Som't, Kt., and by her hath issue,—Henrye, his eldest son; Francis, second son; Elizabeth; and Anne.

BERINGTON of Streatley.

ARMS : *Sable, three hounds courant in pale Argent, collared Gules; a mullet for difference.*

ROBERT BERINGTON of Hereford Este, co. Heref., Gent., mar. ..., da. to ... *Barton* of Webeley, co. Heref., Gent., and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir; John, second son; and WILLIAM, third son.

WILLIAM BERINGTON of Readinge, co. Berks., Gent., third son to Robert, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Richard Lane* of Chowlseye, co. Berks., and by her hath issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; Walter, second son; and Christopher, third son; Alyce, mar. to *Rycharde Bullock* of Arberfelde, co. Berks., Esq.; Marye, mar. to *Thomas Bucklande* of Readinge, Yeoman.

THOMAS BERINGTON of Streteley, co. Berks., Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Johan*, da. to *Richard Wyer* of Readinge, Yeoman, and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant; Margaret; Alyce; Elizabeth; Jane; Anne; Katherin; Marye; and Bridgett, all unmar.

BLAGRAVE of Bulmarsh Court in Sunning.

RAUFFE BLAGRAVE of ..., co. Staff., Gent., mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue,—Rycharde, his eldest son; and ROBERT, second son.

ROBERT BLAGRAVE of London, Gent., second son to Raufe, mar. *Anne*, da. to ... *Pyke* of ..., co. Sowtherie (Surrey), Gent., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN BLAGRAVE of Bulm'sh Courte in Sonnyng, co. Berks., Gent., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Anne*, da. to *Sir Anthonge Hungerforde* of Downe Amney, co. Wilts, (Glouc.), Kt., and by her hath issue,—Anthony (see the Visitation of 1664-6, p. 14), his eldest son and heir apparant; John, second son; Edward, third son; and Alexander (see the same Visitation, p. 14), fourth son; and Dorothe, unmar.

BOOTH of Reading.

ARMS : *Argent, a tun Gules between three bears' heads erased and erect Sable; impaling the quarterly coat of Bullock.*

ROBERT BOWTHE of Sawlowferrye, co. Derby, Esq., mar. the da. of ..., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son, died sans issue; and ROGER, second son.

ROGER BOWTHE of Sawlowferrye, Esq., second son to Robert and heir

to John, mar. *Margarett*, da. of ..., and by her had issue, —JOHN, his eldest son and heir; Roger and Charles, died both sans issue.

JOHN BOWTHE of Sawlowferrye, Esq., eldest son and heir to Roger, Grone Porter to Queen Elizabeth, mar. ..., da. and one of the heirs of *Thomas Fawcbye* of Readinge, co. Berks., and by her hath issue, —CHARLES, his eldest son and heir.

CHARLES BOWTHE of Barkham, co. Berks., Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Ayce*, da. to *Robert Woodcoke* of Shynnyngfelde (Shinfield), co. Wilts, Esq., and by her hath issue, —FRANCIS, his eldest son and heir; Jane, mar. to *William Norborne* of Wyndesore; Agnes, mar. to *Rycharde Knighte* of Readinge.

FRANCIS BOWTHE of Readinge, Gent., eldest son and heir to Charles mar. *Dorothe*, da. to *Thomas Bullocke* of Arberfelde, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue, —Thomas, his eldest son and heir; Charles (see the Visitation of 1664-6, p. 15), second son; and Agnes; after, the said Francis mar. to his second wife, *Elizabeth*, da. to ..., *Hatche* of White Waltham, co. Berks., Yeoman, and by her hath issue, —John; and Richard.

BULLOCK of Arborfield.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules, a chevron Argent between three bulls' heads cabossed of the second horned Or*; 2, *Azure, a lion passant gardant Argent, ducally crowned Or, between two bars gemelles of the second*; 3, *Sable, a falcon Argent, beaked and legged Or* (Yeadinge); impaling Berington.

CREST: *Five Lochaber axes, handles Or, blades Azure, bound with a scarf Gules.*

THOMAS BULLOCKE of Arberfelde, co. Berks, Esq., mar. *Alyce*, da. and sole heir of *William Yeaulinge* of Yeadinge, co. Midd., Esq., and by her had issue, —ROBERT, his eldest son.

ROBERT BULLOCKE of Arberfelde, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue, —GILBERT, his eldest son.

GILBERT BULLOCKE of Arberfelde, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Margaret*, da. to *William Morryce* of Braye, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue, —THOMAS, his eldest son; Christopher, second son; Alyce, mar. to *William Spencer*; Anne, mar. to *Olyver Oglander* of the Isle of Wight; Ayce, firstly mar. to *Christopher Bellingham*, and after to *Robert Verney* in co. Buck.; Elianor, mar. to *Rycharde Garrett* of Shynnyngfelde, co. Berks.

THOMAS BULLOCKE of Arberfelde, Esq., eldest son and heir to Gilbert, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *John Kingsmill*, one of the Justices of the Com'on Place, in co. South'ton, Esq., and by her hath issue, —RYCHARDE, his eldest son; Thomas, second son; GEORGE, third son; WILLIAM, fourth son; and GILBERT, fifth son; *Margarett*, mar. to *John Malthouse* of Lynfelde, co. Berks; *Dorothe*, mar. to *Francis Bowthe* of Readinge, co. Berks., Gent.; Eleanor, mar. to ... *Sejre* of Readinge; Margerye, mar. and died sans issue; Alyce, mar. to *Thomas Noke* of Shinfelde, co. Berks.

RYCHARDE BULLOCKE of Arberfelde, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *William Berington* of Readinge, Gent., and by her hath issue, —Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparent; Rycharde,

second son ; William, third son ; Edward, fourth son ; and Robert, fifth son ; Elizabeth and Bridgett, both unmar.

GEORGE BULLOCKE of Uckfelde, co. Berks., Esq., third son to Thomas, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *John Butler* of Readinge, and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son ; Edward, second son ; and Bridgett.

WILLIAM BULLOCKE of Stratfelde Mortymer, co. Berks., Gent., fourth son to Thomas, mar. to his first wife, *Johan*, da. to *Mathew Alrichte* of Hurst, co., Berks., Yeoman, and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant ; after, the said William mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *John Lane* of Stratton (*sic*) Mortymer, Yeoman, and by her hath issue,—George, second son.

GILBERT BULLOCKE of Stratfelde Mortymer, Gent., fifth son to Thomas, mar. first *Phellippe*, da. to *Thomas Elyott* of Bray, co. Berks., and by her hath issue,—Rycharde, his eldest son and heir apparant ; after, the said Gilbert mar. to his second wife, *Julyan*, da. to ..., *Parker* of Cobham, co. Southerie (*Surrey*), Gent., and by her hath issue,—Gilbert, second son ; Henry, third son ; and Benjamyn, fourth son.

BURYE of Culham, co. Oxon.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Vert, a cross crosslet Or* ; 2 and 3, *Argent, a bugle horn between three trefoils slipped Sable* (Pinchpoie).

EDMONDE BURYE of Hampton Poyle, co. Oxford, Esq., mar. *Jane*, da. and heir to ... *Pynchepole* of Wynryche (Windrush), co. Glouc., Esq., and by her had issue,—James, his eldest son and heir ; WILLIAM, second son ; Thomas, third son ; and Awdryan, a Preiste.

WILLIAM BURYE of Culnaham, co. Oxon, Esq., second son to Edmonde, mar. to his first wife, *Christian*, da. to *Thomas Wyllkenson*, Alderman and Shryve of London, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir ; Thomas ; and Edward ; *Blaunche*, mar. to *John Abell* of London, merchant ; *Alyce*, mar. to *Edmonde Knyghtley*, second son to Sir Valantyn Knyghtley of Fawsley, co. Northampton, Kt. ; Katherine, mar. to *William Burlace* of Marlowe, co. Buck., Gent. ; after, the said William mar. to his second wife, *Christian*, da. to ... *Bustarde* of Aderburye, co. Oxon., Gent., and died sans issue.

JOHN BURYE of Culnaham, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Thomas Stajforde* of Bradfelde, co. Buck., Esq., and as yet hath no issue.

CATER of Uffington.

ARMS : *Ermine, on a pile Gules a lion passant Or* ; impaling : *Or, on a fess couped Gules between three cocks proper a garb Argent* (Morris).

JOHN CATER of Letcombe Regis, co. Berks., Gent., mar. *Margaret*, da. of *John Awdlett* of Woburne, co. Buck., Esq., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir ; Margery, mar. to *William Hyle* of Denchworth, co. Berks., Esq. ; Anne, mar. to *William Batton* of Alton, co. Wilts, Esq.

WILLIAM CATER of Uffington, co. Berks., Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Dorothe*, da. to *Thomas Hooe* of Hooe, co. Hertf., Esq., and

by her hath issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir ; Thomas, second son ; Dorothe, died sans issue.

WILLIAM CATER, of Uffington, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Alyce*, da. of *Thomas Morrys* (Mores) of Coxwell Magna, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Francis, his eldest son and heir apparant ; Anne and Marye.

CHOKe of Abingdon.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules, three bars wavy Argent* ; 2, *Argent, crusily three fleurs-de-lis Azure* (Geyton) ; 3, *Argent, a chevron Sable between three lions dormant Gules* (Coventry, sic, but ? Lyons).

JOHN CHOKe of Longe Ashton, co. Som'set, Esq., mar. and had issue, —RYCHARDE, his eldest son.

SIR RICHARD CHOKe of Longe Ashton, Kt., one of the Justices of the Com'on Place, eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Jane*, da. to *William Pavye* of Brystowe, Esq., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son ; RYCHARDE (see below), second son ; William, third son ; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Saintmaure* ; Jane, mar. to *Sir Christopher Wroughton* of Brodehenton, co. Wilts, Kt.

JOHN CHOKe of Longe Ashton, Esq., eldest son and heir to Sir Rycharde, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Sir John Wroughton* of Brodehenton, Kt., and by her had issue,—Sir John Choke, Kt., his eldest son ; and ALEXANDER, second son ; dyvers dyed sans issue.

ALEXANDER CHOKe of Westburye, co. Som'set, Esq., second son to John, mar. *Cescellie*, da. and one of the heirs of ... *Gayton* (Geyton) of Clevedon, co. Som'set, Gent., and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son and heir ; RYCHARDE, second son ; Francis, third son ; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Leche* of Westburye, Gent.

RYCHARDE CHOKe of Avington, co. Berk., Esq., second son to Alexander, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *William Bowltinge* of Sutton, co. Som., and by her hath issue,—Alexander, his eldest son and heir apparant : Francis, second son ; William, third son ; Rycharde, fourth son ; Elizabeth ; Frances ; and Grace.

This Pedegre dothe shewe how nere kynne Frauncis Choke of Avington ys unto Rychard Choke nowe of Avington Esquire.

RYCHARDE CHOKe of Avington, second son to Sir Rycharde, Kt., and Justice of the Com'on Place, mar. *Alyce*, da. and heir to *Robert Coventre* of Avington, Esq., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN CHOKe, son and heir to Rycharde, mar. *Agnes*, da. to *Thomas Neirboroughe*, and had issue,—FRANCIS, his eldest son ; Henry, second son ; John, third son ; Edmonde, fourth son ; and William, fifth son ; Amye ; Anne ; Margerie.

FRANCIS CHOKe of Avington, Esq., eldest son and heir to John mar. *Katherin*, youngest da. to *Sir Edward Darrell* of Lyttlecott, co. Wilts, Kt., and died sans issue.

COUPER of Bray.

ARMS: *Azure, a saltire Or, on a chief of the second two chevrons couched dexter and sinister Vert.*

CREST: *On a wheat sheaf a pelican vulning herself proper.*

JOHN COUPER of Tetworthe, co. Hunt., and of the parish of Overton, co. Beds., mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM COUPER of Boveney, co. Bucks., Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Dorothe*, da. to *Rycharde Hyll* of Dorney, co. Bucks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—SYLVESTER, his eldest son; Francis, second son; Anthonye, third son; and William, fourth son; Marye, mar. to ... *Gardynner* of the Temple in London, Gent.

SYLVESTER COUPER of Bray, co. Berks., Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Marge*, da. to *John Norrys* of Bray, Esq., and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son and heir apparent; Norrys, second son; Francis, third son; Mary and Elizabeth, not yet mar.

DE LA HYDE of Brimpton.

ARMS: *Barry of six Argent and Gules, a bend Sable.*

JOHN DE LA HYDE of Brynton, co. Berks., Gent., mar. and had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son and heir; John, second son.

HENRY DE LA HYDE of the same place and co., Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Margarett*, da. to ... *Peache* of Marleboroughe, co. Wilts, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir; Rycharde, second son; Elizabeth, mar. to *Thomas Kyrrye* of Newberye.

JOHN DE LA HYDE of Brynton, Gent., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Rycharde Alyfe* of Skeres, co. South'ton, Yeoman, and by her hath issue,—John, his eldest son and heir apparent; Henry, second son; Thomas, third son; Wynefryde and Margaret, both unmar.

ESSEX of Lamborne.

ARMS: Quarterly of 6, 1 and 6, *Azure, a chevron Ermine, cotised Or, between three eagles displayed Argent*; 2, *Sable, a chevron Or between three crescents Ermine* (Babthorpe); 3, *Argent, on a chief Or three fleurs-de-lis Gules* (Rogers); 4, *Argent, a fess Sable a chief Gules* (Cockburne); 5, *Ermine, a chief per pale indented Or and Gules* (Shotisbroke).

WILLIAM ESSEX of Wandowne Grene, co. (Hertford), Under Treasurer of Englande, mar. ..., da. of ... *Marrouce* of Stepbone Heath, co. Midd., Esq., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; Anne; and Elizabeth.

THOMAS ESSEX of Wandowne Grene, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and heir to *William Babthorpe* of Elston, co. Leic. (? Lanc.), Esq., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir; Katherin, mar. to *John Halcotte* of Bereolt, co. Berks., Esq.

WILLIAM ESSEX of Lamborne, co. Berks., Kt., eldest son and heir to

Thomas, mar. Dame *Elizabeth*, da. and sole heir of *Thomas Rogers* of Benham, co. Berks., Esq., and also heir to *John Shotisbroke* of Beckett, Esq., and the said Sir William and Dame Elizabeth his wife had issue,—*THOMAS*, his eldest son and heir.

Sir *THOMAS ESSEX* of Lamborne, Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir William, mar. *Margarett*, second da. to Sir William, Lord *Saundes*, Chamb'leine to Kinge Henrye the Eighth, and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son, died, his father living, sans issue; *THOMAS*, son and heir; *EDMONDE*, second son; *HUMFREY*, third son; George, fourth son; and Edward, fifth son; Elizabeth, mar. to Sir *Edward Darrell* of Lyttlecotte, co. Wilts, Kt.; Alyce, mar. to *William Hyde* of Denchworthe, co. Berks., Esq.; Mary, mar. to *Edwarde Feteplace* of Pusey, co. Berks., Gent.; Anne, mar. to *Edwarde Butts* of ..., Gent.; Margerye, mar. to *Anthonye Dysney* of ..., co. Linc., Gent.

THOMAS ESSEX of Lamborne, Esq., son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Jane*, da. to *Robert Browne* of Walcott, co. Northamp., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant; Scipio, second son; Edward, third son; William, fourth son; Robert, fifth son; Isabel; Jane; and Alyce, all unmar.

EDMONDE ESSEX of Lamborne, Esq., second son to Sir Thomas, mar. *Dorothe*, da. to *Edmonde Powell* of Sandforde, co. Oxon., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Edmonde, his eldest son and heir apparant; Thomas, second son.

HUMFREY ESSEX of Lamborne, Gent., third son to Sir Thomas, mar. *Lucey*, da. to *Robert Browne* of Walcott, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Humfrey, his eldest son and heir apparant; William, second son; Lucey; and Elizabeth, both unmar.

EVERARD of Aston Tirrold.

ARMS: *Gules, on a fess engrailed Or between three estoiles Argent as many mullets pierced of the field.*

CRÊST: *A moor's head couped at the shoulders proper on the head a long cap barry-wavy of eight azure and sable turned up Or.*

THOMAS EVERARDE of Readinge, co. Berks., Gent., mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue,—*THOMAS*, his eldest son and heir; *Margarett*, first mar. to *Stephen Carwoode* of Ockyngham, co. Berks., secondly to *Rychard Stafferton* of Arberfelde, co. Berks., Esq., and thirdly to *Marmaduke Beake* of Whyte Knights, co. Berks., Esq.

THOMAS EVERARDE of Readinge, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Margarett*, da. to *Francis* (? Thomas) *Morryce* of Great Coxwell, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—*THOMAS*, his eldest son and heir.

THOMAS EVERARDE of Aston Tirrold, co. Berks., Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Dorothe*, da. to *James Yate* of Buckland, co. Berks., and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant; and Frances, a da., unmar.

EYSTON of East Hendred.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1, *Sable, three lions rampant Or* ; 2, *Argent, a chevron Gules between three choughs Sable, beaked and legged Or* (Stowe) ; 3, *Gules, three arches Argent, capped and based Or* (Arches) ; 4, *Ermine, a lion rampant Gules, ducally crowned Or* (Turbervile) ; impaling Yate.

An escocheon of these 4 cotes in collers per Wm. Harvy, Clarencieux King of Armes 1566, with his hand at it, as alsoe with the matche of Yate ; it was confirmed to that John that married with Yate.

JOHN EYSTON of Esthenreth, co. Berks., Esq., mar. *Isabell*, da. and heir of *John Stowe* of Burford, co. Oxon., Esq., and of *Mawde* his wife, da. and heir of *Rauelin Arches* of Esthenreth, Esq., son and heir of John Arches, son and heir of William Arches, son and heir of William Arches and of *Amyce* his wife, da. and heir of *Rycharde Turberrylle* of Esthenreth, Esq., and the said John Eyston and Isabell his wife had issue,—WILLIAM, their eldest son.

WILLIAM EYSTON of Esthenreth, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir.

THOMAS EYSTON of Esthenreth, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Robert Hyle* of Esthenreth, Esq., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir ; William, second son ; Francis, third son ; Rycharde, fourth son ; Edward, fifth son ; Margaret, unmar ; Elizabeth, mar. to *Thomas Bryan* of Coggs, co. Oxon.

JOHN EYSTON of Esthenreth, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Mawde*, da. to *Humfrey Tyrrell* of Warley, co. Essex, Esq., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir ; Thomas, second son ; Robert, third son ; William, fourth son ; Francis, fifth son ; Anne, mar. to *Arthur Ashefelde* of Shipton, co. Oxon., Gent.

JOHN EYSTON of Esthenreth, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Jane*, da. to *John Yate*, of Lyforde, co. Berks., Esq., and widow of *Olyrer Wellysborne* of West Hanney, co. Berks., Esq., and by her at the wrytinge hereof had no issue. (See the Visitation of 1664-6, p. 32.)

FETTIPLACE of North Denchworth.

ARMS : *Gules, two chevrons Argent* ; impaling Essex, quartering Babthorp, Rogers, Cockburne, and Shotisbroke.

CREST : *A griffin's head erased Vert, beaked Gules.*

PETER FETEPLACE of North Denchworthe, co. Berks., Esq., mar. *Margaret*, da. to ..., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son ; Jane, mar. to *Robert Manfild* of Amerdenashe, co. Buck., Gent., and had issue,—William, Robert, and Jane ; Amyce, second da., mar. to *Walter Phetoplace* of Buckland, co. Berks., and had issue,—John and Agnes.

JOHN FETEPLACE of the said place and co., Esq., eldest son and heir to Peter, mar. *Margaret*, da. and one of the heirs of *John Denford* of Lambourne, co. Berks., Gent., and by her had issue,—PHELLIPPE, his eldest son and heir.

PHELLIPPE FETEPLACE of North Denchworthe, Esq., eldest son and

heir to John, mar. *Jane*, da. to *John Yate* of Cherney in the said co., and by her hath issue,—ANTHONYE, his eldest son and heir; William, second son; Jeames, third son; and Thomas, fourth son; Elizabeth, mar. to *William Feteplace* of Maydencotte in the said co.

ANTHONYE FETEPLACE of North Denchworthe, Esq., eldest son and heir to Phellippe, mar. *Brydgett*, da. of *Robert Skerne* of London, Fishmonger, and by her hath issue,—EDWARDE, his eldest son and heir; John, second son; George, third son; Thomas, fourth son; William, fifth son; Anne, mar. to *Richard Cove* of Malmesburye, co. Wilts; Margaret, mar. to *Rycharde Hungerforde* of ..., co. Wilts, Esq.; Elianor, unmar.

EDWARDE FETEPLACE of North Denchworthe, Esq., eldest son and heir to Anthonye, mar. *Marye*, da. of *Sir Thomas Esser* of Becketi, co. Berks., Kt., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, and Margaret.

FETTIPLACE of Kentwood.

ARMS and CREST: Fettiplace.

RYCHARDE FETTIPLACE of Maydencott, co. Berks., Esq., son and heir to ... Feteplace, mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her hath issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir.

WILLIAM FETEPLACE of Maydencotte, Esq., eldest son and heir to Rycharde, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Phellippe Feteplace* of Pusey, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—NYCHOLAS, his eldest son and heir; Phellippe, second son; Humfrey, third son; Reignolde, fourth son; and William, fifth son; Jane, mar. to *Rycharde Parson* of Chowlsey, co. Berks., Yeoman; Frances, mar. to *William Butler* of Blewberye, co. Berks., Yeoman; and Katherine, unmar.

NYCHOLAS FETEPLACE of Kentwoode, co. Berks., Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Elizabeth*, late wife of *Stephen Wayes* of Kynburye, co. Berks., and da. to *Rycharde Plotte* of Blewberye, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Anne, his only da.

FORSTER of Aldermaston.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1, *Sable, a chevron engrailed between three arrows Argent*; 2, *Argent, on a chief Gules two bucks' heads cabossed Or* (Popham); 3, *Gules, two lions passant gardant in pale Argent, gorged Azure* (Delamere); 4, *Or, a bend fasilly Sable*.

CREST: A hind's head Gules, ducally gorged and ringed Or.

HUMFREY FORSTER of Harpeden, co. Oxon., Esq., mar. *Alice*, da. to *Thomas Stoner* of Stoner, co. Oxon., Esq., and by her had issue,—HUMFREY, his eldest son.

HUMFREY FORSTER of Harpeden, Esq., eldest son and heir to Humfrey, mar. the fourth da. and one of the heirs of *Sir Stephen Popham* of Farington Popham, co. South'ton, Kt., and by her had issue,—GEORGE, his eldest son.

SIR GEORGE FORSTER of Aldermaston, co. Berks., eldest son and heir to Humfrey, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and sole heir to *John Delamere*, son and heir to *Sir Thomas Delamere* of Aldermaston, Kt., and by her had issue,—HUMFREY, his eldest son; Thomas, second son; Anthonye, third son;

Gyles, fourth son ; John, fifth son ; Arthure, sixth son ; and Charles, seventh son ; Anne ; Elizabeth ; and Dorothe.

Sir HUMFREY FORSTER of Aldermaston, Kt., eldest son and heir to Sir George, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Sir William Sandes*, Kt., Lord Sandes of the Vyne, co. South'ton, and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir ; Elizabeth, mar. to *George Coverte* of .., co. Sussex, Esq. ; Margaret, second da., mar. to *Anthony Elmes* of Bowlehay, co. Oxon., Esq. ; Anne, third da., mar. to *Edmonde Brymsdon* of New Inn in London, Gent.

WILLIAM FORSTER of Aldermaston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Sir Humfrey, mar. *Jane*, da. to *Sir Anthonye Hungerforde* of Downe Abbey, co. Glouc., Kt., and by her hath issue,—Humfrey, his eldest son and heir apparent ; William, second son ; John, third son ; Walter, fourth son ; Edmonde, fifth son ; George, sixth son ; and Rycharde, seventh son ; Dorothe ; Elianor ; and Jane, all three unmar.

GARMOND of Clewer.

ARMS : Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules, an escarbuncle Vert* ; 2 and 3, *Or, a bend between two fleurs-de-lis Sable*.

CREST : *A lion's paw erased and erect Gules, holding an escarbuncle Or*.

NYCHOLAS GARMONDE of Cleworthe, co. Berks., Gent., mar. and had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir ; John, second son.

WILLIAM GARMONDE of Cleworthe, Gent., eldest son and heir to Nycholas, mar. ..., and had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN GARMONDE of Cleworthe, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. ..., and had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son.

THOMAS GARWOODE of Cleworthe, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. ..., and had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir ; Rycharde, second son ; and Andrewe, third son.

JOHN GARMONDE of Cleworthe, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *Robert Clamber* of Braye, co. Berks., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir ; Rycharde, second son ; John, third son ; Margaret, mar. ..., to *Robert Noke* of Braye ; Johan, mar. to *Thomas Hall* of the Greate Parke in Wyndesore ; Alyce, mar. to *Sylvester Hylton* of Cookeham, co. Berks., Gent.

THOMAS GARMONDE of Cleworthe, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Edythe*, widow to *William Brownsoppe* of Braye, Esq., and da. to *Rycharde Hyll* of Dornaye, co. Berks., Esq., sometyne Comptrowler of the Custom-house, and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant.

GAYER of Foxley.

OTYS GAYER of Gayer, co. Cornw., a second brother, mar. ..., and had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN GAYER of Knaresboroughe, co. York., Gent., son and heir to Oty, mar. and had issue,—Robert, his eldest son, died sans issue ; Thomas, a Preiste, second son ; and JOHN, third son.

JOHN GAYER of Knaresboroughe, Gent., son and heir to John, mar. ...

and had issue,—Robert, his eldest son, a Preiste; and WILLIAM, second son.

WILLIAM GAYER of Knaresboroughe, Gent., second son and heir to John, mar. *Agnes*, da. of *Rycharde Dervlore* of Knaresboroughe, and by her hath issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir; John, second son; after, the said William mar. to his second wife ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue,—Thomas, third son; John, fourth son; and Henry, fifth son.

ROBERT GAYER of Foxley, co. Berks., Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. to his first wife, *Dennys*, da. to ..., *Pope*, in co. Kent, and by her had no issue; after, the said Robert mar. to his second wife, *Ursula*, da. to *John Babham* of Cowkham, co. Berks., Gent., and by her hath issue,—George, his eldest son; John, second son; and Joyce, a da.

GUNTER of Kintbury.

ARMS and CREST as in the Visitation of 1664-6, p. 42.

JOHN GUNTER of Kynburye, co. Berk., Gent., mar. ..., the da. of ... and by her had issue,—G EFFREY, his eldest son; Walter, second son.

GEFFREY GUNTER of Mylton, co. Wilts., Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Agnes*, da. of *Symonde Yate* of Highworth, co. Wilts., Gent., and by her hath issue,—Symonde, his eldest son; Edward, second son; JOHN, third son; Johan, mar. to *John Helyar* of Fackombe, co. South'ton; Elizabeth, mar. to *Robert Hitchman* of Kempsforde, co. Glouc.; Ellyn, unmar.

JOHN GUNTER of Kynburye, Gent., third son to Geffrey, mar. *Alyce*, da. to ... *Kebberhite* of Blewberye, co. Berk., and by her hath issue,—Charles, his eldest son and heir apparant; Edward, second son; Dorothe; and Marye.

HILDESLEY of Benham and Brimpton.

ARMS: Or, two bars gemelles Sable, in chief three pellets.

WILLIAM HILDESLEY of Benam, co. Berks., Gent., mar. *Anne*, da. to ... *Bradburye* of ..., co. Hertf., Gent., and by her had issue,—Edward, his eldest son and heir; JOHN, second son; and GEORGE, third son; Alyce, mar. to *John Kente* of Sylchester, co. South'ton, Yeoman; Christian, a nonne at Amesburye.

JOHN HILDESLEY of Benam, Gent., second son to William, mar. *Johan*, da. to *John Rafe* of Marswoode, co. Dorset, Yeoman of the Longe Bowes to King Henrye the Eighth, and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son; John, second son; Anne, mar. to *John Kente* of Hungerforde, co. Wilts.; Johan, mar. ..., and had no issue; Alyce, mar. to *Thomas Bachellor* of Kingesclere, co. South'ton; Margaret, unmar.

GEORGE HILDESLEY of Brympton, co. Berks., Gent., third son to William, mar. *Margerye*, da. to *Morrye Aburye* of Wollhampton, co. Berks., Yeoman, and by her hath issue,—John, his eldest son and heir apparant; and John, second son; Johan, mar. to *John Palmer* of Wollhampton; Dorothe, mar. to *Olyver Freborne* of Brympton; Margaret; Anne; Alyce; and Christian, all unmar.

HINTON of Bourton.

ARMS: *Per fess indented Argent and Sable six fleurs-de-lis counterchanged; impaling Yate.*

THOMAS HYNTON of Stanes Wyke, co. Berks., Gent., mar. *Johan*, da. to *Thomas Franklin* of Bynolde, co. Wilts., Gent., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; RICHARD, second son.

THOMAS HYNTON of Esteotte, co. Wilts., Gent., eldest son and heir to John (*sic*) aforsaide, mar. *Anne*, da. to *John Goddarde* of Uppenham, co. Wilts., Gent., and by her hath issue,—Anthonye, his eldest son and heir; Robert, second son; William, third son; and Thomas, fourth son; Elizabeth, mar. to *Henrye Maje* of Broughton, co. Wilts; Johan and Dorothe, unmar.

RYCHARDE HYNTON of Bourton, co. Berks., Gent., second son to John, mar. *Jane*, da. to *John Goddarde* of Uppenham, Gent., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir; after, the said Rycharde mar. to his second wife, *Fryswithe*, da. to *Olyver Wellysborne* of West Hanney, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, second son; and Thomas, third son; Margaret, mar. to *John Drane* of Salysburye, co. Wilts.; Suzan and Anne unmar.

JOHN HYNTON of Bourton, Gent., eldest son and heir to Rycharde, mar. *Katherine*, da. to *Thomas Yate* of Lyforde, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant; John, second son; Francis, third son; Katherin and Anne, both unmar.

HOLLOWAY of Maidenhead.

ARMS: *Gules, a fess Argent, cotised Or, between three crescents of the second.*

GILBERT HOLLOWAYE of Maydenhatche, co. Berks., Gent., mar. and had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son.

THOMAS HOLLOWAYE of Maydenhatche, Gent., eldest son and heir to Gilbert, mar. and had issue,—ALEXANDER, his eldest son.

ALEXANDER HOLLOWAYE of Maydenhatche, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of ... *Thorne* of ..., in co. Berks., Gent., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; Gilbert, second son; Edward, third son; and Hewghe, fourth son.

JOHN HOLLOWAY of Maydenhatche, Gent., eldest son and heir to Alexander, mar. ..., da. to *John Clarke* of Basseldon, co. Berks., Gent., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN HOLLOWAYE of Maydenhatche, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Ellyn*, da. to *Rycharde Tylstone* of Hucklesle Green, co. Chester, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant; John, second son; Walter, third son; William, fourth son; Mawde; Ellin; Johan; Anne; Elizabeth; Mary; and Suzan, all unmar.

HULSE of Sutton Courteney.

ARMS: Quarterly of 6, 1, *Argent, two piles Sable from the chief to the base not joined in point*; 2, *Ermine, on a fess Sable a castle triple-towered Argent* (Hyll); 3, *Argent, on a bend Sable three chess-rooks of the field* (Bunbury); 4, *Argent, an eagle with two*

heads displayed, over all a chevron Gules, charged with three roses of the field (Humfreyston); 5, *Argent, three hawks' lures Sable* (Brunse? Bromwich); 6, *Per saltire Ermine and Gules* (Restwold); impaling Yate.

SIR HEWGHE HULS of ..., Kt., and Lord Cheife Justice of the Comon Place, mar. *Margerye*, da. of ..., and by her had issue,—Sir John Huls, his eldest son, died sans issue; THOMAS, second son; Andrew, third son, Doctor of the Lawes, Deane of Powles, Archedecon of Rychmonde, P'bende of Yorke and P'bende in Lyncolne, Chauncellor of Salysburye and ther bur. in the Southe Syde of the Church; William, fourth son, Lord of St. Johanes; and JOHN, fifth son.

THOMAS HULS of ..., co. ..., Esq., second son and heir to Sir Hewghe, mar. *Margerye*, of ..., and by her had issue,—a da., mar. to *William Troutbecke*, Kt.

JOHN HULS of Whytechurche, co. Salop, Esq., fifth son to Sir Hewghe, mar. *Johan*, da. and heir of *William Hyll* of Buntingsdale, co. Salop, Esq., and of *Alyce*, his wife, sister and heir to *Rycharde de Bumb-burye*, which William was son and heir to *Rycharde Hyll* and of *Margarett* his wife, da. to *Thomas Calverall*, which *Rycharde* was son and heir to *Phellipe Hyll* and of *Margarett* his wife, sister to *Gryffythe Warren*: whych John Huls and Jane had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM HULS of Sutton Courtenay, co. Berks., Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Agnes*, da. and heir of *Rycharde Humfreyston* of Humfreyston, co. Salop, Esq., and of *Rose* his wife, da. and heir of *Rycharde Brunse* of Sutton Courtenay, son and heir to *Rycharde Brunse* and of *Julyan* his wife, cousin and heir to *Thomas Restwolde* of Mongewell, co. Oxon., Esq.; which William Huls and Agnes his wife had issue,—ANDREWE, his eldest son and heir.

ANDREWE HULLS of Sutton Courteney, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Jane*, da. to *John Rythe* of Totford, co. Southamp., Gent., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; John, second son; Jane, mar. to *William Whytby* in co. Line.; *Margarett*, mar. to *John Harford* of Coventrye; *Johan*, unmar.; *Malyn*, mar. to *Jeames Yate* of Stanlake, co. Oxon.

THOMAS HULS of Sutton Courteney, Esq., eldest son and heir to Andrewe, mar. *Dorothe*, da. to *Thomas Yate* of Lyforde, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Suzan and Marye, living.

HYDE of Letcombe.

ARMS:—Quarterly, 1 and 4 (Hyde), *a crescent for difference*; 2 (Lovingcott), 3 (Cater), impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, *Azure, a lion rampant Argent, supporting a wivern erect Or, winged Vert* (Dawntesey); 2 and 3, *Argent, a chevron between three Lapwings (?) Sable, within a bordure engrailed of the second*.

HEWGHE HYDE of Lettcombe, co. Berks., Gent., fourth son living to William, mar. *Brylgett*, da. to *John Dawntesey* of East Lavington, co. Wilts., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Francis, his eldest son and heir apparant, and Cescellie, both unmar.

HYDE of Long Wittenham.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules, two chevrons Argent, on the first an Ermine spot*; 2 and 3, *Argent, a goat's head erased Sable between three cocks Gules*; impaling: *Sable, a fess Ermine between three horses courant Argent* (Lovingcott).

OLIVER HYDE of Denchworthe, co. Berks., Esq. (son and heir to John), mar. (*Anne*), da. (and heir) of *Thomas Lovingcott* of Lovedaye in Elmyngton (? Emmington), in co. Oxon., Esq., and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son and heir; THOMAS, second son; and John Hyde, third son. [See next Pedigree.]

THOMAS HYDE of Culliam, co. Oxon., Gent., second son to Oliver, mar. *Elizabeth*, late wife to *Rychard Hopkins* of Abendon, and da. to *Henrye Wylls* of Abendon, Yeoman, and by her hath issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; William, second son; Gylbert, third, and Olyver, fourth son.

THOMAS HYDE of Long Wyttenham, co. Berks., Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *John Stampe* of Chowlsey, co. Berks., Gent., and by her hath issue,—Sybbell, his onelie daughter.

HYDE of South Denchworth.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Hyde; 2, Lovingcott; 3, Cater.

CREST: *A lion's head erased Or.*

JOHN HYDE of Sowthe Denchworthe, co. Berks., Esq., mar. the da. of ..., and by her hath issue,—OLYVER, his eldest son; and Thomas, second son.

OLYVER HYDE of Sowthe Denchworthe, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Anne*, da. and heir of *Thomas Lovingcotte* of Lovedaye in Elmyngton (? Emmington), co. Oxon., Esq., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir; Thomas, second son; and John, third son; Margaret, mar. to ... *Langston* of Cosford (Caversfield or Causfield), co. Buck., Esq.; Alyce, mar. to *John Yate* of Lyforde, co. Berks., Esq.; Anne, mar. to *Thomas Lyons* of Euborne, co. Berks., Esq.

WILLIAM HYDE of Sowthe Denchworthe, Esq., eldest son and heir to Olyver, mar. *Margerye*, da. to *John Cater* of Letcombe, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir; Olyver, second son, died sans issue; Thomas, third son; John, fourth son; HEWGHE (see Hyde of Letcombe), fifth son; Peter, sixth son; and Anthonye, seventh son; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Odingsells* of Longe Ichington, co. Warw., Esq.; Marye, mar. to *John Erndley* of Bysshoppe Cannynge, co. Wilts., Esq.; Anne, mar. to *George Woodcocke* of Shinfelde, co. Berks., Esq.; Margaret, mar. to *Thomas Moore* of Shirvilde, co. South'ton, Esq.; Ciscellie, mar. to *William Donyell* of St. Margaret's beside Marleborough, co. Wilts., Esq.; and Jane, mar. to *Arthure Bydlecombe* of Wolverd, co. Warw.

WILLIAM HYDE of Sowthe Denchworthe, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *Sir Thomas Essex* of Lamborne, co. Berks., Kt., and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son and heir; Arthure, second son; Edward, third son; Thomas, fourth son; and Francis, fifth son; Margaret; Margerye; Anne, mar. to *John Morrys*, son and heir to *James Morrys* of Lyttle Farington, co. Berks; Mary and Katherin, unmar.

(To be continued.)

SACRAMENTAL TOKEN-BOOKS AT ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

Communicated by WILLIAM RENDLE, F.R.C.S.,

Author of "Old Southwark and its People."

At St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, there is a considerable number of common looking books, some foot or more long by five or six inches wide, which appear as if extemporized for a chandler's shop; some with paper covers ragged enough, some altogether without. These are token-books, containing names of persons above the age of sixteen, and naming also the courts, streets, and alleys in which they lived, and the number of leaden tokens taken by each, which are to be delivered up when the holder takes the Sacrament; all persons above sixteen being, as it were, compelled to do so. These books are for the whole parish, two or three for each year; one, that is, for each district of the parish: STREET SIDE, that part south from London Bridge, and extending into by-ways each side, right and left; THE CLINK, the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, extending from St. Saviour's Church or Dock to about the Falcon and Gravel Lane; in the Clink were Rochester House, Winchester House, the Clink prison, the principal loose houses, which had been a prominent part of the business of this neighbourhood for hundreds of years, the Bear-gardens and the play-houses, all of the Bankside; THE LIBERTY OF PARIS GARDEN, now Christ Church parish, comprising some other loose places, Holland's Leaguer among the rest, Bear Gardens, and a play-house or two, &c.

I think these books, some of which have, one time or another, been lost, torn, or purloined, are of unquestionable value. They range from about 1587 to 1646, or thereabout. They contain names of actors, writers, friends or "fellows" of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, the Fletchers, Edward Alleyn, Philip Henslow, and others scarcely less noted. These interesting old books and scraps of books merit, indeed demand to be taken in hand and bound up, with a few blank leaves at beginning and end for some useful remarks; this done, they would be more readily recognized as of surpassing interest.

In one is mentioned the Globe play-house, yet in its palmyest days, with the names here and there given of many who acted and wrote for that and other play-houses. I should like much to know if any other parish in the kingdom has among its musty old treasures anything like these token-books; if so, I have not heard of them.

Before 1540, we have, among our wardens' accounts, notice of

money allowed by Riche, the Commissioner at the Dissolution, an item of three shillings, "leaden tokens for easter."

In 1610, and at numerous other times, are noted the numbers of tokens for the year; in this one, 4800, each one implying a taker of the Sacrament and a payment of twopence or threepence. Considering the value then of money, the very respectable sum of £60 was received and generally distributed to the poor; this £60 meaning perhaps £600 of present value. In one year, 1610 to 1620, the receipt for tokens was £60 out of the gross amount of income, £333 6s. 11d.

The law in 1581, and generally about that time, was very hard upon people who did not take the Sacrament. A penalty for not coming to church was, for one month, £20; and later on, a fine of twelve pence each time—for the use of the poor. In 1585, power was given to three persons—one of them a bishop—to punish absentees. In 1593, any one over sixteen absent might be imprisoned, culminating, in the case of the preternaturally obstinate, in death as felons.

It was the duty of the wardens to visit house by house and distribute the proper number of tokens, a leaden token with some impress on it—a sacramental cup and a text, perhaps—to each person of the proper age, such person to attend at the Sacrament, or give satisfactory reason why not.

Cardinal Pole, armed with a Papal Bull, in 1552, attempted a "reconciliation" of the people of England to the papal authority; and this giving and taking of tokens, and of recording names and residences, formed a very convenient method of ascertaining who were or were not reconciled. In his 8th Section of instructions is this question: "Does every parish priest give the names and surnames of all parishioners who on a certain day are reconciled and absolved?" Pole took counsel with Bishop Gardiner at Winchester House as to the proceedings, so that the Southwark people were in the very thick of it. The Bishop was in the Commission held at the same house to press on this reconciliation, and in the cases of Hooper, Rogers, and others, we see what came of it.

I cannot find, before Pole's time, that any of these registers or token-books in which the names and addresses of all responsible people were taken with a view to the Sacrament were regularly kept.

The book for 1628 is headed, "Names of the Communicants, and tokens delivered within the Liberty of the Clink in the parish of St. Saviour's"; 1630, "The names of the Communicants within the libertie of the Clink in y^e pⁱsh of St. Saviour's, to whom tokens are delivered." 1606, the wardens declare their duties; and among the rest, that it takes them four or five days yearly to cast tokens, to deliver them, and to take down the number of

communicants. They gathered tithes and delivered tokens to not less than 1442 "howsholds," and they show charges connected with this duty—*e.g.*,

				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	It., for a moakle for toakens	...	...	1	6
1601.	It., for a mould	...	...	1	0
	It., for casting the tokens	...	...	3	4
1613.	It., Quire of paper to make the token-book	...	...	4	4
	It., writing the Borough-side token-book	...	...	3	4
	It., writing the Bankside token-book	...	...	4	0
1613.	Tokens brought in:—				
	22 Mar.	...	105		
	29 "	...	222		
	2 April	...	60		
	3 "	...	68		
	5 "	...	536		
	12 "	...	448		
	19 "	...	300		
			<hr/>		
			1739		

1593. A year's bill for sacramental wine:—

	3 March,	4 Q ^{ts} Muscadell.	
	6 "	14 Gall. 3 Qts. at 3s., and 1d. for bread	
1594.	30 "	13 Galls.	and 1d. for bread
	27 April	13 Galls.	
	19 May	12 Galls. 3 Qts.	
	5 July	11 Galls. 2 Qts.	
	1 Sept.	5 Qts.	and 1d. for bread
	6 Oct.	3 Qts.	
	5 Dec.	5 Qts.	
	5 Jan.	3 Pottle and a Qt.	
	2 Feb.	5 Qts.	

Summa—£11 1s. 0d.

I mean it not lightly, but I really fancy that Shakespeare must have seen this very small, mean scrap of paper; and the thought is forced upon me, when I see gallons and quarts of muscadell—that is, sack—and a "penny for bread" so oddly repeated, that, with this ringing in his ears, he wrote: "O, monstrous! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack."

"Item, sack, 2 gallons, 5s. 8d.

"Item, bread, a halfpenny."

Our wardens' charge and that in *Henry IV* are much the same. There have been in old time, and later, scandalous statements about, that people "indulged" upon the sacramental wine; and this true bill implies almost as much—14 galls. 3 qts., on the 6th March, and 1d. for bread. The play of *Henry IV* was written about this time, or soon after.

Some very significant remarks appear, as if by the way, in

these books, probably an expression of zeal over and above mere duty on the part of the wardens, *e.g.*, "Walter Trotter, an anabaptist, no token last year"; "John Crawford, a Brownist," showing the ground of his absence; "Edward Mathew, a very badd husband, and cometh not to the Communion," showing how one thing leads to another; "Mr. Swetman knows who paid no token"; "John Yeatman, in the Close, a recusant"; many of this class are about, and they very much affect the Close, where the Montagues live; 1589, "Mrs. Symonds, Mr. Doctor Symonds' wife, presented for not komynge to the Comunyn"; "Edward Fytan hath refused to come to the Comunyon I offered, &c. he will not come."

1638, Samuel Hyland, afterwards one of Cromwell's parliament, M.P. for Southwark; he and his wife are presented by the wardens for not coming to the Sacrament.

1593-4. Things are very loose: "223 howsholds of the libertie of the Clyncke and of old Parysshe garden, that hath not received the sacrament, as by the token-book appereth."

Sometimes the wardens go round the parish during service, as if to whip up the absentees for church; it being part of their set duty to do so. In this way they present people found at the public house, at work, or what not, instead of at church, *e.g.*, "3 drinking at servis tyme and using hard speeches." People were then, as always, very wilful on the point of being driven to their religion, and often did, without drinking, use hard speeches about it.

1600 is a most interesting year. The Globe play-house is now finished, and the first performances, *Henry the 5th* and *Every Man out of his Humour*, before the people. I will therefore choose this year's token-book as a specimen, showing the names of courts, alleys, rents, &c., and a selection of names of people taking tokens. Wishing to show as many names of players and the like, who appear in the token-books, I do not, as to this, confine myself to 1600. The courts and alleys, with some few exceptions, follow east to west.

The text, as in the MS., is given below in Roman characters; the words in *italics* are my additions, and the figures denote—except where the year is evidently meant—the number of tokens for each place or person.

TOKEN-BOOK FOR THE CLINK.

From the Bell—*i.e.*, of *Bankside near the Clink prison*, 17 persons have tokens; among them, Philip Henslow, 7; Edward Allen; (1609) Philip Henslowe, Esq.; widow Ingle; east side of the Bank.

From the Clinke—the prison, 16 token holders. *Darisons*, often named, are the keepers, continuously many years.

Widow Newton's Rents—10.

Drewe's Rents—11.

Mr. Newton's 6 tenements—10,

From the Parke—entrance to *Bishop of Winchester's Park*.

Hilles his Rents—23. *Alexander Cooke, Thomas Wadsworth, Robert Gough, Edward Benfield.*

Mr. Brandes Rents—22. *Edward Benfield, Globe Alley; Thomas Wadsworth; Sir Matthew Brand of Moulsey, owner, as he likewise was of the Globe site.*

Maid Lane—45. *A widow Decker here. Black Boy Alley, 1630, William Lilly; the William Lilly, Astrologer, married at St. George's, Southwark, 1627, would be now aged about 28.*

Hunt's Rents—*Lawrence Fletcher, 1605-6-7, near the playhouse, i.e., the Globe. John Henslow, near the playhouse.*

The Vine.

The Hether ende of the Banke—20. *John Myllett, somewhere about here, had a house next to the Globe in 1613? "My house in the Bankside," Taylor the Water Poet.*

Norman's Rents—17.

Elephant or Oliphant Alley—17. *Thomas Doggett, who has two wives.*

Awsten's Rents—15.

Three Tuns Alley—5.

Horse Shoe Alley—31. *Robert Gough, Rich. Jones, Robert Downton, John Lowen, Augustine Phillippes.*

Bradshaw's Rents—6. *Augustine Phillippes.*

Stockden's Rents—7.

Bull Head Alley—9.

Rose Alley—9. *Rose Rents. Henslowe's Diary, p. 264.*

Rose and Crown Alley—19. *Jacob Meade et ux., Richard and Katherine, servants, 4.*

Tighton's Rents—8.

Taylor's Rents—5.

Addison's Rents—13. *John Fletcher here; hereabouts, close to the Bear-garden, William Shakespeare, says Malone (Inquiry), "probably from 1596 to 1608."*

Spencer's Rents—5. *Gabriel Spencer killed by Ben Jonson; a widow Spencer here.*

Garland's Rents—8.

Mr. Pockett's Rents—12.

Bore's Head Alley—38. *Wm. Benfield, widow Fletcher, widow Mabb. Tenants at the Bore's Head.—Henslowe's Diary, p. 265-6.*

Scott's Rents—7.

Cardinall's Hatte—8.

Benfield's Rents—*Francis Marlow et ux.; Maid Lane, many Marlowes about.*

Pike Yard—*Robert Pollard.*

Moyses Alley—21.

Selbye's Rents—9.

Pockett's Rents—8.

Mason's Stayres—16. *A widow Marlowe here.*

Mr. Russell's Rents—"Russell's rents now Henslowe's."—*Henslowe's Diary, p. 265.*

Mowle Strand—4.

Oare's Rents—31. *Mr. Jubey.—Diary, p. 265.*

The North side—29.

Clark's Allye—33. *Ambrose Phillippes.*

The end of the Bankside—2.

Extreme East of the Clink.

Rochester House—15. *John Shanke, Rochester Yard.*

Winchester House—2. *Sir Edw Dyer, 10; Mr. Shepherd, 8. Eleanore the king's sister, daughter of King John, and her husband, Simon de Montfort, here in 1239. Sir Kenelm Digby, Colonel Lilburne, and many another, this for a time (c. 1642) being a place of detention. At other times before it was the great palace and town house of the Bishops of Winchester.*

THE PARIS GARDEN TOKEN-BOOK, 1600.

Awsten's Rents—22. *The Ladye Clarke, 10. The Ladye Clarke, Mr. Wm. Austen; domestics—Mary Swift, Dorothy Staples, Mary Lovell; in all 10 tokens. Austen's gorgeous and eccentric tomb is at St. Saviour's.*

Bryce's Rents—24.

Near the Play-house; *this implies the Paris Garden play-house, or Swan. John Lowen et ux., Jeane Lowen and others, Mr. Doctor Gilbourne, Mistris Leeke, John Lowen, Robert Nashe, Peter Heminges, Mr. John Lowyn, widow Phillippes, Mrs. Leake, John Henslowe, William Kemp, i.e., some are repeated.*

Copped Halle—9. *Francis Langley, 6.*

Frith's Rents—10. *John Lowen, Henry Leeke, John Henslow, Wm. Sly.*

The Upper Ground from the Mille—5.

Parish Garden Lane—26. *Leading to the Swan play-house.*

Soare's Rents—11.

Mr. Iremonger's Rents—5.

Platt's Rents—19.

The Ladie Judith Platte's rents.

Sampson's Rents—18.

Walker's Rents—9.

Allman's Rents—8.

Boddam's Rents—16, *but 19 names.*

Samson's Rents—19. *Holy Ghost Stairs.*

Pigeon Stayres—33.

Wrench's Rents—16. *Thomas Pope.*

Blamer's Rents—14. *Thomas Pope.*

Mosyer's Rents—4. *Palmer's Rents, "the musitian."*

Mr. Langley's New Rents—23. *"Near the play-house," i.e., the Swan; William Kemp, Thomas Pope, Joseph Taylor. "Francis Langley buried in the Church July 9, 1602."*

BOROUGH OR STREET SIDE TOKEN-BOOK. 1600.

The east side.

Chequer Alley—23.

Ship Alley—5.

Shipp Yard—19.

Swan Alley—94. *The increasing use of these old inn yards as residences is remarkable.*

Christopher Yard—27.

Horse Head Alley—45.

Axe Yard—22. *Mr. Marshall, the originator of Christ Church parish. Mrs. Newcomen of the schools, i.e., 17th century.*

The west side.

From the Bell toward Waverlye House—13. *Site of the Chaucer inn, "The Tabard faite by the Belle." The Tabard opposite a little north.*

Fishmonger's Alley—55.

Saynte's Alley—30.

Church Yard Allye—32.

On the Street Side—33.

Waverley House—77. *Formerly the town house of the Abbot of Waverley; afterwards site for Allen's Alms-houses, with Cure's College next to it.*

Wilson's Rents—7.

Fowle Lane—24.

New Rents. *Here is a John Langlye taking 11 tokens.*

The Green Dragon—43. 1369, inn or hostel of the Cobhams, and here, 1732, was the town post from Southwark to the suburbs, collecting, receiving, conveying and delivering letters and parcels; Green Dragon Court.

Within Cheyne Gate—30. *Through this issued the martyrs to death by fire; and here lodged Tunstall, Bishop of London.*

The Close—45. *At first the Close was the Priory Cloisters, granted at the dissolution to the Brownes or Montagues. Montague House became a noted popish refuge, known familiarly as "Little Rome." Always about here, seeking refuge in regularly constituted sanctuary, or as residents, are noted names: Lord and Lady Montague, many priests, a "Peter le Piper," down for 10 tokens, Cure, Overmans, Bromfields, Randall Manwaring and others.*

Pepper Alley—24. *At the entrance the remains of Sir Thomas Wytt were in part gibbeted, 1554.*

The west side of the street—40.

Dubber's Allye—27.

The Three Crowns—33. *Overman's soap house was here circa 1640.*

The Counter Lane—5. *Here was the prison called The Counter until 1676. Some alleys, the names of which I have missed, but on the Bunkside, show the following:—Hathaway, Richard Machyn, Thomas Dowton, Wm. Borne, Robert Browne, Edw. Jube, Richard Allen, Thomas Howard, Robert Gough, Thomas Pope, Alexander Cooke, Wm. Egleston, Joseph Taylor, John Shank, &c., &c.*

THE RAVISHMENT OF SIR JOHN ELIOT'S SON.

The following extract from the Patent Rolls of 9 Charles I. may possess features of sufficient interest to the historical and genealogical inquirer to justify its publication at length. The death of Sir John Eliot in the Tower of London, in November 1632, during his unjust imprisonment accompanied by increasingly harsh restrictions, and prolonged in spite of all his friends' efforts to move the King, is history too familiar even to the 'general reader' to need restatement or re-embellishment. The personal history of the patriot has been recently treated with careful elaboration by Mr. John Forster in his admirable 'Life of Sir John Eliot,' whilst Professor Gardiner has exhaustively handled the whole period with such critical acumen, in rigorous dependence on authentic documents, that it would hardly seem possible to throw fresh light on a subject so *exploité*. Yet, in respect of some particular points, the following Royal Pardon furnishes us with the means of correcting former errors, and of exhibiting a picture

of the social customs of that age which the serious historian may well pass by.

The date usually assigned for Eliot's death is Tuesday Nov. 27, 1632, the fact being that he died during the night of November 27/28, and really 'on Wednesdaie the eight and twentyeth, about one or twoe of the clocke in the morneing.' His son's marriage took place at nine o'clock the same morning. The coincidence has a curious significance, and is illustrative of the conduct of King Charles. Taken in connexion with the King's vindictive refusal to allow the body to be buried at Port Eliot, the statement of Ludlow—"not without suspicion of foul play Sir John Eliot died in prison," receives collateral support. Had the marriage been solemnized a few hours earlier, John Eliot had not been His Majesty's ward, and the very considerable Cornish and Devonshire estates which by the death of his mother descended to him from his grandfather, Sir Richard Gedye, would have suffered no diminution by reason of his marriage during tutelage. But the harpies of the Court of Wards scented the quarry from afar, and were determined to frustrate the intentions of the dying father. What these were, is very evident from the proceedings in that Court, as recorded in the Decree, dated 20 March, 1632/3, where the story of the projected marriage is thus given :

"Sir Daniel Norton answered that Francis Trenchard about xiv or xv days before the said marriage came to him in London as from Sir Oliver Luke, and made an indefinite proposition, as from the said Sir Oliver Luke, of a treaty of a marriage of a daughter of the said Sir Daniel Norton [to] a young gentleman, well-disposed, hopeful, and heir to a good estate, but named no person. Afterwards, that is to say, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of November, Sir Oliver Luke met Sir Daniel Norton, and told him that Sir John Eliot did desire that his son might marry the said Sir Daniel's daughter, and Sir John desired also to speak with Sir Daniel as soon as he could. Whereupon Sir Daniel answered that he would send a man down to his house in the country to know how his daughter would be disposed, &c., and that he would speak with Sir John Eliot on Monday morning by nine o'clock."

What follows completes the story:—

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, KING of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, and IRELAND, DEFENDER of the FAITH, &c.

Wheras in our Courte of Wardes and Liveries before the Master and Counsell of the said Courte, the twentyeth daye of March in the eight yeare of our raigne a DECREE or ORDER was made, wherein itt is recited that Whereas an Informac'on had been exhibited into our said Courte against *Sir Daniell Norton*, knight, and *Dame Honor*, his wife, *John Ellyott*, esquier, and *Honor*, his wife, *Francis Trenchard*, gent., and *Jonathan Fletcher*, clarke, for the Ravishment of the said John Ellyott,¹

¹ Sir John Eliot's eldest son. He was born in October, 1612, and was thus within twelve months of completing his majority.

our Warde, and marrying him to the daughter of the said Sir Daniel-Norton without the licence of the said Courte. To which said Informal c'on the said Defendants made their severall Answerses.

And the said SIR DANIELL NORTON by his Answere did sett forth, amonge other things, that upon Mondaie morneinge being the sixte and twentyeth daye of November last, and not before, he repaired to Sir John Ellyott, Knight, whoe then expressed that hee had an earnest desire that his sonne should marry with the said Sir Daniell Norton's daughter, and that hee woulde com'itt his sonne and his estate to the disposing of the said Sir Daniell Norton. And thereupon the said Sir John Ellyott spake to the said John Ellyott, his sonne, to goe p'sently to the howse of the said Sir Daniell Norton. Whereupon the said Sir Daniell Norton told the said Sir John Ellyott that hee had sente downe to his¹ howse in the countrie, to knowe how his daughter woulde bee disposed to the said p'posed marriage, and that the said messenger as hee thought would retorne in a daye or twoe, And therefore desired that the said John Ellyott might staye his Journey untill the retorne of the said messenger. But the said Sir John Ellyott, beinge very desirous that his said sonne might goe p'sently, hee the said Sir Daniell Norton did thereunto consent. And after that the said Sir Daniell Norton had beene with the said Sir John Ellyott about halfe an houre hee departed from him, after which tyme hee never sawe him more. And the said Sir Daniell Norton confesseth that the same daie hee wrote a letter to his wife, that if the said John Ellyott and his daughter shoulde like the one the other, that then they might marry as soone as they woulde, and wished her if they liked to send for a licence to that purpose. But saith that hee was in London att the tyme when the said marriage was solemnized. And saith that *Sir John Ellyott dyed on Wednesday the eight and twentyeth of November last, about one or twoe of the clocke in the morning*, as hee hath heard and beleiveth. And by his examynac'ons to Interrogatories setteth forth that hee the said Sir Daniell Norton was to give Three thousand pounds for the marriage porc'on of the said Honor, his Daughter, in case th'estate of the said John Ellyott shoulde bee Fifteen hundred pounds p' annu', And that the said John Ellyott might have Five hundred poundes p' annu' present mayntenance, And that the said Honor, his daughter, might have Seaven hundred pounds p' annu' settled upon her for her Joincture.

And the said DAME HONOR NORTON by her said Answere and examynac'on saith, that shee, beinge advertised by letters from her husband that hee gave his consent for a marriage to bee had betweene the said John Ellyott and her daughter, if they coulde affecte and like the one the other, Upon their likeing shee likewise consented thereunto. And confesseth that shee sent for a licence and was p'sent att the said marriage, and that *the same was solemnized att West Barrant² in the Countie of South'ton, on the eight and twentyeth daye of November last, about nyne of the clocke in the morning that daye, before the said lycence came.*

¹ See subsequent note on West Barrant.

² The modern hamlet of Boarhunt in the hundred of Portsdown, two miles from Fareham, some ninety miles from London.

And the said JOHN ELLYOTT by his Answer setteth forth that on Monday the Sixe and twentyeth of November last, in obedience to his father's Com'and, hee did ride to the howse of the said Sir Daniell Norton, and being admitted to the companie of his now wife, a likeinge and affecc'on grewe betweene them. And thereupon, with the consent of Dame Honor Norton, the marriage of the said John Ellyott unto his nowe wife was upon the eight and twentieth daye of November last had and solempnized att the Church of West Barrant aforesaid. And that hee did not knowe that his said father was dead att the tyme of his said marriage, but did then verily believe hee was alive.

And the said HONOR ELLYOTT by her Answer saith that about twoe or three dayes before her marriage she was made acquainted by her mother, Dame Honor Norton, that her father did like that the said marriage should bee, and gave his consent thereunto, if they coulde like the one the other. And the said Dame Honor alsoe expressed her likeinge and consent to the said marriage. Whereupon afterwards a liking and affecc'on growinge betweene her and the said John Ellyott, on the eight and twentyeth of November last, about nine of the clocke in the morning the same daye shee marryed and tooke to husband the said John Ellyott, in the Church of West Barrant in the said Countie of South'on, and that shee did not knowe att the tyme of her marriage that Sir John Ellyott was dead, or that the said John Ellyott was in ward to us.

And the said FRANCIS TRENCHARD doth confesse that hee was p'sent att the said marriage, and gave the said Honor Norton in marriage to the said John Ellyott, but did not then knowe or heare that Sir John Ellyott was dead, or that the said John Ellyott ought to bee in Warde to us.

And the said JONATHAN FLETCHER by his answeare and exam'ynac'on did confesse that upon the eight and twentyeth daye of November last, hee did solempnize the said marriage *in facie Ecc'lie*, betweene the said John Ellyott and Honor Norton, and that he did not receive the licence to authorise him thereunto untill after the marriage was solempnized.

After which said Answeres and exam'ynac'ons had, all the said Defendants submitted themselves to the order and censure of the said Courte without anye further proceedinge in the said cause to bee had. And the said Sir Daniell Norton and the said John Ellyott petic'oned the Master and Counsell of the said Courte to that purpose. And Whereas the said Master and Counsell of the said Courte, upon hearinge the Councell of the said defendants, having taken considerac'on of the submission of the said Defendants, have beene pleased to peruse the said Answeres and exam'ynac'ons of all the said Defendants, and upon considerac'on thereof had in the p'sence of the said Sir Daniell Norton and John Ellyott, the said Master and Councell in the same Courte did that daie fine all the said defendants to us, excepte the said Sir Daniell Norton, for the ravishment and marriage aforesaid in manner followinge, videl't: the said *Dame Honor Norton* in the so'me of *Five hundred markes*, whereof one hundred marks were to bee paid in hand and one hundred marks the last daie of Trinity Terme then nexte, and the residue by one hundred markes the last daye of every Mich'as and Trinitie Terme following untill the whole so'me of Five hundred markes were paid. And the said *John Ellyott* in the so'me of *Five hundred markes*, whereof thirtie three pounds sixe shillings

and eightpence were to bee paid in Easter Terme then nexte, and the residue by one hundred pounds att a payment in every Easter Terme untill the whole fine were paid. And the said *Honor* the wife of the said John Ellyott in *Four hundred markes*, whereof one hundred markes were to be paid in Mich'as Terme then next, and the residue by one hundred markes in every Mich'as Terme until the whole so'me were paid. And the said *Francis Trenchard* in *Twoe hundred markes*, whereof thirtie three pounds sixe shillings and eight pence were to bee paid in Easter Terme then next, and fiftie pounds in Easter Terme then next following, and the other fiftie pounds in Easter Terme anno D'ni one thowsand sixe hundred thirtie five. And the said *Jonathan Fletcher*, clarke, in *One hundred marks*, whereof sixe pounds thirteene shillings fowre pence were to be paid in Easter Terme then next, and the residue by twenty pounds in every Easter Terme following untill the whole so'me were paid. Itt was therefore then ORDERED, upon hearing of the said cause, that the said Defendants should not bee enlarged of their ymprisonment, untill they had given securitie for payment of their said severall fines, and had paid such costs as Our Attorney of that Courte should sett downe. And itt was further ORDERED that there should bee paid to us for the *single value of the marriage* of the said John Ellyott the so'me of *Twoe thousand pounds*. And alsoe that there should be paid to us, for that the said marriage was had without the licence of that Court, for the *double value of the said marriage* forfeyt to us by the lawe, *Twoe thousand pounds more*, whereof one thowsand pounds were to bee paid before Easter Terme then next, five hundred pounds in Trinity Terme next, and five hundred pounds in Mich'as Terme next, and five hundred pounds every Easter Terme, and every Mich'as Terme untill the whole Four thowsand pounds were paid. And it was further ORDERED that although the said Sir Daniell Norton, Knight, was not att the said marriage, whereby that Court would ympose any fine upon him, yet in regarde hee gave his consent to the said marriage and gave direcc'ons, and wrote p'res for the speedy effecting of the said marriage in the life of the said Sir John Ellyott, And that the rest of the defendants followed his direcc'ons therein, And thereby his lady Dame Honor Norton became a delinquent, and a Ravisher of the said Ward, as doth appeare by her said Answere, and that the rest of the Defendants became alsoe Ravishers by following of his said direcc'ons, Itt was therefore further ORDERED that in case the said defendants, or any of them, should not bee able to paye anye of the said severall fines upon them ymposed by that Court as aforesaid, that the said Sir Daniel Norton should be lyable to payment thereof. And itt was lastly ordered that in regarde the Lady Norton was the principall Ravisher of the said Ward, as appeareth by her Answere, and that the rest of the said Defendants did but follow her direc'con, and the direc'cons of the said Sir Daniell Norton, that therefore the said Sir Daniell Norton, Dame Honor Norton, and the said John Ellyott should paie the said fowre thowsand pounds att the dayes and tymes before menc'oned. And a Decree to be drawne upp accordingly, as by the said order or decree more att large itt doth and may appeare. Of which fines and so'mes of money the so'me of one thowsand pounds hath beene paid to our Receivor of our said Court of Wardes and Liveries to

our use. KNOW YEE that WEE *in consilerac'on of three thousand pounds of lawfull money* of England into the receipte of our Exchequer to our use by the said Sir Daniell Norton beforehand well and truly paid, whereof wee acknowledge the receipte and satisfacc'on thereof, And the said Sir Daniell Norton, his heires, executors, and administrators, and every of them, as well of the said so'me of one thousand pounds paid to our said Receivor of our said Court of Wardes and Liveries, as of the said three thousand pounds paid into the said receipte of our said Exchequer, And of and from everye parte and parcell of them and eyther of them WEE doe by theise p'sents ACQUITE and DISCHARGE for ever, Of our especiall Grace certaine knowledge and meere moc'on, have PARDONED, REMISED and RELEASED. And by theise p'sents for us our heires and successors doe pardon, remitt, release and quite clayme unto the said Sir Daniell Norton, and alsoe unto the said Dame Honor Norton, wife of the said Sir Daniell Norton, John Ellyott, Esquier, sonne and heire of the said Sir John Ellyott, Knight, deceased, Honor, wife of the said John Ellyott, the sonne, Francis Trenchard, Gent., and Jonathan Fletcher, clarke, or by whatsoever other name or names, surname or surnames or addition of name or surname, titles, offices, artes, place or places, the said Sir Daniell Norton, Dame Honor, John, Honor, Francis and Jonathan are called or knowne, or lately were called or knowne, or anye of them is or lately was called or knowne, their heires, executors, administrators and assignes, and unto every of them the said Order or Decree, and the said severall fines and so'mes of five hundred markes, five hundred markes, foure hundred markes, twoe hundred markes and one hundred markes sett and assessed. And all and singular Acc'ons, suites, and impetic'ons and demaunds which by reason of the said Order or Decree, or by reason of the said fines WEE our heires or successors have or ought or may have against them or any of them, their heires, executors, administrators or assignes or any of them, or against their or anie of their lands, tenements, goods or chattells. And also the said severall so'mes of Twoe thousand pounds and twoe thousand pounds. And all ymprisonments for or concerning the premises, although noe security bee given for payment of anie the said so'mes of money, or that any of them have not paid anie Costs assessed, or that none bee assessed. And all trespasses and contempts in marryng or ravishing the said John Ellyott, the sonne, or beinge p'sent or aydinge to the said marriage com'itted. And all fines, penaltyes, and suits for the same, together with all costs in the said suite awarded or to bee awarded, and of and from the said Order or Decree. And all execuc'ons, suites, impetic'ons and demands that to us perteyneth or may pertaine by occasion or vertue of the said order or decree, or anie of the p'misses, WE doe acquit and discharge them and every of them. And wee will that the said Sir Daniell Norton, Dame Honor Norton, John Ellyott, Honor, his wife, Francis Trenchard and Jonathan Fletcher, or any of them, shall not bee troubled, greived or molested for anything in theise p'sents pardoned or released, or menc'oned to bee pardoned or released. But that they and every of them shall bee thereof for ever freed, acquitted and discharged. Although express menc'on &c. IN WITNESS &c.

WITNESS our Selfe att Westminster the one and twentyeth daye of June.

It will be seen that Forster's statement (vol. ii., p. 722) 'This young man *ran away* with the daughter of Sir Daniel Norton and incurred thereby a fine of £2000 in the Court of Wards' is not warranted by the facts. Isaac Disraeli's error in attributing to Sir John Eliot himself this marriage of his son to Sir Daniel Norton's daughter is animadverted upon by Forster; it evidently arose from a misreading of the entry in the Commons' Journal, which is as follows:

"*Die Luna* 18 *Januarii* 1646.

Suffering } "The House resumed the consideration of the report con-
Members. } cerning the Members of Tertio Caroli. And

* * * * *
"RESOLVED, &c. That the sum of Five thousand Pounds be assigned for the damages, losses, imprisonments & sufferings sustained & undergone by Sir John Elyott, for his service done to the Commonwealth in the Parliament of tertio Caroli, to be disposed of in such manner as the House shall appoint. RESOLVED, &c. That the sum of Two thousand pounds, part of four thousand pounds paid in to the late Court of Wards and Liveries by the Heirs of Sir John Elyott, by reason of *his* marriage with Sir Daniell Norton's daughter, shall be repaid to *Mr. Elyott*, out of the arrears of monies payable into the late Court of Wards & Liveries before the taking away of that Court."

GEORGE J. MORRIS.

MARRIAGE LICENCES IN THE DIOCESAN REGISTRY AT WORCESTER.

(See vol. vii, p. 262.)

1712. Apr. 19. William Holtam of Salford, co. Warwick, 27, bachelor, and Anne Wollaston of Tanworth, 27, maiden.
Apr. 23. William Broughton of Northfield, 26, bachelor, and Sarah Parkes of Halesowen, 26; maiden.
May 3. John Abell, 35, bachelor, and Martha Goodall, 21, maiden, both of Naunton Beauchamp.
May 24. Thomas Palmer, 56, widower, and Carew Brownell, 20, maiden, both of Halesowen.
June 23. Jeremiah Lowder of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, 37, bachelor, and Elizabeth Porter of Claines, 37, widow.
The par. reg. of Claines records the marriage of George Porter, gent., and Elizabeth Parker of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, spinster, 21 Apr., 1679, and the burial of George Porter, gent., 7 June, 1709.
Sept. 13. Henry Tandy of Abbot's Morton, 28, widower, and Anne Cheston of Ipsley, 30, maiden.
Oct. 13. Anthony Blackford, 27, bachelor, and Alice Neale, 30, maiden, both of Honington.

- Nov. 1. Richard Steward, 39, bachelor, and Mary Biddle, 29, maiden, both of Inkberrow.
- Nov. 3. Coventry Street, 18, bachelor, and Mary Hughes, 25, maiden, both of St. Peter's in Worcester.
- Dec. 1. Charles Knotsford of Studley, 30, widower, and Elizabeth Brawne of Alveston, 20, maiden.
- Dec. 16. John Hurst of Salford, 40, bachelor, and Mary Gillam of Bidford, 23, maiden.
- Jan. 19. John Watkins, 60, widower, and Anne Attwood, 30, maiden, both of Eckington.
- Jan. 24. John Morton of Leigh, 30, bachelor, and Sarah Woodyatt of Suckley, 26, maiden.
- Feb. 2. William Walford of Stratford on Avon, 23, bachelor, and Mary Clare of All Saints' (Worcester?), 15, maiden.
- Feb. 7. John Watts, 21, bachelor, and Winifred Attwood, 23, maiden, both of Alcester.
- Feb. 23. Thomas Busshell of Wick by Pershore, 33, widower, and Decima Amphlet of Broughton Hackett, 28, widow.
1713. March 26. Richard Hodges of Orleyton, 25, bachelor, and Elizabeth Bushell of Bidford, 19, maiden.
- Apr. 6. Giles Smith, 30, bachelor, and Ursula Haynes, 19, maiden, both of North Littleton.

The baptism of Giles, son of Giles and Sarah Smith, is recorded in the par. reg. of North and Middle Littleton, 13 July, 1683. It seems probable that these Smiths were of the family of Thomas Smyth of North Littleton, who made his will 14 Oct., 1532, desiring to be buried in the chapel of B. V. M., attached to the south side of Middle Littleton church; of which chapel, it appears, he was the founder, and to the use of which he bequeathed one of his best kine, a chalice, a "masse booke prynttyde," a pair of vestments of white damask crossed with red, a pair of cruets, &c., which "seyd stuff" was to be in the custody and ward of Thomas Smyth, his son, John Heynys, and John Bernys. He also left legacies to his said son, and "the chylidryn of hym," my sister Joan Jacob, John Saveage, Richard son of John Heynys of North Littleton, the chapel of Luddington, and Sir John Smyth, vicar thereof, William Bradeley of Evesham, &c.

- May 22. Robert Field, 28, bachelor, and Mary Perks, 24, maiden, both of Haselor.
- May 26. Anthony New of All Saints' in Evesham, 27, bachelor, and Winifred Callow of the par. of Great Hampton, 27, maiden.
- June 2. Philip Beareroft, 36, bachelor, and Susanna Hooper, 25, maiden, both of Tibberton.
- June 3. Benjamin Marshall of Naunton, 30, bachelor, and Phœbe Green of Snitterfield, 24, maiden.
- June 13. Anthony Gillam of Bidford, 21, bachelor, and Hannah Hushoak (?) of Stourbridge, 23, maiden.
- June 29. Richard Vernon, 50, widower, and Anne Moore, 27, maiden, both of Hanbury.
- Aug. 10. William Brinton of Hadsor, 40, bachelor, and Joan Fincker of Broughton Hackett, 30, maiden.

Aug. 24. James Farmer of Somerton, co. Oxon., 25, bachelor, and Mary Throgmorton of Coughton, 20, maiden.

Oct. 1. Benjamin Harris of Cow Honeybourne, co. Glouc., 30, bachelor, and Mary Harvey of Inkberrow, 30, maiden.

Nov. 23. Joseph Fairfax of Barford, 21, bachelor, and Elizabeth Fletcher of Southam, 22, maiden.

Dec. 31. Sir William Carew, bart., of St. Andrew's in Holborn, 24, bachelor, and the Lady Anne Coventry of Crombe Dabitot, 18, maiden.

Jan. 1. Thomas Banbury, 26, bachelor, and Mary Halford, 22, maiden, both of Armscote.

Feb. 4. John Dyde of Abbot's Morton, 35, bachelor, and Mary Prescott of Grafton Flyford, 40, maiden.

Feb. 5. Thomas Shenston of Halesowen, 25, bachelor, and Anne Penn of Hagley, 20, maiden.

See Grazebrook's *Heraldry of Worcestershire*, p. 431.

Feb. 6. Oliver Williams, 30, bachelor, and Sarah Welsh, 37, widow, both of Claverdon.

1714. Apr. 1. Christopher Attwood of Salford, co. Warwick, 25, bachelor, and Elizabeth Lowder of Claines, widow.

May 8. William Newsham, 23, bachelor, and Esther Wright, 19, maiden, both of Warwick.

June 19. George Hooper, 26, bachelor, and Frances Bearcroft, 24, maiden, both of Tibberton.

June 22. John Butler, 28, bachelor, and Elizabeth Vernon, 30, maiden, both of Hanbury.

June 23. Thomas Freeman of Saintbury, co. Glouc., 50, bachelor, and Cecilia Sheldon of Cleeve Prior, 24, maiden.

July 31. Richard Tolley of Grafton Flyford, 24, bachelor, and Hannah Green of Upton Snodsbury, 28, maiden.

Aug. 19. William Adams, 26, bachelor, and Hester Sambage, 30, maiden, both of Overbury.

Aug. 21. John Plestoe, 25, bachelor, and Joan Ashcombe, 23, maiden, both of the parish of Bidford.

The Ashcombes, or Ayscombes, of Armscote and Bidford, were a branch of the family of that name at Lyford, co. Berks.

Nov. 6. William Shakspeare, 35, bachelor, and Elizabeth Dukes, 35, maiden, both of Kowington.

Nov. 13. Edward Wing of Abbot's Morton, 23, bachelor, and Mary Warkman, of Pinvin, 21, maiden.

The marriage is recorded in the registers of Worcester Cathedral.

Dec. 6. John Magennis, 26, widower, and Anne Walford, 26, maiden, both of Stratford on Avon.

Dec. 12. Edward Garner, 25, bachelor, and Hester Berkley, 26, maiden, both of Bushley.

Jan. 4. John Preedy, 25, bachelor, and Anne Shrive, 27, maiden, both of St. Laurence's in Evesham.

Jan. 5. John Cowley of Whittington, 23, bachelor, and Anne Abington of Aston Episcopi, 22, maiden.

Jan. 9. William Proctor of Ilmington, 26, bachelor, and Mary Cotterell of Stretton on Fosse, 21, maiden.

Jan. 29. John Burston of Inkberrow, 40, widower, and Sarah Small of Naunton Beauchamp, 30, maiden.

Feb. 7. Thomas Lilley, 23, bachelor, and Sarah Moumouth, 24, maiden, both of Broadway.

Feb. 26. John Vincent, 26, bachelor, and Elizabeth Plestoe, maiden, both of the parish of Bidford.

The marriage is recorded in the Ilmington register, in which he is described as of Broom Court, in Bidford, and she of Marcleeve, in the same parish.

Feb. 28. Humphrey Perrott of Bristol, 24, bachelor, and Elizabeth Chambers of Studley, 21, maiden.

March 1. Robert Vernon, 27, bachelor, and Elizabeth Homer, 21, maiden, both of Hanbury.

1715. May 23. John Gibbs of Stretton on Fosse, 24, bachelor, and Sarah Such of Tredington, 23, maiden.

May 30. Thomas Gem of King's Norton, 29, bachelor, and Margaret Hunt of Naunton Beauchamp, 22, maiden.

July 18. William Beavington of Southam, upwards of 24, and Alice Proctor (of Stretton), about 22, maiden; her mother consenting.

Aug. 18. Thomas Perkins of Studley, 55, widower, and Margery Horward of Bidford, 30, maiden.

Sept. 20. George Robbins, 31, bachelor, and Anne Holloway, 36, maiden, both of Blockley.

Sept. 20. Geoffrey Hopkins, jun., 22, bachelor, and Margaret Horward of Barton in Bidford, 21, maiden.

Oct. 3. Edward Ashwin of Chapel Honeybourne, 27, bachelor, and Elizabeth Proctor of Ilmington, 21, maiden; to be married at St. Nicholas's in Warwick.

Oct. 6. John Boovey of Cleeve Prior, 40, bachelor, and Ursula Clark of Pebworth, 40, maiden.

Nov. 19. John Webb, rector of Bredon, 24, bachelor, and Mary Haslewood of Wick by Pershore, 21, maiden.

Dec. 1. Thomas Collings of Wixford, 35, widower, and Eleanor Walford of Lenchwick, 35, maiden.

Feb. 1. Thomas Pearkes, gent., of Stoke Prior, 27, bachelor, and Theophania Vernon of Bromsgrove, 26, maiden.

1716. March 30. John Millard of Welford, co. Glouc., 27, bachelor, and Mary Faxon of Temple Grafton, 22, maiden.

Apr. 10. William Saunders, 28, widower, and Sarah Hunt, 23, maiden, both of Abbot's Morton; her father consenting: to be married there, or at Studley, co. Warwick.

Apr. 11. Joseph Preedy of All Saints' in Evesham, 25, bachelor, and Mary Lilley of All Saints' in Worcester, 21, maiden.

Apr. 19. Thomas Best yeoman, above 50, widower, and Susanna Morgan, above 30, maiden, both of Naunton Beauchamp.

Apr. 23. Bridges Nanfan of Tewkesbury, 60, widower, and Elizabeth Farmer *alias* Fernier of Holy Cross parish in Pershore.

June 13. Tell no Lyes of Hill Crombe, bachelor, and Anne Dighton of Upton on Severn, maiden.

The surname "Lyes" had no doubt been Lye, or Leigh. Richard Lye, a schoolmaster at Fladbury, was contemporary with the said Tell-no.

- June 17. Thomas Wadley, 22, bachelor, and Elizabeth Braine, 24, maiden, both of Brailles; their mothers being "the onely Parents of the said Parties living and thereto consenting:" to be married at Brailles or Ilmington.
- July 2. Cornelius Bird, rector (he was curate) of Naunton, 27, widower, and Martha Bellingham of the same place, 27, maiden; to be married at Overbury.
- July 28. William Lygon junr. of Maddersfield Esq., 25, bachelor, and Margaret Cocks of St. Helen's in Worcester, 24, maiden.
- Aug. 29. John Higgins, 29, bachelor, and Mary Bird, 26, maiden, both of Bretforton.
- Sept. 1. George Castle, late of Bristol, 28, bachelor, and Hester Salvage of Hanbury, 37, maiden.
- Sept. 26. Thomas Vernon of Hanbury, 24, bachelor, and Hannah Baker of Birmingham, 25, maiden.
- Oct. 13. Thomas Hobday, baker, 32, widower, and Elizabeth Reeve, 30, maiden, both of Abbot's Morton; to be married there or at Studley.
- Nov. 10. Thomas Baylis of St. John's in Bedwardine, 21, bachelor, and Elizabeth Skinner of St. Peter's in Worcester, 21, maiden.
- Dec. 26. William Milton, 30, bachelor, and Margery Marshall, 24, maiden, both of Flyford Flavell.
- Jan. 1. Anthony Smith of Badsey, miller, 22, bachelor, and Anne New of All Saints' in Evesham, 21, maiden.
- Feb. 12. John Richardson of Kidderminster, linen draper, 35, widower, and Lydia Bibb of Stourbridge, 32, maiden.
- March 2. William Fifield of Kington, 26, bachelor, and Mary Vernon of Leighthorn, 27, maiden; to be married at St. Nicholas's in Warwick.
1717. May 13. William Godfree of Abbot's Morton, 24, bachelor, and Mary Pidgeon of Badsey, 24, maiden.
- Aug. 8. Bernard Baldwin of Birmingham, 30, bachelor, and Hannah Mountfort of Tardebigg, 26, maiden.
- Aug. 28. Giles Palmer of the par. of Ilmington, 40, widower, and Dorothy Littleton of Studley, 28, maiden.
- Her monumental inscription in Ilmington church describes her as widow and relict of Giles Palmer of Compton Scorphin, Esquire, and only dau. of Humphrey Lytleton late of Sherrifs Naunton, co. Worcester, Esquire, deceased.
- Oct. 13. Ralph Huband of Salford, co. Warwick, 40, widower, and Anne Milward of Bidford, 22, maiden.
- Nov. 5. Loggan Sandys of Ashbury magna, co. Wilts, 25, bachelor, and Catherine Southam of Stratford on Avon, 25, maiden.
- Nov. 14. Richard Walford of Salford, co. Warwick, 26, bachelor, and Anne Medes of Weston on Avon, 25, maiden.
- The Salford par. reg. records the baptism of Thomas son of Richard Walford gent., 30 March, 1722.
- Jan. 4. William Davenport of Presbury, co. Chester, 35, widower, and Sarah Deakin of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, 25, maiden.

Jan. 10. George Anderson of Birmingham, 34, widower, and Mary Baldwyn of Ashton under Hill, 26, maiden.

Jan. 18. John Gower of Inkberrow, 19, bachelor, and Mary Ellins of Abbot's Morton, 21, maiden.

Jan. 27. John Ashwin of Bretforton, 37, bachelor, and Elizabeth Timbrell of Wickhamford, 21, maiden.

Feb. 18. John Harvey of Inkberrow, 40, widower, and Mary Barlow of Dodwell in Stratford on Avon, 25, maiden.

The same parties obtained another licence four months afterwards.

Feb. 19. William Quinney of Bidford, 32, widower, and Elizabeth Kemp of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, 40, maiden.

Feb. 21. Thomas Hunt of Alcester, 26, bachelor, and Anne Slatter of Bidford, 29, maiden.

Feb. 24. William Underhill of the par. of Quinton, co. Glouc., 33, bachelor, and Catherine Ainge of Studley, 23, maiden.

The par. reg. of Salford, co. Warwick, proves that "Ainge," or Ange, is a contracted form of *Angell*. The Quinton reg. gives the marriage of John Ange and Mary Underhill, 11 Oct., 1717.

(To be continued.)

FASHION FAMILY.

I have in my possession some documents relative to this family of a later date than those mentioned in the *GENEALOGIST*, vol. vii, p. 236, showing the fretty coat of arms.

I. Indenture dated 26th August, 1712, being bargain and sale of messuage and lands in Norfolk, between Laurence Fashion, citizen and fishmonger of London, of the one part, and William Fashion, citizen and scrivener of London, of the other part. Signature of Laurence Fashion, with a seal of arms—fretty with plates at the joints, in fess point a bull's head erased.

II. Indenture dated 9th March, 1744 (being assignment of two messuages fronting King Street and Queen Square, in Bristol), between Wm. Napton of the parish of St. Alphage in Canterbury, gentleman, and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Bertles, one of the daughters and executors of Susanna Bertles, deceased, and John Fashion of the parish of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, London, linen draper, the other executor of the said Susannah Bertles, of the one part, and Wm. Fashion of the said parish of St. Vedast, gentleman, of the other part. Signatures of Wm. Napton and wife and John Fashion. No heraldic seals.

III. Admission of Laurence Fashion as Solicitor in Chancery. Dated 30th November, 1730. Signed by J. Jekyll.

IV. Commission appointing John Fashion, gentleman, lieutenant in the First or King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards. Dated 3rd June, 1771, with autograph of George III.

V. Appointment of Captain John Fashion as a Trustee of Kensington Roads. Dated 6th January, 1777, with twelve signatures.

Charlwood, Surrey.

W. S. ELLIS.

THE BLACK PRINCE.

The metrical chronicle of the life and feats of arms of Edward the Black Prince, which has recently been published by Mr. J. G. Fotheringham, under the able editorship of M. Francisque Michel (whose labours of a similar kind are now too famous to require any reference), belongs to the library of Worcester College, Oxford.

The MS. volume is described as an oblong octavo on vellum, containing 61 leaves and 52 lines on a page, remarkably well written, with illuminated capital letters and rubricated titles. It was bequeathed to Worcester College, with many other valuable books, by Dr. George Clarke, Fellow of All Souls and M.P. for the University. How Dr. Clarke acquired it is not known, but the volume at one time belonged to Sir William Le Neve, Mowbray Herald, and afterwards Clarencieux King of Arms, from whom, with other collections, it passed to Sir Edward Walker, Garter King of Arms, and was inherited by Sir John Clopton, who married Sir Edward's daughter.

Affixed to the book is a letter written by Anstis (the historian of the Order of the Garter), which comments on its value as written by an eyewitness of the matters narrated, and stating that (as he supposes) there never was but one person known as Chandos Herald.

It is of course notorious that in the ancient days of chivalry great feudal nobles were represented by their own heralds, *e.g.*, the Duke of Norfolk by Mowbray Herald; while the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lisle, and others, gave the names of their titles to heralds. In Scotland there existed at least one variation in the case of the Earl of Crawford, whose herald was known as "Indure," from the Earl's motto. But it appears from the title of our author that such a personage as Sir John Chandos, who, although a knight banneret, in the confidence of the prince, and entrusted by him with high missions, could scarcely be called a great feudal noble, was nevertheless represented by a herald.

Sir John Chandos was killed in 44 Edward III., his death being recorded in the poem; but Anstis mentions that the author retained the name Chandos until he was afterwards created Ireland King of Arms, the order of herald being in fact indelible like that of a priest. It is difficult, perhaps, to realize the deep religious mysticism, which was anciently interwoven with heraldry.

¹ 'Le Prince Noir.' Poème du heraut Chandos. Edited with English translation and Notes, by Francisque Michel. Fotheringham, 1883.

This chronicle has been printed once before—for the Roxburghe Club—under the editorship of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, librarian of the Bodleian Library. M. Francisque Michel considers that Mr. Coxe's reproduction contains many errors; but we think this an unnecessary apology for the reproduction of a work of so great historical interest, and of which there exist so very few printed copies. We congratulate the editor upon the skill of his translation—though we have detected here and there an English equivalent which we thought rather less dignified than an Englishman would have used—and upon the valuable information given in his notes. The latter cannot be too highly praised. M. Francisque Michel has given genealogical memoranda in relation to almost all the knights and nobles mentioned in the poem, and as many of them were founders of the Garter, the facts stated are of great historical interest; while upon subjects of a purely antiquarian character, such as the meaning of the words "clergie" and "jongleur," the coining of money and the character of a popular festival upon receiving a victorious army, his notes are full of useful hints.

We also congratulate the publisher upon the manner in which the work is produced. The printing, which appears to have been performed at Dieppe, is excellent, and the paper admirable. It is indeed long since a modern book has come into our hands which, without being very costly, so satisfies our taste and study.

We do not propose to review the history told by Chandos Herald further than to note that he describes the taking of Calais, the battles of Crecy and Poitiers, the assumption of the Government of Gascony, and the unfortunate expedition into Spain, which was undertaken by the Black Prince in order to reinstate Pedro—nicknamed the Cruel—upon a throne from which he had been ejected by his bastard brother Enrique.

It is known that, after the Prince had attained his object, his army was detained in a very unhealthy climate, and that a very large number of Englishmen died of dysentery. The prince himself contracted about the same time a fatal disease, which never left him during the few remaining years of his life; and he who was accredited the greatest knight of his time—not even excepting the renowned Bertrand du Guesclin (his opponent in Spain)—died at the early age of 46. We shall probably interest the readers of the GENEALOGIST better by enumerating some of the persons who figure in the poem, facts relating to whom are either confirmed or announced of new therein.

In the first expedition narrated,—that of King Edward into Normandy, which terminated in the re-taking of Calais—we find that there were present: the Earls of Warwick, Northampton, Suffolk, Stafford, Salisbury, and Oxford; John Beauchamp, Ralph de Cobham (who, Mr. F. Michel thinks, is intended for

Reginald), Sir Bartholomew de Burghees, Guyon de Brian, Richard de la Vache, Richard Talbot, Chaundos, Audeley, and Thomas Holland, who became Earl of Kent *jure uxoris* in 1358 (*pate* Lord Redesdale) on marrying Joan Plantagenet. All these knights, except Sir James de Audeley, were Companions of the Garter, and most of them appear in the list of founders. The name of Sir Richard de la Vache is little known, and his family have disappeared from heraldry. Upon landing the Prince of Wales, the Earls of March and Salisbury, and John de Montagu, his brother, were knighted. At the Battle of Crécy there were killed—one king (Bohemia), one duke (Lorraine), eight counts, and more than sixty bannerets. After the taking of Calais there was discovered a plot by one Aimery, a Lombard, to betray the town to the Sire de Beaujeu and Messire Geoffrey de Chagny, and Chandos Herald attributes to the Black Prince's courage the saving of his father, the king.

Many of the above-mentioned knights were in the prince's army when he sailed to Bordeaux to take possession of Gascony, and we find the additional names of Lord le Despenser, Basset, and the Lord of Meinel. Among the barons of Gascony who saluted the prince on his arrival were: the Prince d'Albret (who is stated to be the Sire d'Albret), Viscount of Tartas (afterwards lieutenant of Gascony), the Sire de Montferrand, Mucidan, Rauzan, Courton, Amenion de Faussard, the great Sire de Pomiers, and the rightful Sire de Lesparre. We have not space to comment upon the biographical notes relating to these noblemen, of which the most interesting is a critical enquiry as to the personality of the "rightful Sire de Lesparre." We meet with repeated mention of the Captal de Buch, the possessor of which title was Jean de Grailly, one of the founders of the Garter. The exact meaning of the word *captal* is not defined, though presumed to be equivalent to *Princeps*; while attention is called to another curious title borne by the Lords of Latrave—that of *soudan* or *souldich*.

The poem contains a long and animated account of the battle of Poitiers. To the Marshals of Clermont and Audenham was assigned the French vanguard with "le noble duc d'Ataine," whom the editor describes as Gautier, comte de Brienne, duc d'Athènes; the Dukes of Normandy and Bourbon, with the Lord of St. Venant and Justan de Magnelais, carrying the banner, were in the second division; the third was commanded by the Duke of Orleans; and King John, with the Dukes of Anjou and Berry, Philip le Hardi, Jacques de Bourbon, the Count d'Eu, the Counts of Longueville, Sancerre, and Dammartin, remained in the fourth division. Guichard d'Angle, the Lord d'Aubigny, and Eustache de Ribemont, commanded a separate body of 400 knights. On the English side we have special mention of Sir

Eustace d'Abrichecourt (whose father was a founder of the Garter), the Lord Courton, many others already mentioned (of whom Audley was killed), Lesparre, Langoiran, Fossard, Couchon, and Rauzan, Mucidan, Canfrene, and Montferrant. With the king there were taken prisoners: the Counts of Eu, Artois, Dammartin, Joigny, and Tancarville, the Earl of Saltsburg, and the Count of Sancerre—over sixty counts and bannerets, and three thousand others. Among the killed were the Duke de Bourbon, the Duke of Athens, the Marshal of Clermont, Matas, Laudas, Ribemont, and Renard de Pons.

Upon the triumphant return of the prince with the captive king of France, we are told that Edward met him *with more than twenty earls*, when festivities ensued, during which many a dame and damsel, “tres amoureuse, frike et bele,” danced, hunted and hawked, as in the reign of Arthur, for four years and more!

The king then made an expedition through Artois, Picardy, Vermandois, Champagne, Burgundy and Brie, up to Paris, and then set the King of France at liberty, upon signing a treaty of peace.

The account of the Spanish expedition commences with a statement that Sir Bertrand de Guesclin, with the sanction of the Pope and accompanied by a great number of noble knights, among whom were Sir Hugh de Calverley and Sir Matthew de Gournay, undertook to open the passes of Granada and to make peace between Spain and Arragon. Their interference resulted in the dethronement of Pedro, King of Castile, in favour of his bastard brother, Enrique, and the appeal of Pedro to the Prince of Wales, upon advice of Fernando de Castro. Edward summoned his council, and with the consent of his nobles—among whom we observe Sir Simon de Burleigh—determined to march to the succour of Pedro. Chandos collected fourteen companions of the Great Company. Sir Eustace d'Abrichecourt, Devereux, Cresswell, and Briquet, at once left the service of Enrique and joined the Prince. The expedition began in the year 1366 (erroneously translated 1306), three weeks before Christmas, with the rendezvous at Dax; shortly after which the princess gave birth to her son Richard. At Dax the Prince of Wales was joined by the Duke of Lancaster, and, having made oaths of friendship with the King of Navarre, advanced through the passes. The vanguard was led by the Duke of Lancaster, and of those under him we have mention of Thomas d'Ufford, Hugh de Hastings, William Beauchamp (son to the Earl of Warwick), the Lord of Neville, Sir John Chandos, Constable of the Host, leading the companions, of whom were present: Lord de Raix, the Signor d'Aubeterre, Messire Garsis de Castelle, Gilbert de la Motte, Aimery de Rochechouart, Sir Robert Camyn, Cresswell, Briquet, Sir Richard Taunton, William de Felton, Willecok le Boteller, Peverell, John Sandes and John

Allein his companion. Among others we find Shakell, Hawley, Stephen de Cosinton, and Guichard d'Angle, the Marshals with the banner of St. George. With the prince were the King of Navarre, Messire Louis de Harcourt, Sir Eustace d'Abricourt, Sir Thomas de Felton, the Lord de Fontenoy, all the brothers of Pomiers, the Lord de Clisson, the Lord de Courton, the Lord de la Warre, Sir Robert de Knolles, the Viscount de Rochechouart, the Lord de Bouchier, the seneschals of Aquitaine, Poitou, Angoumois, Saintonge, Perigord, Quercy, and Bigorre.

In the rearguard are mentioned the King of Majorca, the Count d'Armagnac, Bernard d'Albret, the Lord de Mucidan, Sir Perdiccas d'Albret, the bastards Verteuil and Camus, Naudon de Bergerac, Bernard de la Salle, and Lani, followed by the Lord d'Albret and the Captal, each commanding two hundred men-at arms. Besides the above names recorded, we find incidental reference during the ensuing engagements—which ended in the overthrow of Enrique—of Degory Says, Sir Gaillard Beguer, and Mitton.

On the other side were, Bertrand de Guesclin, the Marshal d'Audrehem, the Counts Sancho and de Denia, the Begue de Villaine, Messire Jean de Neuville, the Count don Tello, and more than four thousand others from Spain, Arragon, France, Picardy, Brittany, and Normandy.

The Duke of Lancaster knighted several persons, and among them, Curson, Priour, Eliton, Sir William de Faringdon, Gaillard de la Motte, and Sir Robert Briquet.

Percy, Sir Walter Hewet, and the Lord de Ferrers (who was killed), were also present on the English side; and among the prisoners were the Grand Master of Calatrara, the Prior of San Juan, and the Master of Santiago.

Before the battle of Najera, the prince knighted King Don Pedro, Thomas de Holland, Hugh de Courtenay, Philip and Peter, John Trivet, and Nicholas Bond. The Duke of Lancaster made twelve knights, of whom were, Walter Ursewick, Thomas d'Abernethy and Sir John de Grevedon. The manner in which the prince created Sir John Chandos a banneret, by delivering him his banner during the battle, is vividly painted.

Don Pedro, upon the intercession of Edward, pardoned all those who had taken arms against him except Gomez Cavillo, who was put to death as a traitor, having his throat cut.

Passing over the account of all that followed, the brilliant victory, the splendid courts, the misery and disease to which we have referred, the sickness of the prince, the death of his son Edward, we find the names of the prince's principal officers in Aquitaine. These were, besides those already mentioned, Sir Baldwin de Freville, Sir John Harpeden, Sir Henry del Hay, Sir Thomas de Roos, Sir Richard Abberbury, Sir Thomas Wetenhale, Sir Thomas Walkfare, Sir Richard de Baskerville, Sir

William le Moigne, Sir Richard Walkfare, Sir John Roche, and the Sire de Pyan.

In conclusion, as we reflect upon the noble deeds of chivalry chronicled in this fine poem, and contemplate the deaths of valiant heroes, whose very names have in many cases disappeared from England for want of descendants, we are moved to feelings which cannot be more suitably expressed than in the very words of Prince Edward's inscription written by himself for his own tomb: "All ye that pass with closed mouth by where this my body reposes, hear this that I shall tell you, just as I know to say it. Such as thou art, such was I, thou shall be such as I am. Of death I never thought so long as I had life; on earth I had great riches, of which I made great nobleness, land, houses, and great wealth, clothes, horses, silver and gold; but I am now a poor wretch, deep in the earth I lie. My great beauty is all gone, my flesh is all wasted, right narrow is my house, with me but worms remain; and if now ye should see me, I do not think that you would say that ever I had been a man: so totally am I changed. For God's sake pray the heavenly king that he have mercy on my soul. All they who pray for me, or make accord to God for me, God give them His paradise, where none are wretched."

Such are the last words of the Flower of Chivalry, the greatest of England's princes, the last great product of the Plantagenet race. The memory of his death was appointed to be held on the 8th June, which was probably the date on which fell at that time the Festival of the Holy Trinity; for it was one of the curious and deeply interesting features of the Black Prince's character that he lost no opportunity of proclaiming his belief in the great mystery of the Godhead, and his devotion to the most Holy Three in One.

W. A. L.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AT NORWICH.

MR. WILLIAM VINCENT, the indefatigable Secretary of "The National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead," has kindly favoured us with the subjoined specimens of the work now being carried out under the auspices of this new Society.

The inscription recording the busy career of Mistress Phebe Crewe, the Norwich midwife, who "brought into the world nine thousand seven hundred and thirty children" is, decidedly, a curiosity of tombstone literature.

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE, NORWICH.

The Society's transcriber was informed by the care-taker that 1800 persons had been interred in the Old Meeting House and Burial Ground. The result of our work is the recording of the inscriptions on thirty-two monuments, memorials, and stones in the interior of the Building, naming fifty-two persons. In the Burial Ground

IOHANNIS COREY. A.L.M. | Anno { Salutis 1698
Etatis Sue 67

Here lieth the Body of | ELIZABETH OFFLEY | one of the daughters of STEPHEN
OFFLEY Esq^r | and Grandaughter of | ROBERT OFFLEY Gent. | and MARY his wife |
bboth interr'd near adjoining | to this Place ; | who Departed this Life | the 25th of
Sept^r 1741 | Etat 22.

In Memory of four Clergymen, ejected by the Act of Uniformity, A.D. 1662, and who subsequently became pastors of this Church. Rev. Tho^s Allen, M.A. who died Sept^r 21, 1673. Rev. John Cromwell, B.A. who died Ap^l — 1685. Rev. Rob^t Asty, who died, 1686. Rev. Martⁿ Finch, during whose Ministry the "Meeting House" was built A.D. 1693 and who died Febr^y 13, 1697.

Also of the Rev. Timothy Armitage, the first | Pastor of this Church, who died
Dec^r — 1855.

dated 1713, as under:—
 Here lieth y^e Body of M^r Edward | Williams, late Minister And Elder | of the
 Baptist Congregation, | Lately Meeting in the Granary | in the City of Norwich, who |
 died April 12th 1713, aged 73 | Is Williams dead : that cannot bee | Since dead in
 Christ so Liveth hee | Restored by Members of St. Mary's | Chapel, November 1867

Behind this stone | James Forby's body Lay | waiting the Mercy of | the judge-
ment day. | Aged 89 years, died on | the 27 of March, 1721.

Here Lieth y^e Body of | THOMAS WITHERS who | Died Feb. y^e 16th 1723 Aged | 49
Years.

To the Memory of Mrs LYDIA BANFATHER | who died May 1st | 1813 | Aged 83
Years.

To | the Memory of M^{rs} SARAH BANFATHER | who died Febr^y 7th | 1811 | Aged 73
Years.

There is a stone to the memory of Selth Coppin, who died Nov. 3rd, 1831, aged 59 years.

Among other names recorded are, Martineau, 1812; Barrow, 1813; Blakely, Spelman, Dingle, 1779; Paul, 1763; Barlow, 1759; Murdy, 1800; Crockett, Baldy, 1797; Theobald, Haycock, 1812; Fleming, 1747; Peddie, Moody, 1755; Innes, Lucas, Scott, 1746; Tomson, 1721; Brightwell, Balderston, 1761; Reynes, 1754; Shrimplin, Beare, Barney, Basey, Keymer, 1787.

In this church fifty memorials are noted; two are partially covered by the pews, two are minus their brasses, and the rest name ninety-one persons;

In the cloister are five memorials (two are partially obliterated), naming five persons.

In the churchyard are twenty-six memorials, of which three have the inscriptions obliterated, and on the others thirty-three persons are commemorated. Among the

monuments in the interior may be noted those to the Masters. The earliest is dated 1675, as under, on a stone slab :—

HERE LYETH YE^E BODY OF NICHOLAS | WHO WAS MASTER OF THIS HOSPITAL | 32 YEARS
& A QUARTER HE DEPARTED | THIS LIFE YE^E 14TH OF NOVEM^{ER} 1675 | AGED 74 YEARS. |
Mili Christus est, et in Vita et in | Morte lucrum | SAMUEL RIX YE^E SON OF NICHOLAS
RIX | AGED 24 YEARS & A HALFE DEPAR | TED THIS LIFE YE^E 1ST OF JUNE 1676 | &
LYETH HERE INTERR'D | Mori Vixit Vivere Obijit.

Here Lyeth | M^{RS} Ann Rix | who dyed Jan. the 15th 16.4 | Aged 8.

There is also a mural tablet with the following inscription :—

To the Memory of M^R NICOLAS | RIX, who was Thirty two years | A careful diligent
and faithful Master | of this Hospital, until the tormenting | fits of y^e Stone made him
resigne that | office, and afterwards his painful life, | which he exchanged for Eternal
Rest | November y^e 14th 1675, aged 74. | To the Memory also of ANN his wife, who |
concluded her long as well as pious life | of Eighty three years Jan. y^e 14th 1694. |
And of SAMUEL¹ their only son who | died June the 1st 1679 | This Monument was
erected by MARY | daughter of the said NICOLAS and ANN, widow of THOMAS
SHEWELL | late of London Gentleman | The said M^{RS} MARY SHEWELL died y^e 8th of
June, | 1718, Ag^d 76 years and lies in a vault near the | middle part of Altar.

In hopes of A blessed Resurrection | Here lies the body of | WILLIAM BURNHAM
Gent | late Master of this Hospital 28 years | who was to the poor A tender parent |
and prudent Governour, | Industrious in his calling, true to his trust & Friend | An
endearing & affectionate Husband | A loving & Kind Relation | whose life God having
blest with full years | He has changed for A crown Incorruptible | Ob. 21 Oct. 1714 |
Æt. 74. | Here also lieth y^e body of | Mary y^e Dearly | beloved wife of WILLIAM
BURNHAM who | died March 8th 1721 Aged 72.

Near | this Monument | Lieth the Body of | JONATHAN WARD | who died Oct^{br} 11th
1765 | In the 79th Year of his Age | He was Master of this Hospital | sixteen Years |
and discharged his trust very Justly | to the Poor thereof, | but being very much
afflicted | with the Gout and other Infirmities | resigned the said office | five Years
before his Death | And also of ANNA his beloved Wife | who died Jan^{ry} 8th 1762 |
In the 73^d Year of her Age | Who was equally Esteemed in her Place.

To the Memory of | BENJAMIN MILEHAM | Eighteen Years | Master of this Hospital |
who Died Oct^r 10th 1823 | Aged 75 Years | Also to the Memory of MARTHA MILEHAM |
Widow of the above and only Daughter of | The Rev^d HENRY CROWNFIELD | formerly
Rector of South Walsham | in this County | She died Dec^r 9th 1824 Aged 78 Years

In Memory of | WILL^M BRADLEY | Four Years Master of | this Hospital | who
departed this life | January 13th 1828 | Aged 63.

Here lieth the Body | of MARGARET | the wife of | WILLIAM LEEDS | Governor of |
this HOSPITAL ; | Who died Febr^y 2nd 1787 | Aged 70 Years.

Within the Altar | lieth the Body of | WILLIAM HARVEY | Clerk, Rector of *Lyng* and
Marsham | Curate of this Hospital fourteen years | Having adorn'd the Church of
England by | his Christian Patience in a long and painful | Sickness, as in health he
had done by his | admir'd Discharge of the Sacred Office, | he died the 5, March 1747
Ætatis 44 | As also five Children : | ELISABETH, WILLIAM, LYDIA, | MARGARET, &
MARGARET HARVEY, | his Issue, who died in their *Infancy* | Also of | ELIZABETH, his
Wife | who Departed this Life | the 26th day of April 1766 | Aged 61.

Within these Rails lieth the Body of | WILLIAM HARVEY | some time Student of |
Bennet College CAMBRIDGE | Who died July 1st 1757. Aged 19 Years | Also
ELIZABETH HARVEY | Who died Mar: 22nd 1758. Aged 21 Years | And JOHN
HARVEY | of the *Inner Temple* LONDON ; Gent | Who died May 29th 1763. Aged 22
Years.

¹ On the slab the year of Samuel Rix's death is 1676, on the mural tablet, 1679. The slab to Mrs. Ann Rix gives her death on Jan. 15th, the tablet on Jan. 14th.

HERE LIETH THE BODEY OF | DANIEL MARKON WHO DIED THE | 18 OF NOVEMBER AT
THE AGE OF 36 IN YEARE OF OVER LORD | 16 + 27.

Here lieth the Body of | AGABUS MOLDEN | Carpenter to this Hospital 13 Years |
He died Oct^r 30th 1751 | Aged 59 Years | Also SARAH his Wife | Who died Febr^y 6th
1761 | Aged 53 Years.

HERE VNDER LIETH THE BODY OF STEPHEN —¹ | WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE |
TENTH OF MARCH | 1671.

Out of Gratitude to the Memory | of Augustin Steward Gent who | willingly left this
Woldr for y^e | hopes of a better Decemb: y^e 14th 1689 Aged 57 years. And
Mary his Wife who | Exchanged this life for y^e | of a blessed & immortal on | Decemb.
9th 1697 Aged 65 y.

Part of this stone hidden by seats.

And of ELIZABETH BARET, | Daughter of the above named | THOMAS BARET | Who
died March the 29th 1795 | Aged 74 Years.

Top part of this stone hidden by pews.

Here Lieth y^e Body of | SARAH VERTUE An | -fant Daughter of y^e Rev. | Mr JAMES
VERTUE | Rector of CATFIELD & | MARGRETT his Wife | who Departed this life | Aug.
y^e 22nd 1723 | Also GEORGE, their Son | who died Sept. y^e 11th, 1746 | .Etat 15 Years.

To the Memory of the Revnd | EDWARD VOTIER A.B. | late Rector of *Thwait* | and
Bedingfield in this *Diocese* | Who departed this Life | 31st Jan^y 1769 | In the 54th
Year of his Age.

Hic jacet corpus Dñi Edmundi Keche presbyteri ejus anime proficietur deus.
amen.²

Here Resteth in Hopes of a Joyfull | Resurrection y^e Body of JOHN KIRKPATRICK³ |
of this City Merchant and Treasurer | to this Hospital: He was a Man of sound |
Judgement good Understanding and | Extensive Knowledge: Industrious in | his
own Business and Indefatigable in | that of this Corporation in which he | was con-
stantly Employed. He Dyed very much Lamented by all that knew | him on the 20th
day of August in the | Year of our Lord 1728 . Aged 42.

Sac. Men. | ROBERT SMITH | Born, at *Fort-William*, in *Bengal*. | And | Died, at
W & ELIZ. MARY IVORY'S, | in this Parish, | February 10th 1784 | Aged 8 Years. |
Parental Grief drops the tributary Tear, | For an Adopted Child; | Who from a
distant Cline, in this County | sought his Education: | But Languishing in Disease,
| Sunk under the sharp Calamity: | to Death.

To | the Memory of | FRANCIS | THURU | Who died Sep^r 10 | 1756 | In y^e 23 Year
of her | Age | ...ve not for her She is gone to Rest | ...it be a portion to those the
She have | left.

In the cloister:—

Here lieth the Body of | ROBERT BOURNE Son of | ZOROBABEL BOURNE | Late Rector
of Sparham | He died December y^e 10th | 1716, Aged 76 Years.

To the Memory of | | who died N... | 1753 | Aged 102 Years | he lived 19
Nineteen Years | in this Hospital.

¹ Blomefield gives the surname of "Priest."

² The brass with this inscription is in the possession of the Master.

³ Blomefield says, "John Kirk-Patrick was a Judicious Antiquary and made great Collections for the City of Norwich, jointly with Peter le Neve, *Norroy*, published a prospect of the City, and gave a Silver Cup for the Mayor's use." He also greatly helped Blomefield with his "History of Norfolk."

In the churchyard :—

In Memory of | EASTER CHAMBERLIN | Who died July the 11th | 1812 | Aged 90 Years.

There is a noticeable memorial with the following inscription :—

In | Memory of | M^{rs} PHEBE CREWE | who died May 28th 1817 | Aged 77 Years | Who during Forty Years Practice | as a MIDWIFE in this City | Brought into the World | Nine Thousand Seven Hundred | and Thirty CHILDREN | WILLIAM CREWE.

The lower part of this stone is underground.

IN | Memory of | MARY YEALL, | Who died in full Hope | of Eternal Life | April 22nd 1805 ; | Aged 73 Years.

SACRED | To the Memory of | JANE | The Beloved Wife of | Lieut. J. REILLY. | 8th Hussars | who departed this Life | 8th January 1841 | Aged 43 Years.

In Memory of | ANN Widow of | EDWARD CRANE | late Coroner & Upholder of this City | She departed this Life | 7th Jan^y 1850, Aged 85 Years. | This Stone is erected by their Affectionate Son R. CRANE. R.N.

THE BANBURY PEERAGE.

In his will (dated Jan. 30, 1879, with a codicil, dated June 2, 1881) the late General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, P.C., K.C.B., described himself in both his testamentary papers as, "by hereditary descent and the law of the land, Earl of Banbury, Viscount Wallingford, and Baron Knollys, of Greys, in the County of Oxon," thus raising once again the subject of this disputed peerage case. As some of the readers of the *GENEALOGIST* may not be familiar with the facts in dispute, it may be advantageous, for more reasons than one, to furnish at the present moment a brief summary of the various points raised in this remarkable litigation.

The Banbury Peerage case is one of the most interesting on record. It commenced a few years after the death of William Earl of Banbury, in the 17th century, and was not finally settled until the year 1813. The decision of the House of Lords seems in a strictly legal point of view to be questionable, but no one can doubt that their Lordships' decision was morally right, and such as they were justified in forming. The history of this celebrated case is as follows. Sir William Knollys, an old servant and blood relation of Queen Elizabeth, was elevated to the Peerage in the first year of James I., 1603, as Baron Knollys of Rotherfield Greys, Oxon. In 1606 he lost his wife, which affected him so much that, eleven weeks after her decease, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. He was then in his sixty-second year, while the lady was thirty-eight years his junior—a disparity in age which gave rise to the Banbury Peerage Case.

Lady Knollys or Viscountess Wallingford, for her husband was raised a step in the Peerage in 1613, was a lively ambitious woman. She was suspected of a libellous song on the Countess of Salisbury and others of her party, having been heard to sing it first. The king, James I., disliked her; telling her husband that as he had been long "a servant to Queen

Elizabeth and him, he was loath to remove him, neither would accuse him of negligence, insufficiency or corruption; but only he had one fault, common to him, with divers others of his friends and followers, which could not stand with his service, nor of the State—that he was altogether guided and governed by an arch-wife.”

In 1626 Viscount Wallingford was created Earl of Banbury; and the King gave him a patent of precedence over certain peers whose patents were of earlier date. The Lords' Committee of Privileges made a report to the King that this precedence over Peers of earlier creation was contrary to the Statute of 31 Henry VIII. As the King, however, desired that the Earl of Banbury, being old and childless, might enjoy it during his life, and promised that the case should not form a precedent, the matter was allowed to drop. On the 25th of May, 1632, the Earl died, aged eighty-eight years, and, according to the Inquisition taken after his decease, was childless. His widow was married to Lord Vaux shortly after, and produced two boys, her sons, born in Lord Banbury's lifetime. They are said to have been called Vaux at first, and probably were so during the Earl's lifetime. But their mother now advanced them to the position of the Earl's sons, and called the eldest Earl of Banbury. The boys were minors on the breaking out of the Civil War. Edward, the eldest, died; but Nicholas, named after Nicholas, Lord Vaux, his mother's husband, and doubtless his own father, took his place in the Convention Parliament in 1660, and voted as Earl of Banbury. The new Parliament, summoned by Charles II., met in May, 1661. As Nicholas received no writ of summons he petitioned the King, who referred the matter to the Lords. The Committee of Privileges decided, on strictly legal grounds, that he was a legitimate person, and subsequently reported that the House should advise the King to send him his writ, but that he should not have the precedence accorded to William, Earl of Banbury.

This report, though legally right, was naturally objectionable to the Peers, as the bastardy of these so-called Knollys' was a matter of notoriety. An Act declaring Nicholas illegitimate was read the first time, but dropped. The House, however, did not advise the King to send him his writ to Parliament, and in March, 1673 (New Style), Nicholas died leaving a son—Charles—then twelve years old.

In 1685 Charles petitioned the House of Peers, who arrived at no decision. But in 1692 the matter was brought afresh to public notice by the indictment of Charles at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, for the manslaughter of his brother-in-law, whom he killed in a duel. The indictment was removed into the King's Bench, and Charles petitioned the Lords to be tried by his Peers. The House investigated his father's legitimacy afresh, and resolved that he had no right to the Earldom of Banbury. They consequently dismissed his petition.

This decision of the Peers occasioned a legal argument in the Court of King's Bench. The question was,—Was he the Earl of Banbury or not? Lord Chief Justice Holt and the judges decided that the Attorney-General's replication or rejoinder, “that Charles was not Earl of Banbury because the Lords had so judged,” was bad, and the resolution of the Lords invalid.

The grounds of the Justices' decision were :—

"I. That the decision of the Lords was no judgment, but only an opinion.

"II. That it was not the decision of the Court of Parliament; and that the House of Lords had no original jurisdiction, but in case of appeal.

"III. That the case was not before the Lords, the petitioner having only prayed for his privilege, and not having submitted his right of peerage to the House at all.

"IV. That there was no reference from the Crown.

"V. That the right to the inheritance to the peerage was as much under the protection of the common law as any other question of legal inheritance."¹

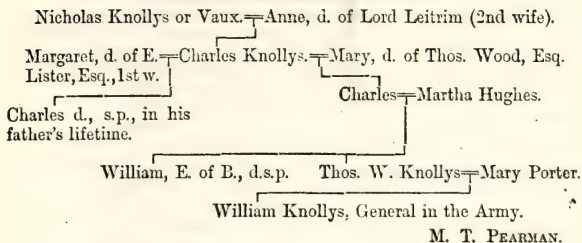
The defendant, therefore, having exhibited in Court the patent of creation, and having stated his descent under it, the Attorney-General could only oppose him by referring the question of fact as to descent to a jury; but declining to adopt that course, the plea was adjudged good, and the defendant acquitted accordingly.

But this reasoning of the Court, though very conclusive, benefited the claimant but little. He petitioned the Crown again; but the Lords on a reference of the petition to them, informed the king that they had disposed of the business. In the reign of Anna the claim was referred to the Privy Council, but got no further. In George I.'s time no attempt to establish his claim was made by the petitioner; but in 1727 he again petitioned the Crown. Sir Philip Yorke, then Attorney-General, on the matter being brought before him, reported that it was not legally binding on the Crown to send the petition to the Lords. The Crown therefore declined to interfere. At length the question was considered, and set at rest in the early part of this century. General William Knollys, who like his ancestors, was styled Earl of Banbury, in all the king's commissions, as well as in social life; and whose status as a peer had been *pro tanto* declared by the King's Bench in 1693, petitioned the Crown in 1808 for a writ of summons to Parliament. The Attorney-General, Sir Vicary Gibbs, reported to the king that he was bound by the judgment of Lord Chief Justice Holt, in 1693, and that in his opinion, the resolution of the Lords on that occasion was not conclusive, because if the Chief Justice's judgment had been erroneous, it might have been reversed by a Writ of Error.

The matter then came before a Committee of the House of Lords. The question of legitimacy was raised; and also the question of their lordships' jurisdiction. The law seems to have been mainly on the side of the claimant; but the Committee, notwithstanding the protest of Lord Erskine, decided that General Knollys was not entitled to the Earldom of Banbury.

This final decision of the Lords is exactly contrary to the decision of the House in 1661, and seems in some sense unfair. But as there cannot be a reasonable doubt as to the illegitimacy of Nicholas, the first claimant, the Peers, jealous of the honour of their order, adopted the wiser course. The Knollys family, on hearing that the decision was against them, ceased to bear or assume the titles to which they had been accustomed.

¹ Burke's 'Extinct Peerage.'

DESCENT OF THE BANBURY PEERAGE.¹NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF PLAYTER, OR PLAYTERS,
OF CO. SUFFOLK.

By THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A., Rector of Naunton Beauchamp.

Extracts from Parish Registers.

SOTTERLEY.

1547. Sept. 27. Christofer Playters esquier was bur.
 1548. July 2. Goarge Playters was bapt.
 1550. July 13. Henry Playters was bapt.
 1552. June 11. Frauncis dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Playters was bapt.
 1559. Feb. 5. Will'm Playters Esquier and Thomazin Duke were marr.
 1562. April 2. Thomas Playters the so'ne of William was bur.
 1566. Dec. 25. Austyn Playters was bur.
 1567. Sept. 2. Thomas Playters Esquier was bur.
 1580. April 18. Will'm Crowefoote and Anne Playters were marr.
 1582. Dec. 26. Drake Will'm Playters was bapt.
 1584. June 12. Will'm Playters Esq' was bur.
 1587. Oct. 15. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Playters esq' and Ann his wife was bapt.
 1588. April 14. Samuell Playters so'ne of Mathewe was bapt.
 Feb. 5. Fraunces Playters gent. was bur.
 1590. Nov. 17. Jane Playters y^e dau. of Mathie was bapt.
 Jan. 17. William Playters the first so'ne and thirde Childe of Thom's Playters esq' and Ann his wife was bapt.
 1591. Aug. 8. Fraunces dau. of John Playters gent. & Alice his wife was bapt.
- This is the spelling of the surname in the parchment copy; the original paper register has John *Plaiters*.
- Nov. 9. Lyonell s. of Henry Playters gent. was bapt.
 1592. Aug. 8. Lyonell Playters the seconde so'ne & iiij child of Thomas Playters esq' & Ann his wife was bapt.

¹ Burke.

- Oct. 13. Lyonell P. y^e yonge so'ne of Thom's Playters Esq' was bur.
 Feb. 23. Alice the wife of John Playters gent. was bur.
1594. May 20. Thomas Playters y^e eldest so'ne of Henry P. gent. was bur.
 Aug. 9. Rob'te Edgar gent. was buried y^e ixth day of August in y^e church a litle belowe his pewe.
 The Edgar and Playters families were subsequently connected by marriage.
- Oct. 14. Anne Playters y^e wife of Thom's P. esq' was bur.
1596. July 13. Anthony the sone and first child of Thomas Playters esquier by Ann Browne his second wife was bapt. The said Anthony was buried Oct. 17.
- Nov. 25. Ambrouse the sone of Henry Playters and Dorothy his wife was bapt.
1597. On all S^{tes} day Anna P. y^e dau. of Thom's Playters esquier & Anna his wife was bapt.
1598. Feb. 18. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Playters esquier & Ann his wife was bapt.
1599. Dec. 27. Anne dau. of Henry Playters gent. and Dorothy his wife was bapt.
1600. Aug. 3. Thomas s. of Thomas Playters esquier and Anna his wife was bapt.
 The paper register has *Anne*.
- Nov. 20. Fraunces P. dau. of Henry Playters gent. & Dorotheie his wife was bapt.
1601. Nov. 8. Pernel dau. of Thomas Playters esq' & Anne his wife was bapt.
 Dec. 6. Dorothee dau. of Henry Playters & Dorothy his wife was bapt.
1603. April 25. Frauncis P. sonn of Thom's Playters esq' was bapt.
 Aug. 8. Antony Payne & Alice Playters were marr.
 Oct. 29. Elizabeth Playters dau. of Henry P. gent. was bapt.
1604. Dec. 30. Susann dau. of Tho. Playters esq' & Anne his wife was bapt.
1605. June 2. Beatrix dau. of Henry & Dorothe Playters was bapt.
 Jan. 23. Frauncis Playters was bur.
 March 4. Lyonel sonne of Tho. Playters esq' & Anne his wife was bapt.
1607. Sept. 10. Judith dau. of Tho. Playters knt. & Anne his wife was bapt.
 Jan. 27. Joseph Playters sonne of Elizabeth Playters was bapt.
 Feb. 8. Amand Bosome gentleman & Frauncis Playters were marr.
Hamond is given as his baptismal name in *Davy's Suffolk Collections*, vol. lxi.
- Feb. 9. Ann dau. of Henry & Dorotheie Playters was bapt.
1608. July 10. Joseph Tye & Elizabeth Playters were marr.
 The register of the parish of St. Andrew, Ilketshall, records the baptism of "Jozell Tye sonne of frauncyes Tye," 23 July, 1588.
1609. April 27. Antony sonne of S^r Tho. Playters knt. & Anne his wife was bapt.
 July 16. John Playters gent. was bur.

1610. Jan. 17. Thomas Playters was bur.
The last day of Feb. Leah dau. of S^r Tho. Playters knight & Anne his wife was bapt.
1612. Sept. 16. Lydia dau. of S^r Tho. Playters & Anne was bapt.
1614. May 5. William s. of S^r Thomas Playters knight & Anne his wife was bapt.
1615. July 16. William Playters esquier & Fraunces Le Greese were marr.
Oct. 21. William Humfrey and Jane Playters were marr.
Nov. 17. Henry Playters gentleman was bur.
1616. May 26. John s. of S^r Thomas Playters knight & Anne his wife was bapt.
1617. Aug. 18. John Harborne gentleman & Pernel Playters were marr.
A note of the marriage licence, which was granted August 14, is preserved in the probate registry at Ipswich. The said John was son of William Harborne Esq.
Sept. 11. Thomas s. of Wil'm Playters esquier & Frauncis his wife was bapt.
1618. July 5. Anne dau. of S^r Thomas Playters knight & Anne his wife was bapt.
1619. Dec. 23. S^r Stephen Some knight & Elizabeth Playters dau. of S^r Thomas P. were marr.
1620. Jan. 25. Roger sonne of S^r Thomas Playters and Anne his wife was bapt. : "borne the eighteenth (as I thinck)."
1627. May 6. Richard Moseley gentleman & Judith P. one of the daughters of S^r Thomas Playters were marr.
1628. Feb. 9. Alice Playters widow of John Playters gent. was bur.
1631. Dec. 20. Margery Playters widow was bur.
1633. Feb. 17. Henry Warner esquier & Lydia Playters dau. of S^r Thomas P. were marr.
The licence was granted Feb. 15. The said Henry was of Mildenhall. Lydia was dau. of "Sir Thomas Plaiters knt. & bart. of Satterly."
1637. Aug. 24. Mr. George Gent of y^e Countye of Essex esquier and M^{rs} Ann Playters dau. of S^r Thomas P. of Sotterlye were marr.
The licence was granted Aug. 19. The said George was then a widower. He and John Gent, clerk, were bound.
1638. May 20. S^r Thomas Playters knight & Baronett was bur.—died May 18th.
1651. Feb. 19. Roger Playters Gent. bur. at Sotterley—he died at Rockland in Norfolk February the 16.
1653. Aug. 11. Fennor Dixon Gent. & Frances Playters Daughter of Lionell Playters gent. were marr.
It appears by the will of Fenner Dixon, of Stoke next Ipswich, gent., made and proved in 1673, that he died without male issue, in possession of landed property in the parishes of St. Laurence and St. Margaret, co. Suffolk, having one daughter, Elizabeth Haly, and appointing his wife, Frances D., sole exec. The baptism of Elizabeth dau. of the said Fenner and Frances is recorded in the par. reg. of Sotterley, 27 June, 1654.
1655. June 7. Elizabeth Tye widdow was bur.—died June 6.
1657. Oct. 9. Liddia Playters dau. of Lionell Playters Esq' was bur.
Feb. 10. Anne Playters dau. of Lionell P. Esq' was bur.—died Feb. 9.

1658. Sept. 8. Thomas s. of William Playters gent. & Margaret his wife was bapt.
1661. Nov. 16. Lionell Playters Gent. was bur. —died Nov. 14.
1665. Sept. 2. A little child a Daughter of Doctor Playters of Beccles was bur.
Dec. 2. Jane the wife of John Playters Esq' was bur.
1667. Nov. 12. Elizabeth P. the widow of Mr. Lionell Playters Gent. deceased was bur.
1668. April 24. S^r William Playters Knight & Baronet Died at Westminster & was brought from thence to Sotterley and there Buried April 24.
1669. April 12. Margaret P. the Daughter of Doctor Playters of Beccles and Margaret his wife was bur.
Aug. 4. Elizabeth P. dau. of Doctor Playters of Beccles was bur.
1671. Nov. 19. Margaret the wife of Doctor Playters of Beccles was bur.
1672. Jan. 22. William Playters Doctor of Physicke Widdoer and Elizabeth Whittel Widdow were marr.
1674. May 11. John s. of Doctor Playters of Beccles was bur.
1675. Aug. 10. John s. of Doctor Playters of Beccles was bur.
Dec. 27. Lionell s. of Lionell Playters of Elloe was bur. at Satterly.
1679. Aug. 8, friday. Marie P. dau. of William Playters of Beccles D^r of Physick was bur.
Oct. 6. S^r Lyonel Playters Baronet & Rect^r of this parish was buried in woollen.
His monumental inscription states that he was also rector of Uggheshall, and died Oct. 5, æt. 74. An account of him is inserted in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*.
1680. May 27. Elizabeth P. dau. of Lyonel Playters of Ellough Esq. and Martha his wife was bur.
1682. Aug. 28. Isabella dau. of Lyonell Playters Esq. and Martha his wife was bur.
Nov. 15. Lydia y^e wife of William Playters D^r of Physick was bur.
1683. April 27. Henry son of William Playters D^r of Physick was bur.
Feb. 17. Talmach the son of Lionell Playters Esq' was bur.
1686. Aug. 20. Thomas P. Infant & son of Lyonell Playters of Ellough Esq' was bur.
1689. Oct. 3. Thomas y^e Son of S^r Jo: Playter's Barronet & Isabella his wife was bapt.—bur. Oct. 7.
1699. Sept. 16. Lionel Playters of Ellough Esq' was bur.
His monumental inscription states that he died Sept. 14, æt. 56. His arms, with a crescent for difference, impale those of Castell, he having married Martha dau. of Tolmache Castell of Raveningham.
1701. Sept. 23. Katherine ye wife of Richard Playters of Beckles Apothecary was bur.
1706. Nov. 13. Martha Playters widow y^e Relict of Lyonel Playters late of Ellough Esquire was bur.
1709. April 24. John Norris of Witton in y^e County of Norfolk Esq Singleman & M^{rs} Carolina Playters of this Parish Singlewoman were marr.

- March 23. William Playters Dr of Physick was bur.
 1714. April 29. Frances Playters was bur.
 Feb. 23. Mary dau. of Playters Edgar, Gent., and Mary his wife was bapt.
 1720. Dec. 31. Isabella Playters the Lady of Sr John Playters Barronet was bur.
 1721. Aug. 25. Sr John Playters Barronet was bur.
 1722. Jan. 24. Lyonel Playters Gent. was bur.
 1728. Sept. 13. Playters Edgar was bur.
 1743. Dec. 31. Robert s. of John Playters of Weston Esq. and Anna his Wife was bur. at Satterley.
 1744-5. Feb. 22. Lionel the Son of John Playters Esq. and Anna his wife was bapt.

(To be continued.)

A PEERAGE DIRECTORY, 1727.

Communicated by JAMES J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A.

The following list of the Peers and their residences is taken from a volume of miscellaneous documents forming part of the extensive collection of Wentworth or Strafford Papers in the British Museum. The list is thus tersely endorsed by Lord Strafford—"1727, where the lords live." It may be found useful as giving an almost complete list of the peerage at that date, and interesting as a small contribution to London topography, by showing the phases of life which have passed through many of its old streets and squares. The only absentees from the list I find—on a comparison of it with the Journal of the House of Lords, which gives the names of the Peers who took the oath on the accession of George II.—are: the Earls of Salisbury, Exeter, Leicester, Haddington, and Dartmouth; Viscounts Hatton, Tadcaster, and Lymington; Barons Byron, Weston, and Boyle. From a somewhat similar but not so complete list drawn up in Queen Anne's reign (also among the Wentworth Papers), it may be worth while to note that the Earl of Leicester then lived in Soho Square, the Earl of Dartmouth in Queen Square, Westminster, and Lord Byron in Pall Mall.

Dr. Wake	A. Bis. of Canterbury	a[t] Lambeth
Doct. Blackburn	A. B. of York	Downing Street
D. Wilcox	B. of Gloucester	} The Cloisters
D. Wynne	B. of St. Asaph	
Dr. Bradford	Bis. of Rochester	
D. Potter	B. of Oxon	} Broadway, Westmr.
D. Weston	B. of Exeter	
Dr. Kennet	B. of Peterbrough	
D. Long	B. of Norwich	} Queen Square
Dr. Wadding[ton]	B. of Chichester	
Dr. Waugh	B. of Carlisle	
Dr. Reynolds	B. of Lincoln	} Park Street
Dr. Smalbro	B. of St. David's	
Dr. Clavering	B. of Landaff	
Dr. Peploe	B. of Chester	} Dartmouth Street
Dr. Gibson	B. of London	
Dr. Chandler	B. of Litchfield and Coven.	
		Queen Street
		Cock-pitt
		Golden Square

Dr. Edgerton
Dr. Bradshaw
Dr. Green
Dr. Baker
Dr. Talbot
Dr. Hoadley
Dr. Willis
Dr. Hough
Dr. Hooper
Dr. Wilson

B. of Hereford
Bis. of Bristol
B. of Ely
B. of Bangor
B. of Durham
B. of Salisbury
Bis. of Winchester
Bishop of Worcester
Bis. of Bath and Wells

St. James's Place
Bury Street
Holburn
Russell Street
Hanover Square
Grovener Street
Chelsea

Marlborough Street
E. of Yarmouth
E. of Ilay
Lo. Onslow

Poland Street
Lo. Brook
E. of Sandwich

King Street, Golden Square
D. of Argyie

Oxford Square
Lo. Vis. Harcourt

Hannover Square and Street
D. of Roxburgh
D. of Montrosse
E. of Graham
E. of Litchfield
E. of Pomfret
E. of Leinster
D. of Bolton
Lo. Foley
Bp. of Durham
Ld. Dunmore

Brook Street
E. of Coventry
Ld. Abergavenny

George Street, Hannover Sqr.
E. of Stairs
E. of Albemarle

Cork Street, Burlington Gardens
Lo. Masham

New and Old Bond Street
D. of Grafton
Lo. Cornwallis
E. of Sussex
Lo. Howard of Effingham
E. of Radnor
Ld. Howard of Effingham

Clifford Street
Lo. Delawar
Lo. St. John of Bletso
E. of Cardigan

Grosvenor Street
Lo. Percy
Lo. Compton
Lo. Bernard
D. of St. Albans
E. of Arran
Bp. of Salisbury
E. of Uxbridge

Abermarle Street
E. of Grantham
E. of Poulet
Marqs. of Carinthian
E. of Orkney
E. of Coningsby
E. of Westmorland
Lo. Vis. St. John
Lo. Walgrave
Lo. Hunsdon
D. of Rutland
Lo. Guilford
Lo. Cadogan
E. of Marchmont

Dover Street
E. of Oxford
E. of Thomond

Bolton Street
E. of Peterborough

Piccadilly
D. of Devonshire
E. of Burlington
E. of Sunderland
E. Berkeley

Clarges Street
E. of Ferrers

Pall Mall
Lo. Clinton
Lo. Vis. Lonsdale
E. of Essex
Lo. Walpole
E. of Selkirk
E. of Tankerville

St. James Place
E. of Bradford
Bp. of Hereford

Arlington Street
D. of Manchester
Lo. Carteret

Charles Street
Lo. Ducie
E. of Aberdeen

Bury Street
Bp. of Bristol

King Street, St. James
Lo. Maynard
Marqs. of Tweeddale

St. James's Square
E. of Lincoln
E. of Pembroke
E. of Strafford
D. of Chandois
Lo. Bathurst
E. of Clarendon
D. of Kent
E. of Bristol
E. of Chesterfield
Ld. Willmington

Stable Yard, St. James's
D. of Bridgewater
Lo. Vis. Townshend
E. of Godolphin

German Street
Lo. Craven
Lo. Vis. Cobham
Lo. Griffin

Horse Guards
Lo. Hay

Whitehall
E. of Chohnondeley
Lo. Vis. Torrington
Lo. Lynn
D. of Richmond
E. of Loudon
Lo. Trevor

Cockpit, Whitehall
D. of Dorset
Lo. Vis. Falmouth
Bp. of London

<i>Downing Street</i> Archbp. of York E. of Orrery	<i>Canterbury House</i> Arch Bp. of Canterbury	<i>Covent Garden</i> E. of Oxford
<i>Duke Street, Westminster</i> E. of Seardsdale Lo. Dudley and Ward Lo. Abergavenny	<i>Brewers Street</i> E. of Harborough	<i>Great Queen Street</i> E. of Rochford
<i>Queen Street, Westminster</i> Lo. Bingley Bp. of Chester	<i>Leicester Fields</i> E. of Delorain Lo. Gower	<i>Golden Square</i> Bp. of Litchfeild and Coventry E. of Finlater
<i>Dartmouth Street</i> Bp. of St. Davids Bp. of Landaff	<i>Gerrard Street</i> E. of Scarborough	<i>New Palace Yard</i> E. of Hallifax
<i>Park Street</i> Bp. of Lincoln	<i>Soho Square</i> E. of Macclesfield Lo. Middleton	<i>Kensington</i> Lo. Lechmere Lo. Berkley of Stratton Bp. of Exeter
<i>Queen's Square, Westminster</i> Bp. of Carlile Bp. of Norwich Bp. of Chichester Lo. Willoughby Brook E. of Aylesford Lo. Windsor E. of Winchelsea	<i>Charing Cross</i> D. of Somerset	<i>Chelsea</i> Bp. of Winchester E. of Sutherland
<i>James Street, Westminster</i> Bp. of Peterborough	<i>Great Russell Street</i> D. of Mountague Bp. of Bangor	<i>Conduit Street</i> E. of Huntington E. of Denbigh
<i>Cloysters</i> Lo. Ashburnham Bp. of St. Asaph Bp. of Gloucester Bp. of Rochester	<i>Bloomsbury Square</i> E. of Nottingham E. Northampton	<i>Suffolk Street</i> E. of Buchan Lo. Herbert of Cherbury
<i>Old Palace Yard</i> Bp. of Oxford E. of Abingdon	<i>Gloucester Street</i> Lo. Vis. Say and Seale	<i>Warwick Street</i> Lo. Bruce
	<i>Elg House, Holbourn</i> Bp. of Ely	<i>Duke Street, St. James's</i> E. of Rothies
	<i>Lincoln's Inn Fields</i> Lo. Chancellor D. of Ancaster D. of Newcastle	

THE BOROUGHBRIDGE ROLL OF ARMS.

Edited by JAMES GREENSTREET.

In 1830 Sir Francis Palgrave printed from a document, then in the possession of Mr. Wynn, the highly interesting recital of the coat-armour of those notable persons who took part in the engagement at Boroughbridge on 16 March, 1322. The arms are set out in the Norman-French blazon then in vogue, written in the hand of the period upon the dorse of a parchment roll, the face of which is occupied with entries relating to other matters. The subject-matter of the dorse I take to be a return of persons of rank present at the battle, their armorial bearings being, perhaps, added for purposes of immediate, or subsequent, identification, and the whole probably compiled by the heralds of the day.

The great importance of this record has hardly hitherto been sufficiently recognised, though it had evidently been apparent to not a few heraldic students, for, several years back it was suggested in *Notes and Queries*, by the Editor, that I should reprint it in that periodical. The reason of the roll being so little quoted is no doubt due to the circumstance, that where Sir Francis Palgrave has published it, namely, in one of the great tomes of his work on Parliamentary Writs, it is to most persons practically buried away. Indeed, it is seldom to be obtained for consultation except at a public library. Again, from the fact of that learned scholar having merely printed the Norman-French text of the blazon, without any attempt at translation or explanation, no doubt the contents of the roll, as presented by him, do not possess such attractive features as might induce the ordinary inquirer to devote time to the examination of them.

That the information afforded by the record may be rendered as intelligible as possible to all inquirers, I have added (except in two instances), in modern English blazon, the equivalent of the Norman-French blazon of the document; and, in order to facilitate reference, have given at the end an alphabetical list of the surnames of all the persons commemorated by the roll.

THE ROLL.

(*Parliamentary Writs*, vol. ii., Appendix, p. 196.)

	Page.	Entry.
1. Gu., billey Or. [De Gules, bileté d'Or.]	Sire Thomas Coudray. 196 ^b	1
2. Arg., two bends Gu. [D'argent, ove ij. bendes de Gules.]	Sire Rauf le Botiller. 196 ^b	2
3. Gu., a bend betw. two cotises and six martlets Or. [De Gules, ove j. bende et ij. coutys ove vj. marles d'Or.]	Sire Johan de Mounteny. 196 ^b	3
4. Gu., a bend betw. six martlets Or. [Mesmes les armes saules ij. coutys d'Or.]	Sire Thomas de Mounteny. 196 ^b	4
5. Gu., a lion passant (gardant) Arg. crowned Or. [De Gules, ove un lyoun passaunt d'Argent coronée d'Or.]	Sire Marin del Edle, Baneret. 196 ^b	5
6. Gu., two bars vair. [De Gules, ove ij. barres de veer.]	Sire Richard Talebot. 196 ^b	6
7. Az., a bend Arg., and on an inescutcheon Or, a bend engrailed Sa. [D'azur, ove j. bend d'Argent, ove j. escuchun d'Or, ove j. bende engrelé de Sable.]	Sire Johan de Indebusers, Francis. 196 ^b	7
8. Gu., crusilly and a lion passant (gardant) Arg. [De Gules, ove j. lyoun passaunt d'Argent, croiselée d'Argent.]	Sire Johan del Edle. 196 ^b	8

9. Or, a (chevron betw.) three roundles Sa. [D'or, over j. ..., ove iij. pelotes de Sable.] } Sire Henr. de Berfeld. 196^b 9
10. (Arg.) frettée Sa. and a canton Gu. [Fretté de Sable, ove un fauketoun de Gules.] } Sire Richard de la Rybere. 196^b 10
11. Arg., two bars Sa., and on a quarter of the second a cinquefoil Or. [D'argent, ij. barres de Sable, en l'un quarter j. quintfoil d'Or.] } Sire Johan de Tuford. 196^b 11
12. Gu., semy of roundles Or. [De Goules, beusantée d'Or. C'est le Mortimer.] } Sire William la Souche, Ganeret. 196^b 12
13. Gu., an eagle displayed Or. [De Gules, ove j. egle d'Or.] } Sire Piers de Dymesy. 196^b 13
14. Az., a lion ramp. Or over a chief Gu.; a label of three pendants Arg. [D'Azur, ove j. lyoun d'Or, ove le chief de Gules, label d'Argent.] } Sire Thomas de Hastank. 196^b 14
15. Az., a bend engrailed Or. [D'azur, ove j. bende engrelé d'Or.] } Sire William Byrmyngham. 196^b 15
16. Gu., a lion ramp. Erm. crowned Or. [De Gules, une lyoun d'Ermine coronée d'Or.] } Sire Johan Hamelyn. 196^b 16
17. (Barry nebulée of six) Or. and Sa. [... d'Or et de Sable.] } Sire William le Glound. 196^b 17
18. Gu., two bars and in chief three escallops Arg. [De Gules, ij. barres d'Argent, iij. escalopes d'Argent.] } Sire William Gause. 197^a 1
19. Arg., a cross engrailed Gu. [D'argent, ove la croiz engrelé de Gules.] } Sire Symon de Drayton. 197^a 2
20. Arg., on a chevron Gu. three escallops Or. [D'argent, ove j. cheveroun de Gules iij. escalopes d'Or.] } Sire Neel de Salforde. 197^a 3
21. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or, and a label Gu. [De Sable, un lyoun d'Argent coroné d'Or, ove label de Gules.] } Sire Nichol de Segrave, Ganeret. 197^a 4
22. Gu., semy of roundles Or, and over all a bend Arg. [De Gules, besantée d'Or, ove un bende d'Argent.] } Sire Amery la Souche. 197^a 5
23. Gu., a fess betw. six martlets Or. [De Gules, ove j. fesse et vj. marles d'Or.] } Sire Wauter de Benchamp. 197^a 6
24. Or, flory Sa. [D'or, fluretté de Sable.] } Sire Costantyn de Mortemer. 197^a 7

25. Quarterly indented Az. and Erm. [Quartilé endenté d'Azure et d'Ermyné.] } Sire William de Saunford. 197^a 8
26. Quarterly Or. and Gu. four crescents counter-changed. [Quartilé d'Or et de Gules, ove quatre cressauntz de l'un et l'autre.] } Sire Mayen de Basingbourne. 197^a 9
27. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa. debriused by a baston Az. charged with a cinquefoil Erm. [D'argent, ove j. lyoun de Sable, j. bastoun d'Azur, j. quintfoil d'Ermyné.] } Sire Richard de Egebastoun. 197^a 10
28. Az, frettée Or, and a label of three pendants Gu. [D'azur, frettée d'Or, ove j. label de Gules.] } Sire Richard de Mundeville. 197^a 11
29. Blazon inexplicable. See N^o 58 for the term "queynty," or "queyntée," again. [Queynty d'Argent, frettée de ses armes d'Ermyné.] } Sire Johan de Crombwell. 197^a 12
30. Gu., billetty Or, a saltire vair. [De Gules, ove une sauter de veer, billelée d'Or.] } Sire Richard Chambernoun. 197^a 13
31. Arg., a chevron betw. three billets Az. [D'argent, ove j. cheveroun et iij. billetes d'Azur.] } Sire Richard de Mouncaunsp. 197^a 14
32. Arg., a chief Gu., and over all a baston gobony Or and Az. [D'argent, ove le chief de Goules, ove j. bastoun gobuné d'Or et d'Azur.] } Sire Richard de Crombwell. 197^a 15
33. Chequy Or and Az., a fess Gu. [Eschekeré d'Or et d'Azur, ove j. fesse de Gules.] } Sire Roger de Clifford, Baneret. 197^a 16
34. Arg., two bars and in chief three roundles Gu.; a bordure indented Sa. [D'argent, ove ij. barres de Gules, ove iij. pelotes de Gules en chief, ove un bordure endenté de Sable.] } Sire Thomas Blake, de Blithesworthe. 197^a 17
35. Arg., semy of crosses potent and three fleurs-de-lis Sa.; a bordure indented Gu. [D'argent, ove iij. flurs de liz de Sable, poudre de croisetz potente de Sable, ove la bordure endenté de Gules.] } Sire Symoun de Berford. 197^a 18
36. Arg., semy of martlets Gu., a chevron Sa. [D'argent, ove j. cheveroun de Sable, poudree des marles de Gules.] } Sire Jehan de Hardeshulle. 197^a 19
37. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa. crowned Or. [D'argent, ove j. lyoun de Sable coronée d'or.] } Sire Robert de Morle. 197^a 20

(To be continued.)

A WRIT OF SUMMONS BY RICHARD CROMWELL.

Among the valuable peerage collections of Mr. W. O. Hewlett, of Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, is an original Writ of Summons addressed by Richard Cromwell to Bulstrode Lord Whitelock, tested at Westminster the 9th day of December, 1658, in the following terms:—

Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging. To our right trusty and right welbeloved BULSTROD LORD WHITELOCK, one of the Lords Com^{rs} of our Treasury, greeting. WHEREAS by the Advice and Assent of o^r Councell, for certaine great and weighty affaires concerning us the STATE and defence of the said Commonwealth, Wee have Ordained o^r PARLIAMENT to be held at our Cittye of WESTMINSTER the seaven and twentieth day of January next comeing, & there to Conferre and treatre with you and with the Great Men and NOBLES of the said COMMONWEALTH. Therefore wee Command you, firmly enjoyneing, that considering the difficultye of the said Affaires and imminent dangers (all excuses being sett aside), yee be personally present at the day and place aforesaid, to treatre and give yo^r Advice with us and with the said great men and NOBLES upon the affaires aforesaid. And this as yee Love us and Our hono^r and the safetie and defence of the said COMMONWEALTH; and the expedie'on of the affaires aforesaid yee shall in noe wise Omitt. WITNES o^r selfe at Westminster the Nyneth day of December in the yeare of our Lord One thousand Six hundred fiftie and Eight.

LENTHALL TH.

No Cromwellian writs are preserved among the muniments of the House of Lords, though some original writs of the reigns of King James I. and King Charles I. are extant; nor do any original writs of Richard the Protector appear to have as yet been brought to light under the auspices of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, though a copy of a writ for the election of a member of Parliament (but not summoning a Peer), tested also on the 9th day of December, 1658, is to be found among the MSS. of Mr. Mackeson, of Hythe (Rept. II., p. 92).

Dugdale, however, in his *Usage of Arms* (by T. C. Banks, 1812), at p. 437, gives a list of the persons whom Oliver Cromwell raised to the Peerage, and subjoins a copy of the writ by which both those ennobled by Cromwell and the Peers who adhered to the Parliamentary cause were summoned; which writ, as well as the writ issued by Richard Cromwell, is in the form previously used by the reigning sovereigns.

The list is as follows:—

"A Catalogue of those persons who were dignified by Oliver Cromwell with the title of Lord and called to sit in his other, i.e., Upper House of Parliament.

Richard Cromwell, his eldest son	Henry Lawrence, President of the Privy Council
Henry Cromwell, his other son, Lord Deputy of Ireland	Charles Fleetwood, his son-in-law
Nathaniel Fiennes	Robert, Earl of Warwick
John Lisle	Edmund, Earl of Mulgrave

Edward, Earl of Manchester
 William Fienes, Viscount Say and Sele
 John Cleypole, another son-in-law, Master
 of the Horse
 Philip, Lord Lisle, eldest son to the Earl
 of Leicester
 Charles Howard, of Naworth Castle in
 Com., Cumberland
 Philip, Lord Wharton
 Thomas, Lord Fauconberge
 John Des-borough } Admirals at Sea
 Edward Montagu }
 George, Lord Eure
 Bulstrode Whitlock
 Sir Gilbert Pickering, Knt.
 Colonel William Sydenham
 Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart.
 Major-General Skippon
 Walter Strickland
 Colonel Philip Jones
 Richard Hampden
 Sir William Strickland, Bart.
 Francis Rouse, Esq.
 John Fiennes, Esq.
 Sir Francis Russel, Bart.
 Sir Thomas Honeywood, Knt.
 Sir Arthur Hesclrigge, Bart.
 Sir John Hobart, Knt. and Bart.
 Sir Richard Onslow, Knt.
 Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart.
 Sir William Roberts, Knt.

John Glynn, C.J.K.B.
 Oliver St. John, C.J.C.B.
 William Pierrepont, Esq.
 John Jones, Esq.
 John Crew, Esq.
 Alexander Popham, Esq.
 Sir Christopher Pack } Aldermen knighted
 Sir Robert Tichburne } by Cromwell
 Edward Whalley, a Major-General
 Sir John Barksted, Knt., Lieutenant of
 the Tower of London
 Sir George Fleetwood, Knt.
 Sir Thomas Pryde, Knt.
 Colonel Richard Ingoldsby
 Sir John Hewson, Knt.
 James Berrey, a Major-General
 Colonel William Goffe
 Thomas Cooper
 Edmund Thomas
 George Monck, Commander in Chief in
 Scotland
 David Earl of Cassils, in Scotland
 Sir William Lockart, Knt.
 Sir Archibald Johnston (of Wareston), a
 Scotchman
 William Steele, Lord Chancellor of Ireland
 Lord Broghill, brother to the Earl of
 Corke in Ireland
 Sir Matthew Tomlinson, Knt.
 William Lenthall, Master of the Rolls."

To this list is to be added, Edmund Dunch of East Whittenham, in
 Com. Berks, created Baron Burnell, of East Whittenham, test., 26th April,
 1658.

A copy of the Writ by which the Lords before mentioned were
 summoned to Parliament is given by Dugdale thus :—

"OLIVER Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland,
 and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging to our trusty and beloved son,
 Lord Richard Cromwell, greeting.

"Whereas, by the advice and assent of our council, for certain great and weighty
 affairs concerning us, the state and defence of the said Commonwealth, we ordained
 our present Parliament to be held at our City of Westminster the 17th day of
 September, A.D. 1656, and there to consult and advise with the Knights, Citizens,
 and Burgesses of our said Commonwealth; which Parliament was then and there
 held, and continued until the 26th day of June last past, and then adjourned until
 the 20th day of January now next coming.—Therefore we command and firmly
 injoin you, that considering the difficulty of the said affairs, and imminent dangers, all
 excuses being set aside, you be personally present at Westminster aforesaid, the said
 20th day of January next coming, there to treat, confer, and give your advice with us,
 and with the great men and nobles, in and concerning the affairs aforesaid: and
 this as you love our honour and safety and the defence of the Commonwealth aforesaid,
 you shall in nowise omit.—Witness ourself at Westminster the 10th of
 December, 1657."

This original Writ of Summons of the Protector Richard Cromwell to
 Bulstrode Lord Whitelock derives additional interest from the fact that
 he was the author of the well-known "Memorials of the English affairs
 from the beginning of the reign of King Charles the First to the happy
 restoration of King Charles the Second," and we are therefore able to

obtain some additional information from his memorials of the creation of Peers by Oliver Cromwell by Writ of Summons to Parliament.

The following passages occur in the *Memorials*¹ :—

[page 662.] “June, 1657.

“26th.—Order for the Commissioners of the Seal, with advice of the Judges to prepare and frame a Writ for summoning the members of the other house of Parliament to meet at such time and place as shall be appointed by his highness ; and the Commissioners are to seal such Writs and to issue them out to such persons as his highness under his sign manual shall direct and appoint.”

[page 665.] “December 1657.

“11th.—I received a Writ of Summons under the Great Seal to sit as one of the members in the other house of Parliament, the form of the Writ was the same with those which were sent to summon the Peers in Parliament. There were in all sixty, among whom were divers noblemen, Knights, and gentlemen of ancient families and good estates, and some colonels and officers of the Army. Their names were as follow.”

A list of 60 persons is then given by Whitelock, and is the same as the above catalogue taken from Dugdale with the exception that Dugdale includes the names of Richard Hampden and William Lenthall which, with that of Edmund Dunch Lord Burnell, are not mentioned by Whitelock.

“January 1657.

“20th.—The Parliament met according to their adjournment and the members of the other house summoned by Writ met and sat in the Lords House as the Lords used to do formerly.”

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, died on the 3rd of September, 1658, and one of the first steps taken by Richard, his successor, was to issue Writs of Summons for a new Parliament, the Writ which is the subject of this notice being one of those issued to the members of the Upper House. This event is thus recorded by Whitelock :—

[page 676.] “December 1658.

“4th.—Richard by the advice of his Council resolved to call a Parliament to meet on the 27th day of January next.

“January 1658.

“27th.—The Parliament met.

“31st.—The members of the House of Lords took their places, being summoned by the like Writ as they had before, according to the petition and advice.”

Although both Whitelock and Dugdale record that a Writ of Summons was issued to Charles Howard, it appears from the following entry in the Docquet Book preserved at the Crown Office, House of Lords, that he was created a Viscount by Letters Patent ; the Letters themselves are, however, not enrolled. The entry is as follows :—

“A.D. 1657.) A patent of creac'on granted to Charles Howard, of
Viscount { Gilsland, in the county of Cumberland, Esq., of the honor,
Howard, { state and degree of Baron Dacres, of Gilsland, and Lord
Creac'on.) Viscount Howard, of Morpeth, intayling the same upon
the heires males of his body for ever. Dated the 20th day of July
aforesaid.” Per br'e, &c.

The creations of Viscount Howard, of General Monck, and of John Crew as Peers, were entirely disregarded after the Restoration, for

¹ Whitelock's Memorials, Ed. 1853, Oxford ; reprinted from Edition of 1732.

the recipients of these dignities were respectively described as Commoners in the Letters Patent by which they were created Peers after the Restoration. It is also evident that all the creations by Oliver Cromwell must have been set aside in the same manner, inasmuch as none of the names of the persons ennobled by him are to be found in the Journals of the House of Lords as Peers; neither are they returned in the Roll of the Peers of the Kingdom of England, according to their birth and creations, presented to the House of Lords in June, 1660, by E. W. Walker, then Garter King of Arms.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF BEXLEY, Co. KENT.

Communicated by GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, F.S.A.

THE REGISTER BOOKE OF BEXLEY OF BAPTISMS WEDDINGS AND BURIALLS
bought by Com^t etc., A^o 1599 Oct. 5.—ex : A. Wibarne.

[On fly-leaf :] *Saundrell Ebbs wife of John Collyn of Blackfen in Bexley, was borne at Stanham in Dartford parish about Alhollon tyde, ye lady Anne of Cleere then lyinge at Dartford House wch was A^o 1554. This lady in January followinge was married to K. Henry 8; the said Saundrell had a daughter named Elizabeth by her said husband baptized in Bexley Church Oct. 10, 1596 wch daught^r the 4 of March 1605 ye day of this note writinge was 9 yeres olde complete; so yt her mothr was within litle of 56 yeres old at her birthe.*

BAPTISMS.

1565. Noue'b. 12. Elizabeth, daught' of Justinia' Cha'pneis, esq.

1566. Octob. 26. Thomas, sonne of Mr Calverley.

1575. April 24. Christopher Lennarde.

1576. Feb. 17. Elizabeth Champeneis f^a Justi'.

1582. June 26. Theodora Champeneis f^a Justin', ar.

" Dec. 6. M^{rs} Ellen Swinerton.

1583. April 25. M^{rs} Martha Howe.

1584. May 24. M^r William Howe.

1585. May 9. M^r George Goldwell.

1585-6. Mar. 19. M^{rs} Marie Howe.

1586. Julie 25. James Bunton f^a Joh'is Bunton.

1586-7. James sonne of George Goldwell, gen.

1588. Julie 8. Marie Bunton [d.] of John Bunton.

1589. May 4. M^{rs} Marie Goldwell.

1590. April 16. Thomas, sonne of George Goldwell, gen.

The whole Sume of childre' baptized in Bexley by M^r Bunton fro' October 1565 to Julie 1592, y^t is in twentie & almost six yeaues, is 570.

1591. William Luffe, incumbent.

1592. April 9. Meriel, daught^r of W^m Luffe.

1593. October 4. Richard, sonne of W. Luffe.

1595. June 8. Elizabeth, f^a Will^mi Luffe.

" August 10. Damian, daugh. of Henry Ives, gen.

1596. October 3. Edmund, sonne of Hen. Ives, ge'.

1598. June 5. Margaret, daugh. of Henry Ives, ge'.

1599-1600. March 16. Timothe, sonne of Henry Ives, gen., junior.

1602. Junii 20. henrie, sonne of henrie Ives, gen.

1603. March 27. Ephraim, first sonne of W^m Payne sonne of Edw: Payne, the first baptized after the decease of our gracious Son'aigne Elizabeth & proclamac'on of our nowe dread Sou'aigne lord James the first of England & y^e 6 of y^t name of Scotlande.

1604. Maii 10. Thomas, sonne of Tho: Se'tacilia, ge', p' ux: Mer. Holden.

1604. Nov. 25. W^m s. of W^m payne & Jane hamon his wife, y^e first baptized aft^r the proclam'on of the newe Coynes wherin the Kinges M^t striles (*sic*) himselve Kinge of greate Britaine.
1605. Junii 23. Thomas f^{is} Francis Cleere, militis, et Elizabeth ux: ej: Suscept: d^{no} R'hard. Cha'p'non, M^{ro} Tho: Wroth et M^{ra} Sherley.
- " August 11. Elizabeth daught^r of M^r Samuel Goldsmith. Suscep'unt S^r Justinian Lemon, M^{ris} Luther and M^{ras} Hewar auia.
- 1605-6. March 2. Cecil Calvert sonne p'mogenitz of M^r John Calvert & M^{ris} Anne Minne his wife; y^e godfathers were y^e Earles of Cumberland & Salisburie, whose substitutes were S^r Oliffe & S^r John Leighes; y^e godmother Lady Wootton, substitute M^{ras} Butler Moth^r of M^{ras} Calv^t.
- 1606-7. March 14. Dorothea, daught^r of M^r Tho: Se'tacilia.
- Apr. 6. 1607. Rob^t sonne of Mr. Samuel goldsmith & Anne Hewer his wife; Lord Scroope & S^r John Hungerford godfathers and y^e Countesse of Penbroke godmother, ibi etiam dns. Rob^t varly. Miles. &c.
1609. Julii 31. Robert, sonne of Capt. Thomas Button & Elizab. his wife, suscep'unt—S^r Robert Mansell, aunculus, S^r Walter Rice, avus. p' m'rem & dame Anne Button, wife of S^r W^m Button: dedit mihi p^r 5^a 4^a, Jonson 1^r.
- " Sep. 22. fryday. Martha, daught^r of M^r Goldsmith & An. Howe, ux.
- " Octob. 9. Francis, sonne of M^r Tho. Santacilia and Meriell holden his ux.; ut p'z a tuunday p' M^r Haxnill & his ux: churched, ut vocatur vulgo, (domi).
- " Dece'b. 3. Thomas Leigh, Phillipi filius.
1611. Septemb. 1. Thomas, Rich. Cha'pneis f^{us}.
- " Oct. 20. Elizabeth, Gul. Payne f^a.
- 1611-12. Feb. 17. Maria, Thee Santacilie f^a.
- " Marti 8. Samuel, Sam: Gouldsmith f^{us}.
1614. Jun. 26. Theodora, Rich. Cha'pneis, armig., (infans morbid.), f^a.
- " Sept. 21. Georgius, Thee Santacilie filius.
1615. Dorothea, Pauli Sidnee, armigeri, filia, 16 Apr.
- " Ap. 18. Joannes, Rod. Skinner, generosi, filius.
1616. Sep. 15. Jeanna, Gul. Payne, gen., filia.
- " Dec. 12. Williamin, M^{ri} Jo: Gouldnell filia.
- 1616-17. Martii 2. Anna, M^{ri} Jo. Levek filia.
1618. Oct. 1. Anna, M^{ri} Thee Selbie, civis Londoniensis, primogenita.
- " Dec. 22. Georgius, Anton. Hewar fil.
1619. Martii 29. Gulielmus, Hen. Fitzherb^ti filius.
- " Jun. 29. Timotheus, Gul: Paine filius.
1620. Julii 10. Antoninus, Thomæ Santacilie filius.
1621. Sep. 23. Robertus Fitzherbert. Heni filius.
1624. Oct. 10. Mathæus, Thee Selbie f^a.
- " Oct. 17. Anna, Antonini Hewar filia.
- 1624-5. Feb. 25. Jeanna, Thee Santacilie f^a.
1626. Sept. 2. Katherina, M^t Bishop primogenita.
- 1626-27. Mar. 18. Thomas, Antonii Hewar filius.
1627. Maii 26. Elizabetha, Petri Wroth, militis, filia.
1628. Sep. 4. Anthonie, sonne of S. Peter and his Ladie Margaret Wroth.
- 1628-9. Feb. 5. Antonio, Luciani Santacilie fili^s.
1629. May 31. Thomas s. of M^r Antonie Hewar.
- " Oct. 8. Jeane d. of S^r Peter Wroth.
1631. Maii 25. Thomas s. of S^r Peter Wroth.
1633. Nov. 13. Thomas s. of S^r Peter Wroth.
1635. Nov. 22. Edward s. of S^r Peter & Margaret Wroth.
- 1636-7. Mar. 7. Peter s. of Sir Peter & Margarete Wroth.
1639. July 9. Eliz. d. of M^r Edw: Wright & Catherin ux.: Witnesses: y^e Lord of Newwarke, Eliz. d. of y^e L^d Banning, & y^e Ladie Sidley of Southfleete.
- 1639-40. Henrie s. of S^r Peter Wroth & Dame Margaret.
1642. Maii 29. Percyvall s. of M^r John and Mellicent Sharpe.
1643. June 1. Thomas s. of Sir Peter & his Ladie Margaret Wroth.
1644. Jul. 11. Anne, posthuma d. of Peter & Margaret Wroth.
1650. Dec. 26. Francis s. of William and Lydia Leigh.
1651. Oct. 31. Thomas, sonne of John Wroth & Ladie Harris ux.
- 1651-2. Peter, sonne of Anthonie y^e sonne of S^r Peter Wroth of Blenden Hall was baptized in the P^{ish} of St. Brides, London, Feb. 24.

1652. Mar. 25. Eliz: d. of Mr William & Lydia Leigh.
 1653. April 27. Esther d. of William and Lydia Leigh.
 „ Nov. 16. John, sonne of Mr John Wroth. and y^e Ladie Harris ux.
 1657. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Ric. Bourne, March y^e eight.
 1663. Robert, the sonne of John Austen, esq^{re}, & Rose his wife, March y^e nineteenth.
 1666. Anne, daughter of Mr George & M^{rs} Ursula Stawell, April y^e tenth.
 1666-7. Elianour, daughter of Benjamin Huntington, Vicar, & Mary his wife, March y^e sixteenth.
 1668-9 Mar. 2. John s. of Benjamin Huntington, Vicar, and Mary his wife ;
 Susceptoribus D^{no} Johanne Austen, D^{no} Johanne Wroth, Baronettis, et D^{na}
 Gratia flord uxore Dⁿⁱ Richardi flord militis.
 „ Mar. 6. Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Austen, Baronett, & the Ladie Rose his wife.
 1670. Sep. 21. William, son of do. and do.
 1670. Oct. 28. Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Huntington, Vicar, & Mary his wife,
 Gemella. Susceptoribus: Edv. Badby, armigero, D^{na} Rosâ Austen, Bar^{tn}, et
 Margareta Bourne, gen. vicuâ.
 1671. April 30. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel & Anne Hoadley.
 „ Dec. 3. John, son of John Oveatt, gentl., & Rebeceah his wife, filia Dom. Rich.
 flord, militis, de Baudines in paroch. de Dartford.
 1672. Judith, daughter of Richard Bourne, esq^{re}, & Martha his wife, April y^e 25th ;
 borne April y^e 26th.
 „ Aug. 4. Edward, son of S^r John Austen, Bar^{tn}, & y^e Lady Rose his wife.
 1676. Dec. 5. Catherine, daughter of John Ford, arm., & Theophila uxor.
 1678. Maii 26. Anne, daughter of Richard Bourne, arm., & Anna ux.
 1679. Oct. 1. John, son of S^r Peter Coleton & Elizabeth his Lady.
 1680. Sep. 27. Rowlania, daughter of Mr Rowland & M^{rs} Isabell Simpson, Lond.,
 posthuma.
 1683. June 21. Martha, daughter of Richard Dourne. esq^{re}, & Anne his wife.

(To be continued.)

ARE THERE TWO EARLS OF MAR?

An article appeared under the above title in part xii of the 'Collectanea Genealogica,' and has been considered worthy of a reprint, in company with another attack upon Lyon, King of Arms, by Mr. Foster. The impression produced upon me by the article on "Mar" is, that the author, Mr. J. H. Round, has recently studied the question for the first time; and while he refrains from discussing the resolution of 1875 on its merits—deterred, perhaps, by modesty—he considers that the sequence of events happening since 1875 offers a fair opportunity for attacking the honesty and intellectual capacity of those who have since supported the heir general.

More than twenty closely-printed pages are devoted to proving that there cannot be two Earls of Mar, and to ridiculing those who assert that there can. It is impossible to conceive a greater waste of industry, paper, pen, ink, and printing expenses. No human being supposes that there are two Earls of Mar in fact; but the question, not apprehended by Mr. Round, is—whether it is possible to support the *legal fiction* of two earldoms, in order to do justice in a case where great injustice is alleged to have been done?

In the opinion of the late Earl of Crawford and of a very powerful phalanx of lawyers, supported by a public opinion

expressed in all classes of society, the resolution of 1875 was erroneous. But it cannot be in terms reversed. Is there any remedy ?

Now, whatever the Lords may have meant by the resolution (and there is not much doubt as to that), they expressed themselves in an unusual manner, and by limiting their resolution to an earldom created (as they say) in 1565, they have not touched the ancient earldom. Therefore, those who consider that the question was very insufficiently considered by persons who, whatever their reputation in other branches of law, were not at the time the peers best able to deal with it, fasten upon this technical point in order to justify a reconsideration of the merits. Nor can it be said that, if the House of Lords take such a course, they in any way do wrong. For, surely, the remedy of injustice is a higher and nobler duty than a mere assertion of *non possumus*.

I assert then, in opposition to Mr. Round, that a man is not a fool who says it is conceivable that Queen Mary, while actually restoring an ancient dignity to its rightful possessor, may have done something else at the same time which amounted to a legal creation of a modern peerage. Though, even in this case, it is extraordinary that she should take back lands limited to a man and his *heirs male*, and give them to a man and his *heirs*, if the dignity they were intended to support (or restore) was not to have the altered limitation.

A man, I say, can honestly and wisely make such an assertion : and, for the purpose of doing justice, it is a very proper assertion to make.

There is only one passage in Mr. Round's article to which I will further refer : " That an existing earldom should have been created before 1014, is sufficiently amusing to any one who has the slightest acquaintance with history." This mode of writing, arrogating to the writer a lofty and supercilious contempt for his opponents, is one which Mr. Round would do well to avoid. Too much of it appears, to the injury of good argument, in the writings of Mr. Foster and of many genealogists. So far as I am concerned, I see nothing amusing in the proposition. I *believe* that the Earl of Mar, or rather the Maormar of Mar, was summoned to the battle of Clontarf. I *believe* that his son obeyed the summons, proceeding (as I think) from the Celtic head of his house ; and I see no impossibility in the Maormar being now represented by an heir.

Mr. Round appears to belong to the class of those who, using such expressions as "*peerage earldom*," differ from the opinion, held by many heralds and genealogists, that a feudal *dignity* is not quite the same thing as a modern *peerage*—that, in fact, it is a greater thing—and that the law which determines the descent of the greater honour ought to control the law affecting the less.

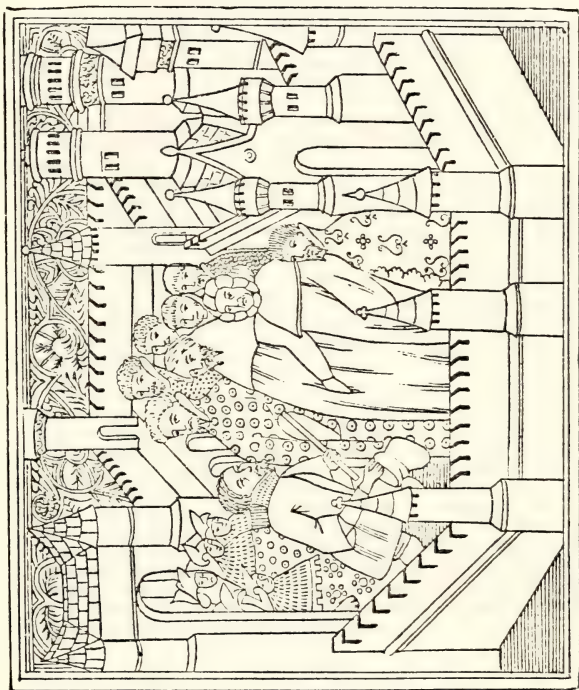
W. A. LINDSAY, *Portcullis*.

Notices of Books.

HISTORIC NOTICES, WITH TOPOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER GLEANINGS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE BOROUGH AND COUNTY-TOWN OF FLINT. By HENRY TAYLOR, Town Clerk, &c. *With Illustrations.* London, Elliot Stock, 1883.

Flint has at length found in Mr. Taylor an able historian; and this, the first attempt to treat the history of the town and castle as a separate subject is so exhaustive, that certainly a considerable space of time must elapse before "the kindred spirit," referred to by the author in his preface, will venture to come forward with a more extensive and complete account of this ancient borough. Several derivations of the name Flint have been suggested. Some assert that the clue lies in the predominant feature of the district, the *silex* or *petro-silex*; others trace a solution of the problem in the Welsh *Fflyn*, a shred or severed part, a name which the independent Britons might have given it from its earlier submission to the Roman yoke; while a third derivation has been found in *Llyndinas* (the lake fortress) corrupted into *Flyn-dinas*, and abbreviated as *Flynd* or *Flint*. But Mr. Taylor discards all these etymological guesses, and derives the name from the *Castrum apud Fluentum*; the castle having been built to protect an important ford across the Dee, which still exists at low-tides. Thus, *Fluentum* became corrupted into *Flint*, and the use of the prefixed article *le* in those records of the time of Edward I. dated "*apud le FLYNT*," tends to confirm the correctness of this view of the etymology.

At the outset we have a fair specimen of the author's keen research, in his discovery of the original roll for the construction of the castle. In the Public Record Office Mr. Taylor has unearthed a manuscript giving the most minute details connected with the building of Flint Castle between Sunday, the 25th of July, 1277, and the 28th of August following. The sum expended was £922 11s. 8½d., representing quite £14,000, if not more, of the present coinage. The wages of the numerous dykers, carpenters, masons, wood-cutters, smiths, *carbonarii*, and quarrymen are given; and we further learn from this interesting document that Richard l'Engenour or Ingeniator was the engineer or architect, who received for his remuneration the very moderate fee of *one* shilling a day. He also built the Dee Mills and the weir at Chester, and was mayor of that city in 1304. The year after the erection of the castle (1278) Edward I. granted a market and fair to the town of Flint; and six years later (1284), it received its first charter, by which it became a free borough with the constable for the time being as mayor. The charter contains the clause that Jews might not dwell within the borough at any time; the burgesses were also to have a guild merchant with a fellowship, and no one who was not of that guild might exercise trade in the town, unless with the consent of the burgesses. In 1304 the castle suffered severely by a tempest, and a roll of works gives curious particulars as to the repairs required in the "*bretasche*" of the castle towards Colshulle, and also in the hall, kitchen, and granary. Ewelowe iron was used for the



RICHARD II. AT FLINT CASTLE. (From an Illuminated MS. in the British Museum.)

door of the aforesaid "bretasche," and eighteen pieces of similar iron for bars to the window in the chapel of the great tower and to the window of the chamber next to the said chapel. From these items we glean that the chapel was in the donjon and obtain some scant glimpses of the structure of the ancient building, which was in a ruined state even in Shakespeare's day, as may be inferred from the lines addressed by Bolingbroke to Northumberland—

"Go to the rude ribs of that ancient castle,
Through brazen trumpet send the breath of parley
Into his ruined ears."

Mr. Taylor's fourth chapter is, historically, the most interesting. In it the deposition of Richard II. in Flint Castle is narrated in considerable detail. And here, Mr. Taylor judiciously takes for his authority the Harleian MS. No. 1319, which contains the testimony of an eye-witness of the event. By the courtesy of the author we are able to present to our readers an engraving [*see* frontispiece] from the illuminated MS. in the British Museum. The incident depicted is explained in the following passage :—

"After this the Duke [Bolingbroke] entered the Castle armed at all points, except his basinet, as you may see in this history [referring to the *illumination*]. Then they made the King, who had dined in the donjon, come down to meet Duke Henry, who, as soon as he perceived him at a distance, bowed to the ground; and as they approached each other, he bowed a second time, with his cap in his hand; and then the King took off his bonnet, and spake first in this manner: 'Fair cousin of Lancaster, you be right welcome.' The Duke Henry replied, bowing to the ground, 'My lord, I come sooner than you sent for me: and I will tell you why I did so. The common report of your people is, that you have, for the space of twenty, or two-and-twenty years, governed them very badly and very rigorously, and in so much that they are not well contented therewith. But if it please our Lord, I will help you to govern them better than they have been governed in time past.' King Richard then answered him, 'Fair cousin, since it pleaseth you, it pleaseth us well.'"

"And," as the precise French chronicler further adds, "be assured that these are the very words that they two spake together, without taking away or adding anything: for I heard and understood them very well."

But, though the historical part of this volume is exceedingly attractive, we must not overlook those portions to which the genealogist will turn. Not only does the author give us most accurately-compiled lists,—of the Sheriffs of Flint from 1301 to 1883; of the Constables of the Castle from 8 Edward III. to 1874; of the Knights of the Shire from Henry VIII.'s time to the last election; of the Rectors, Churchwardens, Overseers, Guardians, Bailiffs of the Borough, Mayors, Magistrates, Aldermen, and other Municipal Officers, but we have also most valuable extracts from the parish Registers and other parochial records. Here are one or two selections from the parish books :

PAYMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
1718.	Paid for ale at y ^e time of walking y ^e boundaries ...	2	6	
1721.	For drink to y ^e Clerk for ringing y ^e bell on y ^e 5th Novbr.	1	4	
	For pack thread for y ^e bell rope	0	1	
1807.	Paid for a Burying Box	1	17	0
1813.	Paid Bell Ringers for Good News	2	3	
1819.	Paid John Morris for painting the face of the Clock ...	1	18	0
	Do. for Ale when setting it up	2	0	

1824.	Paid John Bellis for gathering the Bones in the Church-yard	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
1825.	John Davies, of Chester, for the Coat of Arms in the Church	...	...	...	...	...	4	15 0
"	Carting Stones from the Castle to the Churchyard Wall	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
1827.	Paid for destroying and killing sparrows, 121 dozen and three, at 4d. per dozen, as per acct.	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 7
"	Paid for Repairing Joseph Jones' Claret	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
1828.	Paid to different persons for 82 and a half doz. of Sparrows' Eggs at 2d.	...	...	...	...	...	12	9

On page 184 there is a remarkable petition from the Deputy High Sheriff of Flint to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 1769, detailing the difficulties experienced in obtaining an executioner. The convict, one Edwards, being a Welshman, it was almost impossible to procure any of his countrymen to undertake the objectionable office. Thus, in the bill sent to the Treasury, we have the following items:—

								£	s.
"	A man at Salop engaged to do this business, gave him in part of the agreement	£5 5s.	Two men for conducting him, and for their search for him on his deserting from them on road, and charges in inquiring for another executioner, £4 10s.	...	...	...	...	9	15
"	After much trouble and expense, John Babbington, a convict in the same prison with Edwards, was, by means of his wife, prevailed upon to execute his fellow prisoner. Gave to the wife	£6 6s.,	and to Babbington	£6 6s.	...	...	...	12	12

This contrasts curiously with the scramble for the post of public executioner so recently vacated by Marwood. But for further *curiosa* we must refer our readers to Mr. Taylor's entertaining pages. We need only add that the volume is charmingly illustrated by Miss Louise Rayner, and, strange to say, by the well-known artist Mr. Randolph Caldecott, whose tailpiece on page 132 we commend to the attention of our tomb-stone explorers. If we mistake not, this same facetious illustrator has cast a serious slur on the "cloth" in his treatment of the "Old Town Hall and Stocks, Flint," by selecting what looks most suspiciously like a dignitary of the Church as one of the occupants of the stocks.

A REGISTER OF THE SCHOLARS ADMITTED INTO MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL.—By the Rev. CHARLES J. ROBINSON, M.A. Vol. II. (Farncombe and Co., Lewes, 1883, 8vo.)

This volume which brings the register of Merchant Taylors' school down to 1874 completes Mr. Robinson's labour.

From the end of Mr. Cherry's list in 1819 till 1825, no list of admissions was kept. During this period the names have been supplied from a book kept at the Hall for checking accounts, the birth dates, whenever possible, being added from the probation lists. The Rev. J. W. Bellamy's Admission Register begins in February, 1818, from which time the date of birth, christian name of father and mother, and quality of father with his address, are regularly entered. The use of these particulars to future genealogists is obvious.

Mr. Robinson's notes, identifying the subsequent career of scholars, are of necessity more complete to this, the later portion of his book, than those to volume one, and his index is all that can be desired. We can only add that we wish every other public school in the kingdom may have the good fortune to breed a scholar as energetic and capable in editing its lists of old boys as Merchant Taylors' has found in the Rector of Hackney.

THE SCUTAGE AND MARSHAL'S ROLLS.

By S. R. BIRD, F.S.A.

The most honourable and at the same time the most universal of the feudal tenures was that by knight-service, by which every tenant of a determinate quantity of land called a knight's fee, which varied in extent but was generally of the value of £20 per annum, was bound to attend his lord to the wars for forty days in every year if called upon, the tenant of half a fee rendering twenty days' service, and so on in proportion. Thus, originally, the barons and all those who held their lands direct from the crown by knight-service were compelled, on pain of forfeiture of their estates, to follow the king to his wars in person with a number of knights corresponding to the amount of land they held, in the proportion of one knight for each fee, exacting in their turn similar service from the tenants amongst whom their fees were subdivided. This personal service, however, becoming inconvenient and irksome, the practice arose amongst the tenants of compounding for it, at first by sending others in their stead, and, in process of time, by making a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu thereof, which payment came eventually to be recognized as a regular assessment for warlike purposes, and was levied on all knights' fees under the name of *scutagium*, or, in Norman-French, *escuage*; the ancient appellation of a knight's fee being *scutum*, in allusion to the *shield* which the tenant was supposed to bear in his lord's service.

The levying of scutage appears to have been first reduced to a system in the reign of Henry II., by whom it was recognized as a valuable method of providing foreign auxiliaries, who were more amenable to the royal commands and less likely to prove turbulent than a body of powerful barons, each with a well-armed retinue of his own, and the employment of whom solved the difficult problem of persuading the feudal levies to undertake foreign service. The same monarch also, in order to obtain a longer period of service from his knights than the forty days which alone were his due, introduced the practice of *joint equipment*, by which every three knights were, instead of serving in person, to equip one of their number for a three-fold term of service. This was adopted in the Welsh war of 1157, and again by Richard I. in 1194 on the occasion of the war in Normandy; and King John, in 1205, directed that every nine

knights should join to equip another, with wages of 2s. a day, for the defence of the country. [*Stubbs*, vol. i, p. 589.]

The first scutage of which there is any record was assessed in the second year of Henry II. for the army of Wales, and was levied on the knights' fees held under the prelates only, at the rate of 20s. per fee. A second scutage of two marks for each knight's fee was assessed in the fifth year of his reign for the same army, not only on the prelates but on all other tenants in capite according to the number of their fees.

The word scutage was originally applied to any payment assessed upon knights' fees, whether such payment was for the purposes of the king's army or not; thus, the aid for ransoming King Richard I. is called, *Scutagium ad redemptionem Regis*. In its usual acceptation, however, it signified the payment or service rendered in respect of the army only, and is generally accounted for in the Great Rolls of the Exchequer, or "Pipe Rolls," as money paid by the accountant "*De Scutagio Wallie*," or "*pro Militibus*" (for his knights' fees), or "*de exercitu Wallie*," &c.; the particular campaign for which the scutage was levied being specified. The number of fees for which a tenant in capite was liable to pay scutage was determined by certificates or "chartæ" furnished by the tenants themselves, in which they acknowledged themselves to owe such and such service. These certificates appear to have been sent in to the Exchequer by the barons and tenants in capite whenever a scutage was to be levied, and by them the officers of the Exchequer were guided in making their assessment. When the aid for marrying the king's daughter was granted in the fourteenth year of Henry II., charters and certificates of knights' fees were sent in by all the tenants in capite, and are entered in the *Red Book of the Exchequer* [fol. 83-122]; another copy of these certificates, in the *Black Book of the Exchequer*, has been printed by Hearne. This usage of sending in certificates appears to have continued to the time of Henry III., in the twentieth year of whose reign a return thereof was made for a similar purpose.

In the *Red Book of the Exchequer* [fol. 47-81] is also contained a large collection of all the scutages levied between the second year of Henry II and the thirteenth year of King John, compiled from the Great Rolls of the Exchequer by Alexander de Swerford, an officer of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry III. This collection was made for the purpose of serving as a guide in future assessments, and contains the names of the tenants in capite in each county from whom, at the time of levying the several scutages specified, knight-service was due, with the number of knights—or their equivalent in money—to be furnished by each. A copy of this collection in the *Black Book of the Exchequer* has been also printed (very incorrectly) by

Hearne. Similar collections of knights' fees of a later date will be found in the two volumes known as *Testa de Nevill* (printed by the Record Commissioners in 1807), and in the various books of Knights' Fees existing in the Public Record Office.

Scutage was generally assessed at the rate of three marks or 40s. per fee, but the amount varied, being in some cases as high as 100s. and in others as low as 10s. per fee. It was at first levied arbitrarily by the king whenever he went to war, or made a pretext of doing so, but this prerogative being greatly abused, notably by King John, it became a matter of national clamour, and by a clause of Magna Charta it was enacted that no scutage should be imposed without the consent of the Great Council of the realm, by which the assessment was made after the military expedition was ended.

Although the scutage was generally paid according to the rate at which it was assessed, instances occasionally occurred in which the tenant was by the terms of his charter acquitted for a smaller payment, as in the case of William Achard, who, in the eighteenth year of Henry II., was charged with scutage for three knights' fees. He, however, alleged that the lands, in respect of which he was so charged, were granted to his grandfather by Henry I. by the service of one knight only, and on payment of the scutage for one knight's fee he was acquitted of the rest.

On the other hand, some knights' fees were remarkably small, such as for instance the fees of the Honour of Moreton, which were commonly called "*parva feoda Moritonicæ*," and paid less by about one-third for scutage than the generality of fees. In addition to the knights' fees there were also some serjeanties which paid scutage, but in such cases the tenure of the lands probably specified military service as a condition of the serjeanty.

When the king went forth with his army a Writ of Summons *ad habendum servitium* was issued, directing the sheriffs of the several counties to summon all barons, knights, free-tenants, and others in their bailiwicks who owed the king knight-service or serjeanty, to assemble at a certain place on a day named with their whole service, ready to go with their horses and arms in the king's service whithersoever he should command them. Those who obeyed this summons and either served the king personally in his campaign or sent others in their stead were, upon proof of such service (by certificate or testimony of the commander, or of the Constable or Marshal of the army or their lieutenants, or by the entries on the Rolls of the Marshalsey of the army), not only released from the payment of the scutage assessed upon them in respect of that particular campaign, but were entitled to collect it from their tenants; writs "*de scutagio habendo*" being accordingly issued to the sheriffs of the several counties in the form following:—

REX Vicecomiti &c., Salutem. Quia dilectus et fidelis noster A. B. per preceptum nostrum *fuit nobiscum* [or, in the case of those who sent their service, "*habuit servicium suum*"] in exercitu nostro Wallie anno regni nostri decimo, tibi precipimus quod eidem A. B. *habere facias scutagium suum* de feodis militum que de eo tenentur in balliva tua, videlicet, quadraginta solidos de scuto pro exercitu nostro predicto. Et hoc nullatenus omittas. Teste Rege, &c.

Occasionally, however, his scutage was granted to a tenant in capite as a matter of special favour, although the service due from him was not officially recorded, as in the following example:—

REX vicecomiti Ebor', Salutem. Licet servicium dilecti et fidelis nostri Roberti filius Rogeri, nobis debitum, in rotulis Marescalcie nostre de exercitu nostro Scocie anno regni nostri tricesimo primo *non irrotulatur nec fuerit recognitum ut est moris*; Volentes tamen eidem Roberto gratiam in hac parte facere specialem, concessimus ei scutagium de feodis militum que de eo tenentur in balliva tua. Teste Rege, &c.¹

The lord who held a writ "*de scutagio habendo*" could compel the payment of the scutage from his tenants by distraint, if necessary, and when he was unable to do so, a "*Writ of Aid*" was frequently issued directing the sheriff to assist him.

Scutage was levied on the possessions of the king's wards although the custody of such possessions had been granted out, unless a fine was paid by the custodian to have such scutage, or, unless special services were performed which entitled him thereto, as in the instance following, in which the king appears to have gallantly recognized the hardships endured by a lady, who accompanied her husband in time of war, as equivalent to the knight-service to which he was entitled:—

REX vicecomiti Oxon', et Berks', Salutem. Cum per literas nostras patentes dederimus et concesserimus dilecto et fideli nostri Johanni de Seygrave et Cristine uxori ejus custodiam terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Hugoni de Plessetis, defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite; habendam cum feodis militaribus, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, et omnibus aliis que nobis accidere possit, ratione dicte custodie, usque ad legitimam etatem heredis predicti Hugonis: Ac prefatus Johannes nobis jam supplicaverit ut ei scutagium de feodis militaribus que de hereditate dicti heredis tenentur concedere curaremus: Nos licet predicti Johannes et Cristina, ratione donacionis et concessionis predictarum eis *de dicta custodia factarum, scutagium de dictis feodis que de hereditate predicta tenentur vendicare non possent aliquammodo seu habere, set ad nos dinoscatur plenius pertinere*; de nostra tamen gratia et pro angustiis et laboribus que predicta Cristina sustinuit et toleravit moranda in partibus Scocie dum predictus Johannes, vir suus, ibidem in nostro obsequio morebatur; Concessimus eidem Cristine scutagium quod ad nos pertinet de feodis militaribus que tenentur de hereditate predicta pro exercitu nostro Scocie anno regni nostri tricesimo primo.

Et ideo tibi precipimus quod habere facias prefatis Johanni et Cristine scutagium suum de predictis feodis in balliva tua, videlicet, quadraginta solidos de scuto pro exercitu nostro supradicto. Teste Rege, &c.²

The payment of scutage alone does not appear to have always excused the tenant in capite from personal service, fines being also exacted from those who remained behind *ut ne transfretent, or, pro remanendo ab exercitu, or, quia non abierunt cum rege*.

These fines seem to have generally included the scutage due to

¹ Scutage Roll, 8-11 Edw. II.

² Scutage Roll, 31-35 Edw. I.

the king and also, in many cases, to have entitled the tenant in capite to the scutage from his sub-tenants; the words "*et pro habendo scutagio suo*" being then inserted, and a writ to that effect being granted to him accordingly. Personal service appears, however, to have been required most strictly, if not solely, from those who held from the king in capite *ut de corona*, and not from those who held in capite *as of an Honour then being in the king's hands*, who were excused from service on payment of the scutage due from them only.

An account of the fines to be excused from military service, paid into the Exchequer or the Great Wardrobe from 49 Henry III. to 1 Edward III. inclusive, is contained in a roll amongst the "Miscellanea" of the Exchequer, referred to below, from which it appears that the amount of such fines varied in the reign of Henry III. from ten marks to twenty-five marks, and in the subsequent reigns from £20 to £40 per fee, being in the later reigns generally fixed by the king's writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. In the thirty-fourth year of Edward I., however, the fine was assessed at 20 marks per fee, the king directing "*moderate fines* to be taken on this occasion, because those who had already paid fines for such service twice within a short period, namely in the twenty-eighth and thirty-first years of his reign (on the first occasion of £40, and on the second of £20 per fee), feel themselves much aggrieved thereby."

In the sixth year of Edward II. fines were paid by many persons for *respite* from military service for the space of one or two years, the fines varying from 5 marks to £5, according to the amount of service due.

A list of the most important Scutage Rolls in the Public Record Office—which consist principally of writs "*de scutagio habendo*" in connection with the Welsh and Scottish wars—is appended, as also of the few "*Rotuli Marescalcie*," or, Rolls of the Marshalsey of the army, which have survived, two of which, those namely of 31 Edward I. and 16 Edward II., are unnoticed by Palgrave in his "*Parliamentary Writs*." A specimen of an early Scutage Roll, given *in extenso*, follows this list.

The importance of these rolls from a genealogical point of view—containing as they do the names of such of the greater tenants-in-chief (referred to in *Magna Charta* as the "*Barones Minores*") as were not summoned by special writ but only by a general writ addressed to the sheriffs of the respective counties—cannot well be over-rated. Those of the reign of Henry III. especially, are of paramount interest as embracing a period anterior to the commencement of Palgrave's great work.

The Rolls of the Marshalsey, or "*Proffers of Service*," give very full and curious particulars as to the manner in which the military service due from each tenant was performed, stating

whether he appeared personally or by deputy, with the names of the knights, esquires, serjeants, or others by whom the said service was to be done, the number of their horses and the nature of their equipment, &c.

The following examples, selected at random from the roll of 5 Edward I., will serve to illustrate the minute character of the information supplied, and also the small quantities of land for which some of the tenants performed military service; in one instance a single virgate being represented by an archer with twenty-five arrows, and in another by a horse alone, the value of which is given as 5s. 4d., and which was directed to be *sènt to the royal kitchen*, not however, it is to be presumed, for culinary purposes!

It will also be observed that Roger de Leukenor, who holds of the honour of Aquila, then escheated, claims *exemption from personal service* on payment of his scutage only; and that when representatives are sent, *ill-health* is generally pleaded in excuse.

SALOPIA. Petrus Corbet recognoscit servicium v. feodorum militum *pro Baronia de Kaus*, faciendum per se ipsum et Robertum Corbet, *Milites*; et per Thomam de Rauleburgh, Rogerum de Eyton, Adam Haghe, Ricardum de Hope, Robertum de Fraunketon, et Willielmum de Boules, *Servientes*.

SUFFOLCIA. Robertus de Shelton recognoscit servicium trium feodorum militum in *Illeye Arse* faciendum per se ipsum et Johannem de Shelton, *Milites*, et per Henricum de Shelton et Ricardum de Mortimer, *Servientes*.

SUSSEXIA. Rogerus de Leukenor dicit quod non debet aliquod servicium facere in exercitu Regis, quia tenet unum feodum militis et dimidium *de escacta Aquila*, et debet scutagium quando currit pro illo feodo militis et dimidio.

SOUTHAMPTONIA. Egidius de Bosco offert servicium unius *sergantie* cum uno equo discooperto, aketun, haubergioun, gladio, lancea, et capello ferreo, pro Martino de Rupibus, *infirmo ut dicitur*, faciendum per ipsum Egidium, *servientem*.

GLOUCESTRIA. Robertus Russel offert servicium Roberti Atte Grave, *infirmi ut dicitur*, videlicet, cum archu et xxv. sagittis, pro una virgata terræ in Upton (faciendum) per dictum Robertum.

NOTTINGHAMIA. Willielmus de Karleton offert servicium unius equi, sine homine, precii vs iijjd, cum uno sacco et una brochia pro Alicia, filia Philippi de Colewik, pro quarta parte unius carucatæ terræ in Wileby, per xl. dies etc. "*Et liberabitur equus coquine Regis.*"

The levying of scutages seems to have ceased with that of the first year of Edward III., having been gradually superseded by the changes introduced into the military system of the country in the preceding reign, by which the personal service rendered under the feudal system was exchanged for the covenant by indenture with the great nobles and others, to furnish the king with a certain number of troops of a specified character for a fixed period in consideration of a payment in money.

These "Indentures of War," as they were called, are supplemented by "Retinue Rolls" or Lists of the Spear-men, Archers, &c. by whom the several Lords or Captains fulfilled their part of the contract, thus supplying the place of the "Scutage Rolls" and "Rotuli Marescalcie" in furnishing to the patient investigator what may be not inaptly termed an Army List of the Middle Ages.

LIST OF THE SCUTAGE AND MARSHAL'S ROLLS
AMONGST THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

SCUTAGE ROLLS.

- 16 John. A roll of one membrane, containing writs to the sheriffs of the several counties directing them to collect and account for the scutage due from various persons specified, or to permit the said scutage to be collected by the hands of the persons entitled thereto. [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 6.*]
- 6 Henry III. A roll of one membrane, containing writs "de scutagio habendo" for those who served with the army in Poitou. [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 8.*]
- 7 Henry III. A roll of three detached membranes, containing the names of those who served with, or who sent their service to, the army in Wales, and who are thereby entitled to their scutage. [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 9.*]
- 8 Henry III. A similar roll, entitled "Scutagium exercitus domini Regis Henrici, de Bedeford." (The army employed in the siege of Bedford Castle). [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 10.*]
- 2-15 Henry III. A roll of twenty-three membranes, containing: A list of the barons and others to be summoned to the army of Stamford, anno 2 Hen. III., with the number of knights to be furnished by each; similar lists of those summoned to Worcester and Shrewsbury against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, with a special writ to J. Earl of Huntingdon urging his attendance at the latter place; also, writs "de scutagio habendo" for those who took part in the wars in Wales and Poitou, from 12 to 15 Henry III. [*Nomina Villarum, Exchr. L. T. R., No. 430.*]
- 26 Henry III. A roll of one membrane, containing writs "de scutagio habendo" for those who went with the king to Gascony. [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 15.*]
- 29 Henry III. A roll of three membranes, containing writs "de scutagio habendo" for the army of Gannok. [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 17.*]
- 41 Henry III. A roll of three membranes, containing similar writs for the army of Wales of 41 Henry III. [*Nomina Villarum, Exchr. L.T.R., No. 433.*]
- 13-18 Edward I. Writs "de scutagio habendo" for the army of Wales in the 10th year of Edward I. A roll of four membranes. [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 59.*]
- 31-35 Edward I. Simailr writs for the army of Scotland of 31 Edward I. A roll of two membranes. [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 116.*]
- 31-32 Edward I. Writs for the respite, for a specified period, from the payment of an aid of 40s. (levied on each knight's fee for the purpose of marrying the king's daughter), granted to those who

were about to go with the king to Scotland. A roll of five membranes. [*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 117.*]

8-11 Edward II. Writs "de scutagio habendo" for the army of Scotland of 34 Edward I. A roll of two membranes.

[*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 124.*]

8-18 Edward II. A roll of nine membranes, entitled "Rotulus Marescalcie," containing writs to the collectors of scutage, directing them to acquit from the payment thereof those who, "as appears from the Rolls of the Marshalsey," or otherwise, had their service in the armies of Scotland in the 28th, 31st, and 34th years of Edward I., or who had paid fines to be excused. These writs are all printed in Palgrave's 'Parliamentary Writs,' vol. ii, div. ii.

[*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 179.*]

12-19 Edward II. Writs "de scutagio habendo" for the army of Scotland of the 4th year of Edward II. A roll of three membranes.

[*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 193.*]

2-11 Edward III. A roll of two membranes, containing writs "de scutagio habendo" for the scutage granted in 1 Edward III, and also for arrears of scutage to those who had served in the Scottish wars of Edward I. and Edward II.

[*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 225.*]

49 Henry III to 1 Edward III. A roll of fifteen membranes, containing an account of all the fines, paid into the Exchequer or into the Great Wardrobe, for release or respite from military service between the above dates.

[*Nomina Villarum, Exchequer, L.T.R., No. 447.*]

MARSHAL'S ROLLS, OR PROFFERS OF SERVICE.

5 Edward I. "Acknowledgments and Proffers of Service taken before the Constable and the Earl Marshal of England at Worcester." A roll of eight membranes and a schedule (the first membrane contains the enrolments of the Writs of Summons). Printed in Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs," vol. i, pp. 197-213.

[*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 41.*]

10 Edward I. "Proffers of Services against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and others in the 10th year of Edward I." A roll of two membranes. Printed in Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs," vol. i, pp. 228-234.

[*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 52.*]

10 Edward I. "Acknowledgments and Proffers of Services at Ruthlan against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and others." A roll of five membranes. Printed in Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs," vol. i, pp. 235-243.

[*Miscell. Rolls, Chancery, No. 53.*]

10 Edward I. Another copy of the foregoing roll.

[*Nomina Villarum, Exchr., L.T.R., No. 725.*]

31 Edward I. "The roll of services of divers persons acknowledged to King Edward I. for his army summoned to repress the rebellion

of the Scots in the thirty-first year of his reign." A roll of two membranes. [*Nomina Villarum, Exchr. L. T. R., No. 440.*]

- 4 Edw. II. "Proffers of the services of the King of England taken at Tweedmouth, before Lord Bartholomew de Badelesinere, Lieut. Constable of England, and Lord Nicholas de Segrave, Marshal of the King's Army." A roll of five membranes. Printed in Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs," vol. ii, div. ii, pp. 401-408. [*Nomina Villarum, Exchr. L. T. R., No. 463.*]

- 4 Edw. II. Another copy, differing slightly from the foregoing. [*Nomina Villarum, Exchr. L. T. R., No. 464.*]

- 16 Edward II. "The Roll of the Summons of the Army of King Edward at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the 2nd day of August in the 16th year of his reign, against Robert le Brus of Scotland and other rebels." A roll of eight membranes. This roll contains also the names of the men-at-arms furnished by the several towns and villages, arranged under Hundreds. [*Nomina Villarum, Exchr. L. T. R., No. 448.*]

In addition to the foregoing, there are amongst the Subsidy Rolls and the "Miscellanea" of the Exchequer a few isolated accounts relating to the collection of scutage in several counties.

SCUTAGE ROLL OF THE SIXTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE THIRD.

REX Domino Cycestriensi Episcopo, Cancellario suo, et S. de Segrave, salutem. Mandamus vobis quod habere faciatis Ricardo de Muntfichet scutagium suum de feodis militum que de nobis tenet in capite, scilicet, de scuto tres marcas pro exercitu nostro Pictavie post primam transfretationem nostram in quo fuit nobiscum per preceptum nostrum. Teste Rege apud Nonetas xvij die Septembris.

Omnes subscripti habent consimiles Litteras :—

Gilebertus de Vmframnuill'—	qui fuit cum Domino Rege; de feodis militum, etc.	
Johannes filius Alani—	" " " " "	
Walterus de Bello Campo—	" " " " "	
Johannes de Braos'—	" " " " "	
Gilebertus de Gaunt—	" " " " "	
Ricardus Luuel—	qui habuit milites suos.	
Rogerus de Huntingefeld'—	qui fuit cum Domino Rege	
Johannes de Neuill'—	" " " " "	
Radulphus Basset de Welledon'—	" " " " "	
Rogerus filius Pagani—	" " " " "	
Oliuerus de Vallibus—	" " " " "	
Ricardus de Kaaynes—	" " " " "	
Ernisius de Neuill'—	" " " " "	
H. Comes Hereford'—	" " " " "	
Philippus de Columbar'—	" " " " "	
Philippus de Kancy—	" " " " "	
Radulphus Gernun—	" " " " "	
Petrus de Goldinton—	" " " " "	
Reginaldus Basset—	" " " " "	
Rogerus de Quency—	" " " " "	
Robertus de Tateshal—	" " " " "	
Heuricus de Hastings—	" " " " "	
Normannus de Arescy—	" " " " "	

De feodis
militum
que
tenet de
Rege in
capite.

Willelmus de Cantilupo qui fuit cum Domino Rege habet de feodis militum quæ de Rege tenet in capite; et de feodis militum de Wardis quæ tenentur de Rege in capite, et sunt in custodia sua de dono Domini Regis.

Rogerus de Scalariis— qui fuit cum Domino Rege.

Warinus de Muntchenesya— " " "

Herveius de Stafford— " " "

Willelmus Briwer'— " " "

Henricus de Scrupes— " " "

Reginaldus de Moun— qui fuit etc.

Robertus de la Bruer'— qui fuit etc.

Johannes de Burgo—qui fuit—habet scutagium suum de feodis militum quæ tenet de Rege in capite; et de feodis militum de terris quæ fuerunt Comitis Sancti Pauli, et sunt in manu sua de baillio domini Regis.

Walterus de Dunstanuill'—qui fuit cum Domino Rege.

Johannes Biset— " " "

Oliuerus de Punchardun— " " "

Thurstanus Dispensator— qui fuit, etc.

Comes Cestrie—qui fuit, etc.; de feodis militum quæ tenet de Rege in capite, et de feodis militum quæ tenentur de Wardis, quæ de Rege teneri debent et sunt in manu sua.

Robertus de Muscegros— qui fuit, etc.

J. Constabularius Cestrie— "

Reginaldus de Valle torti— "

Robertus Gresl'— "

Henricus de Trascy— "

Thomas Mauduit— "

Willelmus de Dutton— "

Robertus de Curtenay— "

Hugo de Vinon'— "

Hugo de Hodingeseles— qui habuit unum militem.

Radulphus filius Bernard'— qui " " "

Dauid de Lindesya— qui habuit militem suum

Philippus de Kyme— qui habuit milites suos.

Nicholaus de Haueresham— qui habuit militem suum

Hugo Paynei— qui habuit duos milites, etc.

Radulphus de Suthlegh'— qui habuit militem suum.

Alicia Comitissa Augi— qui habuit milites suos.

Henricus del Ortiay— qui " " " "

Johannes de Heriz— qui habuit militem suum.

Willelmus Peuerel de Samford—in quo fuit, etc.

Rogerus Bertrain— qui fuit, etc.

Hugo Paynel— qui habuit duos milites.

Radulphus Russell— qui fuit cum domino Rege.

Radulphus de Mortuo Mari— [" " o] " ¹

Willelmus de Boterell'— [" " "]

Willelmus Buzzin— [" " "]

Willelmus de Lancastre— [" " "]

Willelmus de Bello campo habet de feodis propriis et de feodis [hole in parchment] ...o tenere debet in capite, et sunt in custodia ipsius.....

Walterus de Langeton'—

Ricardus de Percy— qui fuit.

Ricardus de Chileham, frater domini Regis— "

Hugo filius Radulphi— "

Rogerus de Cressy habet scutagium de dono domini Regis de feodis militum quæ Margareta de Cressy, mater ipsius Rogeri, tenet de Rege in capite; qui fuit, et de feodis quæ tenet de Rege in capite.

Margar' Comitissa Winton'—habuit milites suos.

Paganus de Chaure'— qui habuit unum militem.

Johannes filius Galfridi— [qui fuit] ¹

Gileb'to [sic] de Lasey— [.....]

Oliverus de Aencurt— [.....]

Radulphus de Camois— [.....]

¹ The lower part of the Roll has two large holes in it. >

Willelmus de Ros—	qui fuit, etc.
Eustachius de Moretoin—	"
Willelmus Russellus—	"
Comes Gloucestria—	"
Johannes de Baioc—	"
Vitell' Engaine—	qui habuit, etc.
Rogerus de Clifford—	qui fuit cum domino Rege.
Petrus de Malo lacu—	" "
Johannes filius Roberti—	qui fuit, etc.
Willelmus de Percy—	qui fuit.
Andreas Peuerel—	"
Radulphus Sanzaueir—	"
Elyas de Amundeuill'—	"
Robertus filius Meaudred'—	"
Comes Britann'—	"
Engelardus de Cygayny—qui fuit; de feodis militum quæ Henricus de Berclay tenuit de Rege in capite et sunt in custodia cum filio et hærede ipsius.	
Willelmus Mauduit—qui fuit.	
Hamo Peche—	"
Willelmus de Ferrar'—	"
Godefridus de Craucumb'—qui fuit; habet litteras directas vicecomitibus Wiltes', Hereford', Glouc', Somers."	
Hugo Wac—	qui fuit, etc.
Johannes de Bailloil—	qui habuit milites suos.
Adam de Bruinton'—	qui fuit.
Willelmus Bardulf—	"
Johannes de Bello Campo de Eton—	"
Comes de Ferrar'—	"
Henricus de Tybetot—qui fuit; habet de feodis militum quæ Radulphus filius et heres Willelmi de Haya, qui est in custodia sua, de domino Rege tenere debet in capite.	
Petrus de Bruis—qui fuit.	
Comes Glouc'—	"
Elyas de Boulton'—	de feodo unius militis; qui fuit, etc.
Alanus de Lindon'—	"
Robertus de Pauilly	"
Johannes de Vallibus—de dono Regis, de feodis militum quæ de baillio Regis tenet de terra quæ fuit Baldewini de Osterwic'.	
Ricardus de Alencun—de dono Regis, de feodis militum quæ filius et heres Alexandri Neuill', qui est in custodia sua, tenere debet de Rege; qui quidem hæres est in custodia sua.	
Walterus de Burgo—qui fuit cum Justiciario—habet scutagium de dono Regis de terra quam tenet de baillio Regis in Thorinton'.	
Radulphus de Thoeny—qui fuit, etc.	
Nigellus de Moubray—	"
Robertus de Muschams—	"
Comes Albemarl'—	"
Willelmus de Albin'—	qui habuit milites suos.
Warinus Basset habet de dono Regis scutagium de feodis militum quæ tenet de Rege in capite de hæreditate Katherine uxoris sue.	
Radulphus de Verdun—qui fuit.	
Rogerus de Clar'—	qui fuit, etc.
Herebertus filius Mathei—de dono, scutagium suum de feodis militum quæ filius et hæres Willelmi Painei, qui est in custodia sua, de Rege debet in capite.	
Emericus de Sacy habet scutagium de feodo unius militis.	
Nicholaus de Verdun—	qui fuit, etc.
Alfredus de Nich'—	qui habuit milites suos.
Willelmus de Vescy—	qui fuit.
Willelmus de Sancto Johanne—qui fuit, etc.	
Hugo de Gurnay—	"
Thomas de Berclay—	in quo habuit milites.
Comes Mar'—	qui fuit.

¹ This entry is cancelled on the Roll and noted in the margin, "quia aliter istius."

- Nicholaus de Lectres—de dono, scutagium de feodo unius militis quod tenet de baillio Regis; et de feodis duorum militum quæ tenet de Henrico de Oyly, et de feodo unius militis quod tenet de Willelmo le Buteiller—qui fuit.¹
- Willelmus de Siffrewast—qui fuit.
- Ricardus Suward—de dono, de feodis militum quæ tenet in dotem Philippe Com' Warewic' uxoris sue, et de feodo j. militis quod tenet de Rege in Hedindon'.
- Fulco filius Warini—qui fuit etc.
- Radulphus de la Neweland'—in quo habuit militem suum.
- Radulphus de Haya—in quo habuit.
- Johannes Comes Huntindon'—qui fuit etc.; habet scutagium de feodis militum quæ tenet de Rege in capite; et similiter, de dono Regis, scutagium de feodis militum quæ tenet in capite de Rege Scottorum de Comite Huntindon', et idem Rex Scottorum de domino Rege.
- Rogerus de Merlay—qui habuit milites suos.
- Willelmus del Estre habet de dono Regis scutagium de feodis militum quæ tenet de Rege in capite.
- Baldewinus de Betun', Willelmus de Ganages, Johannes de Erlegh', Johannes de Aur', et Alanus Baset, qui sunt de familia Comitis W. Mar', habent de dono Regis scutagium suum de feodis militum quæ de Rege tenent in capite.
- Ricardus Marescallus—qui habuit militem suum, habet scutagium de feodo j. militis.
- Walterus de Paulyll—qui habuit militem suum.
- Philippus de Albin'—de feodis militem quæ tenet de baillio nostro, et quæ filius et heres Willelmi de Rokel', qui est in custodia ipsius Philippi, de Rege tenere debet in capite; in quo fuit.
- Godefridus de Crauncumb'—Scutagium de feodis militum quæ de Rege tenet in capite, et quæ filius et heres Ricardi le Brun, qui est in custodia sua, de Rege tenere debet in capite in Com' Gloucestræ; et de feodis militum quæ filius et heres Thome de Boselegh, qui est in custodia sua, de Rege tenere debet in capite in Comitatu Wiltes'; et de feodis militum quæ de Rege tenere debet in capite in Comitatu Sumers' et Hereford'.
- Robertus de Maundenill'—qui habuit milites suos.
- Johannes de Mares—qui fuit, habet de medietate feodi unius militis.
- Willelmus de la Besech', habet de dono Regis de feodis militum quæ tenet de baillio Regis
- Hamon de Creueq'r— in quo fuit, etc.
- Hugo de Kilpec— qui fuit, etc.
- Walterus de Esselegh—qui habuit j militem.
- Reginaldus de Medr'— qui fuit, etc.
- Johannes Gueux—
- Galfridus le Saluag'—de dono Regis—qui fuit, etc.
- Gilebertus de Aquila—qui habuit milites suos.
- Radulphus filius Nicholai—de feodis militum quæ tenet de Rege; et de feodis militum quæ tenentur in capite de Rege de Wardis quæ sunt in manu sua.
- Galfridus de Dynam— qui fuit.
- Eustachius de Ferces—
- Nicholaus Auenel—
- Ranulfus filius Roberti—
- Hugo Dispens'—
- Jordanus de Sauckeuill'—qui fuit, etc.
- Willelmus de Brion' habet de feodo dimidii militis.

THE ORMONDE ATTAINDERS—1461 and 1715.

I.

James, 4th Earl of Ormonde, in the Peerage of Ireland, was the father of three sons, each of whom succeeded in turn to the title, and all of whom were attainted for their adherence to the Red Rose.

¹ This entry is cancelled on the Roll and noted in the margin "non habebit."

Of these James, who succeeded his father as 5th Earl in 1452, was, during the latter's life, created Earl of Wiltshire (an ominous title), in 1449, being in the Peerage of England. In 1451 he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland; and in 1455 he was Lord High Treasurer of England.

Besides sharing his family's reputation for administrative ability, courage, and learning, the younger Ormonde ("Sir James of Ormond" as he was commonly styled) had made himself conspicuous by the zeal which he displayed in levying mercenaries for the French campaign, at a time when the English interests in that country were at their lowest ebb of prosperity. I have seen several of his original contracts with "gentlemen-at-arms" and their followers all of which bear witness to his great capacity for public business.

The 5th Earl of Ormonde, and 1st Earl of Wiltshire, was taken after the Battle of Towton, and is said to have been executed at Newcastle; though the contradictions which prevail amongst historians as to the fate of royalist prisoners during this campaign should make us receive such statements with caution. At any rate this gallant leader was attainted in the first Parliament of Edward IV., together with his two brothers, John and Thomas, and his dignities and estates forfeited and resumed. It speaks for itself, that the second brother of the slain earl should have been straightway pardoned and restored in blood by Edward; and that the latter, too, should have always evinced such entire confidence in, and admiration for one who by every tradition of his race must have been disposed at heart to favour the Lancastrian cause.

Dying abroad in 1478, the 6th Earl of Ormonde should have been succeeded by his youngest brother Thomas, but that the latter had also been attainted in the first Parliament of the reign. Being, however, a staunch royalist, he had no difficulty in obtaining an Act of Restoration immediately after the accession of Henry VII.

In the first Parliament of the reign, therefore, a petition was presented "On behalf of Thomas Ormond Kn^t" to this effect:—
 "To the King, &c. That for as moche as James Ormond, late Erle of Wiltshyre, John Ormond, otherwise called John Botiller, Knight, and allso youre said suppliaunt, by the name of Thomas Ormond, Knight, were in the Parlement holden atte Westminster the iiijth daie of November the first yeare of Edward the iiijth late King of England, by an Acte made in the same Parlement attainted..... That hit may please your Highness in this your Parlement assembled to ordeine, stablish, & enacte that the said Acte and all other Actes of Attaindre and Forfaiture be void and that he may have such advantage in every thing touchinge the prem^{es} as if the said Actes had never been had ne made And that no manner of p^{rsone}, the which before the vj day of November last

past hath taken any issues or proffitts be in any wise sued
..... but be utterly quite and discharged.”¹

It would seem, however, that the work of restoring the forfeited estates was not so easily carried out. I have seen an original draft of a Privy Seal to be granted at a still later date for this purpose, wherein is expressed that where, by an Act of Resumption lately made, all the livelihood of Thomas Earl of Ormond was resumed by the Crown; that the king, now willing to restore the said earl, charges his officers, by an Act of Restoration in Ireland, to restore the said earl to his living, and to cause all the issues and profits thereof to be yielded up by the escheators or farmers. This draft is corrected by counsel, and the following weighty opinion appended to it:—

“M^d. Th^t if ther be non offices founde, this graunte is voide. If office be founde hereafter, also hit is a dowte wheder this graunt of the proffitts be goode under the pryuey Seale, not under the grate Seale in Ireland.”

The result of these attempts to recover the resumed estates of the family may be seen in the existence of several accounts that were demanded at the hands of the Crown lessees or the bailiffs of the new earl himself. One of the latter kind is here cited, as an interesting example of the management of Irish estates by the early land-agent.

“IRLOND.—M^d. of money y^t John a Devynsher resceyved y^t was dew to my lord before Mighilmasse ye fyrst yere of Kyng Hynry ye vijth.

Justyce Byrmynggham, part of a rent of syxtye, x^{li}.

John Sherlake, for rents of Kelkeny, part of ye rent for ye yer aforseyd—xvj^{li}.

[*Allowed*.:] ij peses of dyaper cloth, xvij^s vj^d.

It'm v pl. 2 punch^{ns} of Samon, xj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

It'm For caryage from Ros to Waterford, v^s viij^d.

It'm For ye fryght of the same fro' Waterford to Combe, xxx^s, and for my owne fryght, yrysh, xx^s.

It'm For fryght of the same fro' Coombe to Bedyford, after yrysh payment, xiiij^s iiij^d.

It'm Payd to a Frere y^t wend to Dulyu

It'm Ye seyde Frere fyl seke, & payed to man y^t softe [salved?] ye seyde Frere, v^s iiij^d, and of your money iiij^s viij^d.

It'm Payd to a gede y^t wend iiij tymys to towne, to Waterford & Kylkeney—iiij^s iiij^d.

It'm For John es wages by x wekes—viij^s.

It'm For my costes & fryght to F— and fro' thens w^t a gede to Waterford—viij^s.”

It will be remembered that the seventh Earl of Ormonde became a Privy Councillor of Henry VII., and was created Lord Rochford in the Peerage of England. His eldest daughter, Anna, married Sir James St. Leger (Selynger, the knight usually signed his name), who seems to have been somewhat of an impecunious son-in-law, as I have seen his receipts for various small sums received by him from his wife's noble father. Ormonde's younger daughter, Margaret, married Sir William Boleyn, and became by him grandmother of Anne Boleyn, and the great-grandmother of Queen Elizabeth and her councillor, Lord Hunsdon.

¹ Rot. Parl. vi, 296, No. 27.

II.

James, 2^d Duke of Ormonde was attainted on the 21st of June 1715 for his share in the "Pretender's" rising of that year. His dignities and estates were forfeited and resumed by the Crown; a reward of £10,000 was set upon his head, and the Ormonde peerage became extinct, as was supposed; although his brother, the Earl of Arran, was allowed to purchase the bulk of his estates by special Act of Parliament.

Together with the Irish peerage, an ancient grant of the Liberties and Royalties of Tipperary County, and the hereditary "grant" of the Prisage of wines in Ireland were resumed by the Crown.

The 2^d Duke's presumptive heir died without male issue. His niece, Mary, Lady Ashburnham, likewise left no issue; and the prospect of a restoration of the attainted blood seemed remote enough.

In 1791, however, the House of Irish Lords arrived at the important decision that no Act of an English Parliament could be held to affect an Irish dignity—a conclusion which was sufficiently obvious.

The immediate result of this decision was the restoration of the Ormonde Peerage in the person of John Butler, Esquire, the nearest heir.¹ His son, Walter, was created Marquis of Ormonde, and was fortunate enough to realize a most substantial equivalent for the hereditary butlerage of his family in Ireland, in the shape of a sum of £216,000, voted by Parliament in 1811—as a compensation for the resumption of the "grant" of Edward I.

That grant had been made to Lord Theobald Butler, an attached servant of the Crown during the stress of Longshank's Scotch campaigns.

Lord Theobald's grand-son, James, 7th Butler of Ireland and 2^d Earl of Carrick, had the good fortune to marry royalty in the person of Eleanor, 2^d daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, 4th Earl of Hereford and Essex; and was created, in 1328, Earl of Ormonde. He obtained also a fresh "grant" of the Prisage in Ireland, which had been resumed by the Crown. His Plantagenet wife thus brought him both rank and fortune, and it is significant with regard to the excellence of the match that their son James, the 2^d Earl, was surnamed the "Noble Earl," as being the grandson of a Princess.

The Lady Eleanor, we may remark, had also a very ample jointure of her own. I have seen the original indenture of the administration of her estate, entered into by her executor John de Kyngesford, dated in the thirty seventh year of Edward III. The testatrix seems to have bequeathed several large sums to members of her family in whom she had an interest, and 1000 marks "*à ma Dame la Roine en pleine paiement de M^{rs} a lui*

¹ As 17th Earl of Ormonde.

dues par là mariage du Seigneur le Fitz Wauter." There were also innumerable bequests to friars, amounting to £20 each in some instances. Religious corporations also came in for their share: the friars of Guldeford receiving 20 mks., those of Lewes 10 mks., Shorham 10 mks., and Clancurry £10, the monks of Salisbury 10 mks., and very many others, like sums. The expenses of Lady Fitzwalter were allowed at £87 11s. 5d. for a few months, and her dress at £57 4s. 10d. The executor himself pocketed 100 marks. He accounted for £2047 10s. 6d. in all, to the satisfaction (à gré de) of the dowager's son, James, second Earl of Ormonde, who succeeded his father in 1337-8.

It is surely one of the romances of the Peerage that the enormous capital represented by the Prisage should have been once lost, and then regained by a marriage, of which the ultimate descendants benefited three centuries later, upon their restoration to dignities and emoluments which seemed at one time to have become permanently forfeited and extinct.

HUBERT HALL.

LIST OF LAMBETH ADMINISTRATIONS.

The previous portions of this List of Administrations, with the references annexed, will be found at pages 204 and 271 of the seventh volume of the Old Series of the GENEALOGIST.

Wetenhall, John. Grocer of London.	29 Dec. 1455	39 ^a Bourghier.
Writher, Annie, W ^o .	19 June 1456	41 ^b "
Wheler, Ric.	7 Dec. 1457	42 ^b Bourghier.
Wilkokk, Will., of Bristol.	9 May 1458	43 ^b "
Whichehall, Benet, of City of Exeter.	18 Oct. 1458	44 ^a "
Wrerton, Rob., of Norwich.	9 Jan. 1458	44 ^b "
Willenhale, Rob., of Hurley, dioc. Cov. & Lich.	2 May 1459	45 ^b "
Wylde, Rob.	29 Oct. 1459	45 ^b "
Warner, John, Esq., of dioc. Rochester.	8 Nov. 1459	45 ^b "
Wolston, Sir John. Dioc. Exeter.	19 Apr. 1460	46 ^a "
Wyk, John, Merch ^t , of Trowbrigge, dioc. Sarum.	30 Oct. 1460	46 ^b "
Werham, Will., dioc. Cov. & Lich.	3 May 1461	47 ^a "
Wode, Rob., of Oxford.	4 June 1461	47 ^a "
Walden, John, of Clare, dioc. Norwich.	13 June 1461	47 ^b "
Warde, Ric., Vic. of Hundon, dioc. Norwich.	9 Aug. 1461	47 ^b "
Walker, Walter, Citiz ⁿ & Grocer of London.	22 Aug. 146	147 ^b "

Weston, John, Rec. of Whitstapull.	24 Aug. 146	147 ^b	Bourghier.
Walker, Will., of Spelhurst.	25 Aug. 1461	47 ^b	"
Wellisbourn, Rob., dioc. Linc.	26 Jan. 1461	48 ^b	"
Willis, Tho., Rec. of Waldingfeld magna, dioc. Norwich.	22 Feb. 1461	48 ^b	"
Wade, Rob., of Alveley, dioc. London.	25 June 1462	49 ^a	"
Waite, John, of Hawkehurst, dioc. Cant.	6 Oct. 1464	51 ^a	"
Waterman, <i>alias</i> Thomas, <i>see</i> Thomas.			
Walsted, Ric., Kt.	23 Jan. 1446	144 ^b	Stafford.
Wodeward, Ric., Rector of Pulham, dioc. Norw.	18 Feb. 1446	145 ^a	"
Waller, Thos., Rec. St. Olave, Southwark.	18 Sept. 1448	165 ^b	"
Wodehill, Matilda.	11 July 1449	172 ^b	"
Warre, John, Citiz ⁿ & Wollemonger of London.	23 Mar. 1466	53 ^b	Bourghier.
Webber, Mag. Hen., Dean of Exeter.	1 Mar. 1476	54 ^a	"
Williams, John, of Southampton.	21 May 1477	54 ^b	"
Wycheccotes, John, Esq ^r . Merch ^t of the Staple of Calais.	21 May 1477	54 ^b	"
Wight, John.	7 June 1477	54 ^b	"
Worme, Will., of p. of S ^t Clem ^t , London.	13 Feb. 1487	253 ^a	Morton.
Wattno, John, of City of London.	22 Mar. 1487	253 ^a	"
Warutz, John.	30 June 1488	253 ^b	"
Wigley, John, of Sherfelde, dioc. Wint.	4 Sep. 1488	254 ^a	"
Woode, John, K ^t , of City of London.	15 Nov. 1488	254 ^b	"
Walker, John, of Southampton.	20 & 31 Jan. 1488	255 ^a	"
Warcham, Laur.	1 June 1489	256 ^b	"
Woode, Marg ^t , <i>see</i> Atwoode.			
Weston, John, Westerham, Kent.	14 Mar. 1552	136 ^a	Cranmer.
Wright, Robert, Castelbylham, dioc. Linc.	6 Feb. 1556	48 ^b	Pole.
Williams, Ric., of Aston.	6 Apr. 1559	35 ^b	P. M. Pole.
Weller, Marg ^t , S ^t Peter at Paul's Wharf, London.	24 July 1559	89 ^b	"
Woddison, Will., S ^t Andrew, Holborn, London.	3 Nov. 1559	90 ^a	"
Woodinge, John, of Lewisham, (Kent).	1 Apr. 1559	70 ^a	"
Woodinge, called Woodens.	8 May 1559	70 ^b	"
Wyrge, Nicholas, of Thame, co. Oxford.	4 Feb. 1559	190 ^b	Parker, P ^r I.
Wynton, Anthony, of Newington. Dean of Risbergh.	4 Feb. 1568	274 ^a	"
Whitinge, Richard, dioc. Norwich.	24 June 1567	332 ^a	"
Walter, John, Hadleigh.	22 Jan. 1563	246 ^b	"

Weston, John of Felstock.	21 May 1571	296 ^a Parker, P ^t I.
Welle, Johanne, W ^o .	6 May 1577	91 ^b Gryndall.
Wadlowe, Rombald.	7 Mar. 1594	242 ^b Whitgift, P ^t II.
Wilson, Jane, of Bocking.	1610	172 ^a Bancroft.
White, John, Cap ^t , St. Mary Magd. juxta Prior. de Overey.	1492	79 ^b Morton.
Watson, John.	Dec. 1580	222 ^b Gryndall.
Whitehorne, Robert.	24 Aug. 1591	439 ^a Whitgift, P ^t I.
Ynggrove, Tho., Wode in Thanet.	3 Apr. 1368	61 ^b Langham.
Yevan, John.	12 Oct. 1457	42 ^a Bourchier.
York, Ric., Duke of.	15 Dec. 1461	48 ^b "
Yonge, Tho. of Bristol.	27 June 1477	54 ^b "
Yerford, Pax, Citizen of London.	4 Oct. 1487	252 ^a Morton.
Yate, Will., Vic. of Glyston, Here- ford.	31 May 1489	255 ^b "
Zouch, John la, Bp. of Llandaff.	2 July 1423	358 ^a Chichele.
Zouch, de la, <i>see</i> Ashby.		

QUEEN ELIZABETH AT HELMINGHAM.

With that cruel alacrity peculiar to woman, when judging her own sex, Elizabeth leapt to the worst conclusions. In vain did lady Katherine Grey plead the truth, and pray for inquiry: not a word was listened to, but she was sent straightway to the Tower. This scandal burst upon the Court at Ipswich on the tenth of August, 1561, during the queen's progress through Suffolk, and the situation was discussed in the plainest language between the queen and Cecill. Both scouted the idea of a secret marriage; but, little by little, the possibility of truth in the allegation filtered into their minds, and raised disquieting thoughts. The golden-haired vestal that sat on the Imperial throne began to feel her hold yet more insecure. It was not enough that her rival, the widowed queen of France, was at that moment on her voyage to Scotland, ¹ more beautiful, more attractive, and—worse than all—younger than herself; a fact of which Mary had only lately very pointedly ² reminded her through Throckmorton, to whom she gave audience at St. Germain-en-Laye (20 July, 1561) after Elizabeth's insolent refusal of a safe conduct. Here was another cause

¹ There is some uncertainty as to the exact date of Mary's embarkation at Calais. Mackintosh (*History of England*, iii, 55) says: "The queen of Scots began her voyage about the 14th of August, 1561." Miss Strickland (*Lives of Queens of Scotland*, iii, 222) says:—"On the 15th of August . . . Mary embarked for Scotland." All historians agree that Mary landed at Leith on the 19th. Exactly within those days—from the 14th to the 19th of August—did Elizabeth's visit now under consideration continue.

² "The Queene your mistres Doth say that I am yonge, and Do lacke experience. In deede (quoth she) I confesse I am yonger then she is, and Do want experience. But I have age ynough and experience to vse my selfe towards my freendes and kynsfolke, frendly and uprightly. And I trust," etc. N. Throckmorton to the Lords of the Council (26 July, 1561). [*State Papers (Foreign)*, July 1561, Vol. 28, Art. 263.]

for serious anxiety. Scarcely able to believe in her own legitimacy, and wearing the crown by virtue of her father's will, ratified by Parliament (Act 1 Eliz. cap. 3), Elizabeth saw how great might be the danger to herself, if lady Katherine were really married, and should (as, indeed, did happen) bear a son.¹ So, on Sunday the 17th of August, in the course of the visit with which this paper is concerned, the queen sent an urgent letter to Warner, lieutenant of the Tower, ordering him² to "examyn the Lady Catharyne very streightly," and to make her understand that she should have no favour, unless she divulged the names of those persons about the Court who had known of her affection for the earl of Hertford. He was also to send for Sentlow (lady Katherine's gentlewoman) and so deal with her, that she might be made to confess all her knowledge in the same matters. "It is certayne that there hath bene great Practisees and Purposees; and sence the Death of the Lady Jane, she hath bene most privree."

While the queen is in the midst of such distractions as these, we are invited by Miss Strickland (*Lives of Queens of England*, iv. 204, 205), to regard her as taking part in a christening festivity at one of the country houses which she was now visiting:—

"After Elizabeth had relentlessly despatched her hapless cousin to the Tower, she proceeded on her festive progress to Smallbridge-house, in Suffolk, the seat of Mr. Waldegrave, who with his lady and some others had been committed to the Tower for recusancy, where they were still in close confinement. Her majesty next came to Helmingham-hall, the fair abode of Sir Lionel Tollemache, then sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk, whom she honoured by standing godmother to his heir, and left the ebony lute, inlaid with ivory and gems, on which she was accustomed to play, as a present for the mother of the babe. This relic, which has the royal initials E.R., is carefully preserved by the family, and proudly exhibited among the treasures of Helmingham-hall."

However strong may be the tangible evidence afforded by the possession in the family of the lute bearing the initials E.R., one may excusably ask for proof of a somewhat more precise and positive kind. Now, it is remarkable that the baptism is not recorded in the parish register. So it seems; for, on application to the rector of Helmingham for a search of the register³ of baptisms celebrated there in August 1561, the answer is:—

"In the year 1561, there are recorded three Baptisms, two being Girls, and one a Boy whose surname is Betts. No member of the Tollemache family appears on the Register that year."

The only thing to be done, then, is to take the fact at second

¹ Bishop Jewell writing to Peter Martyr from Salisbury, 7 Feb. 1562 [1561-2] says—"Ea res turbavit animos multorum. Nam si sunt vere Nuptiæ, Puer, qui susceptus est alitur ad spem Regni. O nos miseros, qui non possumus scire sub quo Domino victurimus." [Barnet, *History of Reformation*, (ed. Pocock), vi, 457.]

² *Burghley State Papers*. Haynes, 369.

³ The Register belonging to Helmingham Parish bearing date, 1559.

hand from Sir Bernard Burke; and thus he relates the event¹ (*Peerage*, title 'Dysart') :—

"Sir Lionel Tollemache, of Helmingham, high-sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1567. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth honoured Helmingham with her presence, and remained there from the 14th to the 18th of Aug., inclusive, being most hospitably and sumptuously entertained. During her majesty's visit she stood sponsor to Sir Lionel's son, and presented the child's mother with her lute, which is still preserved at Helmingham Hall, co. Suffolk, the seat of Lord Tollemache of Helmingham."

The queen, "herself an excellent lutist," had a fancy for lutes. John Smyth, of Nibley, tells (*Lives of the Berkeleys*) a story about Henry lord Berkeley, who, "humoring the greatnes of his wives' mind," bought a lute of mother of pearl, for which the queen had formerly offered one hundred marks; paying a sum of money in hand, and entering into a recognizance to pay to the vendor for life three pounds a year. This lute about two years after the death of lady Berkeley he gave to the dowager countess of Derby; and it came latterly into the possession of Mrs. Jordan.²

Returning to the christening lute, Miss Strickland seems to describe it from actual inspection, and goes on to remark :—

"It was a customary thing for a king or queen of England to leave some trifling personal possession, as a memorial of the royal visit, at every mansion where majesty was entertained. Hence so many embroidered gloves, fans, books of devotion, and other traditionary relics of this mighty queen are shown in different old families, with whom she was a guest during her numerous progresses."

We are left to conjecture what was Burke's authority for the details which he has so persistently given for so many years. The story may have been founded upon Nichols's *Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth* (i, 98), for in this work is printed a copy (from *Cotton MS., Vespasian C. xiv*, 481) of the account, rendered by the Cofferer³ of the Household up to the last day of September, 1561; and, touching the queen's progress towards, and her stay at Helmingham, this is the outline therein given of her journey :—

- | | | |
|-------|----------|--|
| 1561. | Aug. 11. | Ipswich to Shelley-hall and Smallbridge. |
| | 12. | } At Smallbridge. |
| | 13. | |
| | 14. | Smallbridge to Hemingham. |

¹ There is no variation in the terms of the narrative from 1851 to 1883, except that, for "John Tollemache, Esq., M.P.," is now read "Lord Tollemache, of Helmingham."

² She was sister of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572.

³ So Fosbroke in *Berkeley Manuscripts*, page 192, note.

⁴ Thomas Weldon esq., Cofferer of the Queen's Household and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.

15. }
16. } At Hemingham.¹
17. }
18. }
19. Hemingham¹ to Gosfelde.

To "Hemingham" is appended the following note:—

"Helmington, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, not far from Ipswich and Needham, became the seat of the Tollemaches by marriage with the heiress of Helmington. This was long before the reign of Elizabeth the seat of the Tollemaches, now earls of Dysart, and was at that time possessed by a Sir Lionel Tollemache, who probably now had the honour of entertaining her Majesty, and whose son was created a baronet at the first institution of that dignity. His grandfather Sir Lionel was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 4 Henry VIII. 1513, as was his grandson and namesake."

There are in these few lines several inaccuracies, which need not delay the consideration of the main point. I, therefore, pass on to show from records whose were the children to whom the queen stood sponsor in 1561. It was her custom on these occasions, whether as present in person, or as godmother by proxy, to present a sum of Five Pounds² to the child's nurse. These payments are duly entered, and thus they stand on the account³ from 1 Oct. 1560 to 30 Sept. 1561, covering the date of the visit made from 14 to 19 August:—

[m. 28.] "To certeine Gentlemen' usshers to be by them' delivered as of the Quenes Ma^{ties} Rewarde to the Nurces and Midwives (the quenes highnes beinge Godmother) at Christeninges of the Childrene of the Ladye Margarette Straunge, Lord Cobhame, Sr William Cecill, knight principall Secreatorye, Vicounte Mountague, Mr Copleye, Lord Barkeleye, Garter Kinge at Armes, Lord Mount Joye, and Lord Sheffeilde viz at everye of the saide Christeninges C s.in Rewarde as aforesaide. by warraunte dormante dated the xxvijth of Aprill, 1561, as by the saide Warraunte with Thacq[uitances] of the Gentlemen' usshers testifieing Receipte of the saide Rewardes to thuse as aforesayed examined dothe appere." xlvi^{li}

It will be seen that amongst these names *Talmache* does not occur; and the search for *Talmache* is equally vain in the following year, i.e., from Mich. 1561 to Mich. 1562: witness the account:—

¹ The place has been correctly read from the Cottonian manuscript.

² The sole exception being in the case of "Atkinson the Scrivenor his Childe" (p. 86).

³ *Treasurer of the Chamber.* Account of Sir John Mason, knt., from Mich. 2 Eliz. to Mich. 3 Eliz.

[m. 37 d.]

CHRISTENINGES

"ALSO allowed for Money paide to certaine GENTLEMEN USHO^{rs} to be by them delivered As of the quenes mat^{ies} Rewarde to the Norsses and midewives (the Quenes highnes being god-mother) at the Christeninge of the Childrene viz of M^r Thomas Sakevills xxiiijth Novembris Anno iijth E. Regine C^t Atkinson the Scrivenor^r his Childe iijth S^r fraunces Knolles Childe xvjth Maij Anno pred. C^s and M^r Astelys Childe x^o Septembris¹ eodem anno C^s. Allowed by warraunte Dormante Dated xxvijth Aprillis 1561, As by the same with thacq[uitances] of the gentlemen usshors testifeinge the Receipte of the said Rewardes Dothe appeare."

xixⁱⁱ

Again, family tradition was wholly silent in 1615 as to such an honour conferred on one of its members. At that date was erected by the second baronet, within the church at Helmingham, on the south side, a very large and lofty monument² which displays in niches, arranged in two tiers (three below, and one above) four male figures kneeling, their hands joined in prayer, bareheaded, in the dress of the beginning of the 17th century, with swords by their sides. These are four Lionels who succeeded, one the other, in estate, and whose manifold virtues are severally extolled in four lengthy stanzas, three of twelve, and the last of eighteen lines. The poet (!) engaged for this service was Jo. Sylvester; and he, certainly, blows the family trumpet with no uncertain sound. Yet in this swelling effusion no mention is made of the baptism, or of the royal godmother. Collins (*Baronetage of England*, i, 72), in 1720, says not a word about the royal visit; although, before writing the genealogy, he was in direct correspondence with the head of this family, then earl of Dysart.

In connection with the search before mentioned as made in the Helmingham register, this further information was very kindly added:—

"The following year, 1562, six Baptisms are entered, the fifth of the series being the following:

'Lionellus Tallemache filius Lionelli Tallemache esquier Baptizatus fuit decimo quarto die Decembris.'

At the beginning of the series is written: Anno Do'ni 1562: Elizabeth. 5."

Lionel Talmache, then owner of Helmingham, had a son and heir apparent, also Lionel, who must have been in 1561 a stripling of not less than sixteen years old, for at his death which took

¹ [m. 37] "And to Will^m Tanner gentleman usshor for making ready at the Christeninge of M^r Asteleyes Childe at Dertforte in the moneth of Septembre A^o iijth predicto—xxx^s viij^d."

² I trust to the "Church Notes" given by the late Dr. Davy in his *Suffolk Collections* (Add. MSS. 19,085, f. 41).

place (Inq. 18 Eliz. p^t 2, n^o 64) 11 Dec., 1575, he was aged thirty.¹ It was this Lionel the younger who was father of the infant baptized 14 December, 1562. So far, then, from being a "babe" the year before, and a candidate for the rite of baptism, he must have been well-grown,² and either married or on the point of being married. Possibly the Rushworth register may supply the date.

Thus, having noted the silence of the Helmingham register, the silence also of family tradition in 1615, and the absence of the name from the list of those to whom the queen stood godmother in 1561 or 1562, the question may now be asked: Was Elizabeth at Helmingham at all? Although there was no infant to baptize, was her majesty most sumptuously entertained by Lionel Talmache? Not, by the way, *Sir* Lionel, in spite of the writers above-named having all (observe that singular fact) *knighted* him. He never wrote himself other than "Lionel Talmache of Helmingham esquier." So in his will; so in the inquisition (14 Eliz. n^o 155) taken after his death. So is he called by his son Lionel, who, in his will (56 Pyckering), dated 11th December, 1575 (the day of his decease), and quoted in his inquisition (18 Eliz. part 2, n^o 64), says:—

"forasmuche as by the last Will and testament of Lyonell Talemache of Helmyngham aforesaid esquier my late father I was prohibited to alyen bargayne sell charge or otherwise to incumber," &c.

However, all this is of small moment in the face of the important question yet remaining for consideration. Is Henningham on the original account,³ and does it stand (as Nichols says) for Helmingham in Suffolk? There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the name of the place is twice written "Heningh'm":—

"Jouis xiiij^o Aug. ib'm ut s^a & Heningh'm;
Vener' xv^o Aug. ib'm Heningh'm."

Seldom has the necessity for care in reading been more plainly illustrated. Here is a novel application of "m or n," so slight, but all important is the difference.

There are several letters written by Cecill which clearly identify the place; but, first in value, as proving the queen's whereabouts, are two writs of Privy Seal:—

¹ "My gentle bride Sir Ambrose Jermyn bred,
My years lack five of half my grandsire's thread."
Of the grandsire:—

"Sir Joyce, his heir was my fair faithful wife,
Bentley my seat, & sev'nty years my life."
[M.I. in Helmingham Church.]

¹ The inquisition (14 Eliz. n^o 155), taken after his father's death (which happened 4 Dec. 1571), makes him *thirty* years old at that time.

² *Erech. Q. R. Household Accounts*, 7^o.

³ *i.e.* Smallbridge, where the queen arrived on Monday, 11 August.

1. Appointing Robert Beaumont, S.T.B. to the office of Master (*Magistri sive Presidis*) of Trinity College, Cambridge, void by the decease of William Bill late Master. "Dat. nostro sub privato sigillo apud Henningh'm xvij^{mo} Die Augusti Anno Regni nostri tercio" [1561];

2. Appointing Edward Roodes, M.A., to be Vicar of Newarke (dioc. York) *vice* Christopher Sugden, deceased. "Dat. etc. apud Henningh'm xvij^{mo} Die Augusti," etc.

Then, take these letters :—

1561.

15 Aug. Cecill to Lord Sussex.

"From Heningham Castle the xvth of August 1561."

[*Cotton MS. Titus B. xiii, f. 46.*]

16 Aug. Queen Elizabeth to Mary, Queen of Scots.

"Given under our Signet at Henyngham the xvjth of August in the third yeare of our Reigne."

[*State Papers (Scotland) Eliz. 1561. Vol. 6, Art. 57.*]

17 Aug. Cecill to Wynebank (Windebank).

"God bless yow all. From Hennyngham in Essex y^e 17: of August 1561.

Your lov: M^r

W. Cecill."

[Addressed] "To my loving servant Tho.

Wynebank in

Pariss."

[*State Papers (Domestic) Eliz. Vol. 19, Art. 26.*]

17 Aug. Cecill to Count Mannsfeldt.

(Original letter in Cecill's own hand, with translation into French; the latter ending :—)

"Escript au Chasteau de Hennyngham le xvij Jour daoust 1561.

De v^{re} segn :

tressaffectionne seruiteur

W. Cecill."

[Endorsed] "La Copie de la L^{re}
de Mons^r Cecill."

[*State Papers (Foreign) Eliz., August 1561. Vol. 29, Artt. 325, 326.*]

So the place turns out to be Castle Hedingham in Essex, and not Helmingham in Suffolk. Indeed, a study of the map shows that Elizabeth, going from Ipswich by way of Shelley-hall to Smallbridge, would have had to retrace her steps to Ipswich, and then go north-east in order to reach Helmingham, whence the journey to Gosfield (the next stage) would have been more than could have well been accomplished in a day. As to the spelling "Heningham," Morant says (*History of Essex*, ii, 284) under 'Hedingham':—

¹ In this letter he says :—"I wold not have you kepe company with the erle of Hertford, and the less you doo kepe with englishmen the more shall Tho. Cecill profit in y^e french tong."

"In records the name is written these other different ways, Haingheham, Heham, Hengham,¹ Heinkeham, Heningeham, Hythingham, Ithingham : It is vulgarly styled Henningham."

In the *Chantry Certificates* (*temp.* Edw. VI.) I find "Henningham Sible in the seide Countye of Essex" (Roll 19, n^o 16); "Cant. de Hynningham Sibley" (Roll 30, n^o 20). Elsewhere are:—"Heddingham Castle, Heddingham Sible" (Roll 19, nn. 176, 177); "Castell Hedingham, Hedingham Sybbley" (Roll 30, nn. 195, 196).

In the account² before quoted (p. 85), viz. of Sir John Mason, knight, from Mich. 2 (1560) to Mich. 3 Eliz. (1561), annexed to the marginal—"Apparrelling & making ready of the quenes Maties Howses, Lodginges & otherwise"—are particulars yet again confirming the reading of the records already cited.

[m. 28.] "Edmunde Forster gent. ussher for hym' selfe, diverse yeomen', & gromes for making readye of the quenes severall lodginges at WANSTED, CHARTREHOWSE, TOWER, NEWE HALL, HENNYNGHAME, S^r RAPHE SADLERS, FFELIX HALL, HARWICHE, HARTFORDE, and the L. Riches in the Monethes of Julye and Auguste Anno tercio Regine predictæ—xxiiij li. xiiij s. viij d. Pierce Pennante gent. ussher for making readye & apparaling the Quenes Maties Lodginges at SMALBRIDGE, COLCHESTER, LYER MARNEY, LOWTON HALL and HAVERING of the Bowre in the Monethes of Julye and Auguste by the space of xiiij dayes—xij li. vij s. iiij d. Anthony Wingefelde gent. ussher for hym' selfe, diverse yeomen' and gromes for making readye of the Quenes Maties Lodginges at S^r JOHN WENTWORTHES, HALLINGBERRY MORLEY, IPSWICHE, SAINTE OSITHES, & S^r WILL^aM PETRES by the space of xix dayes in the saide Monethes of Julye & Auguste—xvj li. xvj s. iiij d. Anthonye Light, *etc.* in the Monethe of September Anno tercio, *etc.*"

We are thus left to admire the bold conception, based upon a mis-reading, that Elizabeth was "most hospitably and sumptuously entertained" by Sir Lionel Tollemache. The lord of Helmingham was *not* a knight (as I have before said) and (*pace* Miss Strickland) *not* high sheriff in 1561. The story is, perhaps, not quite equal to that of the "three black crows"; but the details about the babe, and the christening, and the lute show the same process of growing out of little or nothing. Beyond a doubt, if her Imperial Highness had deigned to honour his "old mansion" with her most gracious presence, Lionel Talmache would, in the words of "a good old song," have feasted her,

"Like a fine old English gentleman,
All of the olden time."

¹ See these (among others) :—Pat. R. 15 Edw. 3, part 1. m. 23; Pat. R. 14 Hen. 4, m. 18; and these Inq. p.m. viz. 49 Hen. 3, n^o 32; 57 Hen. 3, n^o 156; 14 Edw. 1, n^o 27; 24 Edw. 1, n^o 63; 15 Edw. 2, n^o 22.

² *L.T.R. Treasurer of the Chamber*. A^o. 1557 to 1579. Series 1, Box F. n^o 1.

How halting soever may be the verses of our poet, he, at least, contrives to make the genial squire speak for ever in language that should warm the breast of every Englishman:—

“Frank House, Frank Heart, free of my Purse & Port:
Both loved and loving towards every sort.
Lord Wentworth’s daughter was my loving Pheer,
And Fourscore, sixless, lived I Pilgrim here.”

Having now ascertained that the queen really went to Castle Hedingham, here is an unrecorded visit (so far, at least, as Nichols’s work on the *Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth* is concerned) paid to the earl of Oxford. And, as I write these last words, under the conviction that the proofs adduced are overwhelming and conclusive—conclusive in favour of Castle Hedingham as the place of Elizabeth’s sojourn, and conclusive against the claim of any Tolleimache to have entertained the queen—my eye lights upon a paper that clinches the whole matter, and absolutely mentions by name the *earl of Oxford* as the queen’s host during the period comprised from the 14th to the 19th of August, 1561. Not that these precise days are here mentioned, but an endorsement in Cecill’s hand, dated “20 August, 1561,” marks the account of money expended on the Sunday¹ immediately antecedent.

Thus runs the paper:—

“At Therle of oxfordes mense aug. A^o iij^{cio}

The Defrayinge for sondaye	...	...	iiij ^x xiiiij ^{li} xvj ^s x ^d q.
The Charge of the banquet	...	...	l ^{li}
Diverse Pultrie stufe p ^{re} sented	...	...	xxviiij ^{li} xij ^s ij ^d
Rewardes to the quenes mat ^{ies} chamb ^r	...	...	xv ^{li}
Rewardes to the stable	...	...	xv ^{li}
Rewardes to the housholde	...	...	l ^{li}
Rewardes to thofficers of the toyle Trompetters & musycions }	...	...	xx ^{li}
Summa Totalis	...	...	CCLxxiiij ^{li} vij q.”

“20 Augusti 1561

[Endorsed in Cecill’s hand] Rewardes of y^e erle of oxford.”

[*State Papers (Domestic) Eliz. Vol. 19. Art. 29.*]

The reader who has borne with me so far will, perhaps, grant me indulgence for one instant longer to remark, that this is the story “supported by a great show of evidence,” to which allusion was made in *GENEALOGIST*, vol. vi., page 199.

JOHN A. C. VINCENT.

¹ Wherever the queen was on Sunday (17th August), there she was also from Thursday (14th) to the Tuesday following (19th). See the *dicta* above, p. 85.

² There is an error in the casting. The sum is £273 9s. 0½d.

NOBLE FAMILY.

In an old quarto Bible, printed by Robert Barker, 1614, are the following registers relating to the above family, neatly written by different hands on the fly-leaves, at the end of the book.

francis Berry was Borne the last day of Aprill, Anno domini 1631.

(This entry is by itself in a different part of the book.)

Nathaniel Noble the sonne of Anthony Noble was baptized the 12th of November An'o. D'ni. 1578.

My ffather Anthony Noble deceased the 10th of March Anno D'ni. 1616.

I Nathaniel Noble was married with Mary Walbridge the 24 of July 1619.

My daughter Mary Noble was borne the 19 of September on thursday morning betweene 3 & 4 of the clock 1621.

Mary Noble the wife of Nathaniel Noble deceased the 10th of february 1627.

Nathaniel Noble and Elizabeth Berry was married the 4th of September 1628.

Marke Noble was borne on a Sunday at 7 of the clock at night, the 30th of January 1630.

Elizabeth Noble was borne on a Tuesday betweene 3 & 4 of the clock in the afternoone the 7th of August 1633.

Jane Noble was borne on a Sunday morning the 19th of July, about 3 or 4 of the clock 1634.

My mother Vrsula Noble deceased the 6th of September 1635.

Jane Noble deceased the 2th of April 1637.

1637. Rose Noble was Borne on Fryday on Candellmas day the 2th of February, between 12 & on of the Clok in the Afternoon.

Jane Noble was borne on Whitsonday the 23th of May 1640 : aboute 9 or 10 of the clock in the forenone.

My ffather Nathaniell Noble deceased the 6th of June An'o. D'ni. 1654.

Marke Noble and m^r Anne Davies were married on a Monday the 14th of December 1663.

Davies Noble was borne on a Saturday aboute five of the Clock in the morne the first day of April 1665.

Nathaniel Noble the sonne of Marke Noble was borne on a Sunday aboute foure of the clock in the Morne the 24th day of february, 1666.

My mother Elizabeth Noble deceased the three and twentieth of May 1668.

Marke Noble was borne on a Thursday betweene five and six of the clock in the morning being the third day of December 1668.

Katherine Noble was borne on a Tuesday betweene three and foure of clock in the morning being the nyne and twentieth day of November 1670.

Sister Mary Berry wife of David Berry deceased the 2nd of June (on a Saturday) 1677.

Brother Edward Davies died 21th September 1680 and was buried the 23th.

My flather Marke Noble died y^e 21th of May 1686 and was buried the 24 of May & died aboute 5 & 6 of y^e clock on y^e morning.

My Uncle Mark Noble died on a Wednesday being the sixth of October at 8 a clock of Night on 1697.

M^{rs} Ann Noble Deceased the 30th Day of May about 3 a clock in the Afternone on Wednesday and was burried the 4th of June 1711.

F. A. BLAYDES.

Tilsworth, Leighton-Buzzard.

FIELD, OF ULCEBY AND LACEBY, CO. LINCOLN.

The following abstracts of Wills, Inquisitions post mortem, &c., corroborate and enlarge the Pedigree of Field already given in the GENEALOGIST [ii, 344; v, 179].

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

Inquisition taken at Sleford, 5 November, 8 Henry VIII., after the death of William field. Jury find that John field, cap^tus, William Sleydman, cap^tus, and Richard Wytton, were seised 2 June 18 Hen. VII. of land in Benyngton, partly held of the King's Manor of Benington, worth 18^s, and partly of the Abbat of Westminster as of his Manor of Benyngton, worth 6^s 4^d; and of a cottage held of the King worth £5; to his use in fee. That he died 7 January, 5 Henry VIII., and John field was son and heir, aged 24. [*Exch. Inq. p.m.; Linc., Comp. Rob. Hussey, 8 Hen. VIII, m. 3.*]

Inquisition taken at Alford, 8 October, 11 Henry VIII., after the death of Robert field. Jury find that he was seised in fee of messuages and lands, in Alderkyrke, held of John Meres esq., worth 26^s 8^d; in Sutterton, held partly of John Haryngton esq., worth 20^s, and partly of the Abbat of Croyland, worth 10^s; and in Mumby, held of Sir Robert Sheffelde and W^m Skypwyth esq., worth 8 marks. That he died Monday after the Epiphany, 11 Henry VII., and George field was son and heir, aged 21. [*Exch. Inq. p. m.; Linc. 2 Henry VIII. Comp. Joh. Topcliff, m. 1.*]

Inquisition taken at Coston, 12 August, 31 Henry VIII., after the death of George field. Jury find that one Johanna Loueles of Wyberton, widow, being seised of messuages and lands in Wyberton, by Charter dated 8 July, 20 Henry VII., confirmed same to said George field, Ric. feldel, merchant of the staple of Calais, Thomas field of flossedyke, & Tho: Roper of Algerkyrke, to the use of the said George field in tail. That said George field died, and Rich. field was son and heir of his body. That said Geo. field being seised of lands in Mumbi, Hoggesthorp, and Anderby, by Charter dated 2 May, 24 Hen. VIII., granted same to Simon Holden, Wm. Spynkes, & Wm. Morfite, to the use of said Simon for 8 years, remainder to said Geo. field in fee. That he was seised of lands in Algerkyrke, held partly of John, Abbat of Croyland, as of his Manor of Coldydehall, worth 12^s, and partly of Johanna Meres, widow

of Tho. Meres esq. as of his Manor of Hiptoft hall, and worth 27^s. And said premises in Wyberton, and part of premises in Algerkyrke & Sutterton were held of Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset, as of Manor of Richmond, worth £8 4^s 0^d. And lands in Mumby were held of heirs of Sir Robert Sheffell, worth £3 6^s 8^d. And lands in Hoggesthorp and Anderby were held of Sir Wm. Skypwith, worth 13^s 4^d. That he died 20 May, 24 Henry VIII., and Richard aged 13 was his son and heir. [*Chanc. Inq. p.m.* 31 Hen. VIII., no. 99; *Exch. Inq. p.m. Linc.* 30-31 Hen. VIII., *Comp. Ant. Irby, m.* 24.]

Inquisition taken at Spalding 27 Sept., 1 Edward VI., after the death of John ffield of Bennynghon. Jury find that he was seised of messuages and lands in Bennynghon, and made his will dated 3 February, 1546, whereby he left the same (as fully set forth) to Margerett his wife, John ffield his son, and Katherine, Jenet, and Isabell, his daus. That same lands were held, partly of Blas : Holland esq. as of the King's Manor of Rocheforth Todeer, partly of the heirs of Tho : Derby esq. as of the Manor of Bennynghon, and partly of heirs of Charles Duke of Suffolk, as of the honor of Richmond fee. That he died 3 February, 1 Edw. VI., and John ffield aged 21 was son & heir. [*Exch. Inq. p.m.*; *Linc.* 1 Edw. VI., *Comp. Ric. Ogle, m.* 23.]

Inquisition taken at Donyngton, 19 October, 2 Edw. VI., after the death of Ric. filde of flossdyke. Jury find that he was seised in fee of a messuage, 5 cottages, and 8 acres of land in flossdyke, held of the heirs of Charles Duke of Suffolk as of his soke of Kyrton, honor of Richmond, at rent of 8^d, worth 40^s; and of 2 cottages, and 6 acres of land in flossdyke, held of the Marquess and Earl of Sussex, and of John Harrington, knt., as of the manor of flossdyke, at rent of 4^s 4^d, worth 26^s 4^d; and of 3 acres of land in Aldercherche, held of William Ratelyffe gen., in right of Johanna his wife, as of his manor of flossdyke, by military service, worth 6^s 8^d. That he died 28 January last past; and John flyde, aged 15, was son and heir. [*Chanc. Inq. p.m.* 2 Edw. VI., 2 pars, no. 19. *Exch. Inq. p.m.*; *Linc.* 1 and 2 Edw. VI. *Comp.*, John Bellowe, m. 10.]

Inquisition taken at Sleaford 29 August, 7 Jac. I., after the death of William ffeild of Bennington, yeoman. Jury find that he held 9 acres of land in ffreeston and Butterwicke, parcel of 22 acres and 1 rood of land and pasture mentioned in a former Inquisition taken after his death 4 Jac. I. [see GENEALOGIST, v. 182-3], of lord Ros, as of his manor of ffreeston, in socage. That at death of said William ffeild, same premises were held of the King in capite, by military service, but by what part of a fee Jury did not know; and that said premises in the former Inquisition named, were of the value therein stated. [*Chanc. Inq. p.m.*, 7 Jac. I., 1 pars, no. 3.]

WILLS.

Will of William ffeild of Granthorpe, Clarke, dated 26 March, 1672, proved at Lincoln 6 June, 1672 by Cornelius and Alice ffeild. To be buried at Granthorpe. Mentions son Cornelius, daughter Alice; Robert Dennis; Elin Dennis; Elizabeth Dennis; Thomas Browne; and Mary Browne. [*Lincoln Wills, 1672, Book 1, fo.* 131.]

Will of Cornelius ffields of Garthorpe, husbandman, dated 18 Jan. 1683, proved at Lincoln 26 Feb. 1683 by Alice ffields, widow and relict

Mentions wife, Alice felds; sons, William and Edward; my sister Alice her child that I am godfather to. [*Lincoln Wills, 1683. fo. 24.*]

Will of David ffield, of Swinhope, gent., proved at Lincoln 14 March 1676 by Elizabeth ffield, widow and relict. To son David, all my lands in the marsh, excepting the house and onsett and 9 acres of pasture and a holme ground; also the land and a parsonage house in Ganthorpe ffenn; and land in Saltcliffe. To son Jonathan the Collidge Lease and £200. To dau. Elizabeth £400. To wife my Lease of Swinhope and £150. Legacies to Eliz. Yarborough; my brother Rigald, "when hee comes out of prenticeship"; and my sister More.

Will of Jonathan Field of Claythorpe co. Lincoln, gentleman, dated 30 Jan. 1730. To my wife Ann, an annuity (over and above the £100 per annum settled upon her) of £40, issuing out of my lands in Claythorpe, which I purchased of Edmund Wait. To my son Jonathan an annuity of £40 issuing out of said lands, to commence at my wife's second marriage. My lands in Claythorpe, subject to said annuities, to all my younger children in tail; remainder to my son Jonathan in tail; remainder to my wife during her widowhood. My father and mother, David Field Esq. and Elizabeth his wife. My grandmother Elizabeth. My brother David Field. My kinsman Christopher Clayton. Ann Chapman. Susanna Ham'ond. Residuary legatee and executrix: my wife Ann Field.

Will of David Field, of Thargnaby co. Lincoln, esq., dated 31 July, 1740. To my daus. Elizabeth and Ann, £1400 each. My son in law William Falkner and Frances his wife. My daughter in law Anne Field, and her son Jonathan. My grandchildren John and Mary Uppleby. My sister Clayton. To my son David in fee, my copyhold lands and windmill in Ingeldmells cum Addlethorpe; and I appoint him sole exor. My daus. Frances Falkner and Uppleby, my son Jonathan, and my grandson Jonathan Field (his son) already provided for.

Will of David Field, of Ryby, co. Lincoln, esq., dated 12 Nov. 1749; proved 1771. To my eldest son David in fee, all my Tythes arising within parish of Ulceby; and lands there. To my son William in fee, the farm at Ulceby occupied by John Falding. To my dau. Mary Anne, farm at Kirnington. To my dau. Elizabeth in fee, messuage in Scale Lane in Kingston upon Hull, and farm at Skirlaugh co. York; also a small farm at Ulceby, occupied by Mary Newton. To my dau. Frances, my copyhold farm, and windmill, at Addlethorpe; and my Leasehold lands at Clee and Cleethorps held under Sidney College, Cambridge. My closes at Mablethorpe, containing 50 acres, to my wife for her life. My children to my residuary legatees and joint-executors.

Will of Jonathan Field, of the Close, of Lincoln, esq., dated 15 Nov. 1806. Two Codicils dated 6 Feb. 1808, and 23 March 1810. To be buried at Swinhop, near my father and mother. Bequests to Mrs. Elizabeth Nevitt, Mrs. Charlotte Dixon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Dixon of Laceby, and Mrs. Mary Ann Oldham, widow (the three daus. of my late wife Anne Feld); Martha Dixon, dau. of said Charlotte Dixon; Mary Anne Oldham, dau. of said Mary Anne Oldham; George Tennyson of Tealby, gent.; David Lely, of Grantham, gent.; William Ostler, of Grantham, gent.; Charles White, of the Close, of Lincoln, Esq.; Bridget, widow of William Ostler; Hannah, wife of William Graburn, of Barton, esq., and John Uppleby, of Wootton, esq., her brother;

Harriett, wife of Thomas Burton Shaw, of Willoughby, Esq.; Mrs. Elizabeth Cropper, of the Bail of Lincoln, widow; Richard Pownall, of Westminster, esq. The residue to my cousin, the Rev. David Field, of Laceby; or, in case he dies before me, to his sons Jonathan and William equally. Executors: George Tennyson, David Lely, and William Ostler.

Will of the Rev. David Field, of Laceby, co. Lincoln, Clerk. My lands in Sutton, Truethorpe, and Hannah-cum-Hagnaby, or elsewhere, in co. Lincoln, and my Marsh Estate, to my eldest son Jonathan Field in fee; subject to an Annuity of £210 to my wife Elizabeth; and a Legacy of £2000 to my youngest son William David Field. My Tithes arising within the Parish of Ulceby, to my sons Jonathan Field and William David Field, as tenants in common. My Manor of Ulceby, and all my lands there, to my son Jonathan Field in fee. My messuage and lands in Laceby, to my wife for life, remainder to son Jonathan in fee. To my cousin Jonathan Field, of Lincoln, esq. To Mr. and Mrs. Richmond, of Barton. To Elizabeth Holmes, niece of the late Rev. Mr. Jackson, Vicar of Wotton. Residuary legatee and executor, my son Jonathan Field.

The Settlement on the marriage of Jonathan Field of Swinhope, gent. (eldest son & heir of David Field of Swinhop esq. & Elizabeth his wife), with Anne Chapman, spinster (only dau. of Mary Chapman of the Close, of Lincoln, widow), is dated 30 April 1723. The Fields settle lands in Anderby & Mumby, Marsh Chapell, Wragholme, Skidbrook, Grainthorpe or Garthorpe, North Somercotes, and Saltfleetby.

David fields was a defendant, in 1653-4, in a suit brought in the Exchequer by Sir Geo. Henneage, Knt., against him and four others, in respect of a Capital Mansion House and lands in Warholme, part of Martyn Wood's lands, and which he bought of Robert Wood. [*Exch. Q.R. Dep. by Comm.*, 1653-4, *Hil.* 12.]

Elizabeth field, relict and executrix of David ffield, deceased, and David ffield their son, were defendants in 1700 in a suit in the Exchequer brought by Henry Smyth, gent. From the Depositions it appears that the said David ffields, deceased in 1675, owned lands in Garnethorpe haven, which lay in danger of the overflowing of the sea, so that there was necessity of repairing certain banks, and making certain defences which plaintiff had made. Nicholas Moore of Market Staynton, gent., is mentioned as having been the defendant David's guardian for six years after his father's death. [*Exch. Q.R. Dep. by Comm.*, 2 *W. & M.*, *East.* 19.]

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

At Thorganby—

David Field, esq., 41 years J.P., d. 25 July 1747, æt. 78.

Elizabeth, his wife, d. 29 October, 1731, at 60.

Elizabeth and Anne, his daus., both d. at Boston; Elizabeth 12 June 1775, æt 74; Anne 10 December 1792, æt 81.

At Swinhope—

- (1) Jonathan Field (son of David Field esq. and Elizabeth) d. 4 Nov. 1732, æt 33. David (son of Jonathan & Anne) d. [*illegible.*] Mrs. Mary Chapman (mother of said Anne Field) d. 1 June 1729, æt 61. Anne Field d. 5 July 1760.

(2) Jonathan Field, esq., b. 1727, d. 1811.

At Ulceby—

(1). Jonathan Field, of Laceby (eldest son of Rev. David Field),
b. at Louth, 20 May 1776, d. 14 Jan. 1831, æt. 54.

Elizabeth his wife d. 30 Sept. 1835, æt. 40.

David, their youngest son, d. at Torquay 28 Jan. 1840, æt. 14.

(2). William Jonathan Brandstrom (son of Wm. Field, esq.) d. 25
Oct. 1838, in his 20th year.

Margaret, his sister, d. 17 March 1841, æt. 15.

(3). David Field, Esq. d. 20 Feb. 1771, æt. 66.

Elizabeth, his dau., d. 6 Oct. 1767, æt. 28.

(4). Revd. David Field, B.A., late Vicar of this parish, d. 16 Oct.
1809, æt. 75.

Elizabeth, his wife, d. Nov. 1819, æt. 77.

(5). Mary Ann, wife of Wm. David Field, and dau. of Capt.
Oldham of the 62nd Ft., m. 25 April 1807, d. 4 Feb. 1809, æt. 24.

Also Inscriptions on N. porch, and on E. window of the Chancel.

At Fiskerton—

Peter Lely, late of Lincoln, gent., d. Aug. 1761, æt. 63.

Frances, his widow, d. 16 May 1782, æt. 79.

Mrs. Bridget Mapletoft, aunt of said Frances Lely.

WILLS OF FIELD OR FELD AT LINCOLN.

1541.	Felde, Wm.	Sutterton	-	-	-	86.
"	" Thos.	Fosdike	-	-	-	99.
1547-9.	Falde, John	Ulceby	-	-	-	215.
1557-72.	Felde, John	Bourne	-	-	-	39.
1557.	Felde, Rd.	Leak	-	-	-	13.
1566.	Feld, Agnes	Donington	-	-	-	7.
1567.	" Nich.	Roughton	-	-	-	246.
"	" Grace	Kirkby	-	-	-	296.
1566-9.	" Wm.	Hemingford	-	-	-	47.
1569.	Felde, John	Market Deeping	-	-	-	193.
"	Field, Tho.	Kimpton	-	-	-	3.
1571.	Feld, Stephen	Fosdyke	-	-	-	167.
1574.	Fields, Wm.	Stainton	-	-	-	200.
"	Field, Wm.	"	-	-	-	104.
1624.	Feild, Wm.	Wiberton	-	-	-	500.
1629.	Feylds, John	Orby	-	-	-	174.
1631.	Feilds, Ann	Stallingborough	-	-	-	286.
1632.	" Rd.	Grimsby	-	-	-	247.
1634.	Feild, Robert	Northoresby	-	-	-	184.
1639.	" Thos.	Lincoln	-	-	-	727.
"	" Jane	Wiberton	-	-	-	849.
1652.	Feilds, Tho.	Marcham le fen.	-	-	-	227.
1671.	" Geo.	Fulstow	-	-	-	190.
1678.	Field, Rd.	Bennington	-	-	-	364.
1681.	Feilds, Peter	Langton by Wragby	-	-	-	218.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.

REMARKS ON MR. PYM YEATMAN'S NOTICE OF THE
BARONY OF ROGER ARUNDEL IN HIS "HISTORY OF
THE HOUSE OF ARUNDEL."

The first part of Mr. Pym Yeatman's 'History of the House of Arundel' has already been reviewed in the pages of the GENEALOGIST, and a fourth Part, which has now been published, completes the volume. A considerable portion of this Number is devoted to the Barony of Roger Arundel of Domesday, and to this section of the work I shall confine myself in the following remarks.

The author says (p. 302) :—

"Mr. Thomas Bond has taken great pains to clear up this pedigree in his edition of Hutchin's 'History of Dorset,' a work which he has greatly enriched by much genealogical lore, a copy of which is here given ; but in this research he cannot be congratulated upon having achieved success. To the writer, indeed, he appears to have added to the confusion by suggesting unquestionably erroneous conclusions."

Thus, adopting as his text the pedigree he alludes to, which he reproduces *in extenso*, but without noticing the qualification there expressed, that it was offered as in some respects conjectural, Mr. Yeatman proceeds to tear it in pieces, disputing the identity of nearly every name and the accuracy of every link which it contains. These are grave allegations on his part, and it therefore becomes necessary to examine the grounds upon which the author has arrived at his conclusions, and to consider how far he can be trusted as an accurate and faithful critic.

It is unfortunate that he only occasionally cites direct authorities for his opinions, and his conclusions are generally based on what he considers probabilities. In order to prove his case he suggests that almost every individual in the pedigree in the 'History of Dorset' was in reality quite a different person and bearing a name quite different from the one by which he is mentioned in the contemporary or other authorities from which the pedigree was compiled.

Thus he supposes that—

Roger Arundel of Domesday was identical with Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, or if not so, there appears no reason to doubt that he was Roger Pictavensis, Montgomery's younger son.

(p. 305) Roger de Arundel was, in all probability, Roger de Novoburgo.

(p. 213) Roger Arundel of Domesday is called Ralf Arundel.

Robert Arundel, who has generally been believed, and with very good reason, to be the son and heir of Roger Arundel of Domesday, was probably the notorious Robert de Belesme, or else (p. 304) he was Robert de Novoburgo.

(p. 262) Gervase is Gouvis.

(p. 301) Roger de Poles was another Roger Arundel or he was Roger Powes or Powis.

(p. 306) Robert de Poles may be Roger de Poles.

The Poles and Fitzpains were the same family.

Robert Fitzpain was clearly Robert de Poles.

(p. 319) William de Glastonia was father of Robert de Pole.

"Decidedly the Peverels and Poles were identical."

(p. 304) Azilia de Glastonia was Cecily Fitz Walter.

Fitz Walter was Arundel.

(p. 308) Walchelin le Wereer was Walchelin Brewer or Walchelin Maminot. (p. 318.) (pp. 304-307) William and Robert de Glastonia were William and Robert Malet.

Robert de Glastonia was Robert de Lincoln.

(p. 350) Ralph Arundel of 14 Stephen was identical with Rualoc son of Roger de Albini "or it is possible he is identical with another Ralph Albini lord of Petherton." (p. 213.)

(p. 216) Roger Treloy is probably Roger Arundel.

This is certainly a novel method of constructing a pedigree, which nothing but the most indisputable evidence could justify. Numberless difficulties are suggested where none really exist, and possibilities and probabilities unaccompanied by proofs are offered for their solution.

But in the present instance destruction is more conspicuous than construction, for, having knocked in pieces the Arundel pedigree, he does not show us how he would reconstruct it. He gives us in its place a singular jumble of Earls of Arundel and Warwick, Countess of Salisbury, Percy of the North, Princes of Powis, Peverels and Pomeroyes, Malets and Fitz-Walters, none of whom, as I contend, had anything to do with the Arundel barony.

After reading the list of "aliases" above mentioned, the reader will be in some measure prepared for the many startling theories which he will meet with in this book.

The narrative is so diluted and so confused that it is difficult to follow it shortly and comprehensively. I can, therefore, only select some of the most remarkable errors and notice them *seriatim*, quoting the author's own words in order to avoid the risk of unintentional misrepresentation.

In the first place, no direct evidence is adduced to prove that Roger Arundel was identical with Roger de Montgomery, but certain reasons are given for assuming the identity as probable, and then it is treated as if it was an established fact. The reasons certainly do not, to my mind, bear out the conclusion in the slightest degree.

As regards mere probability, I can hardly think anything more improbable than that a person of such wealth and distinction as Roger de Montgomery, holding the rank of Earl in Sussex and Shropshire, of which latter county he owned nearly the whole as chief lord, and being in the Domesday of both these two counties always called "Rogerius Comes," should be described as simply "Rogerius Arundel" in Dorset and Somerset. But it was not only in the counties in which he held official rank that he is described as an Earl, for he is still "Rogerius Comes" in the Domesday of Kent, Hants, Wilts, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Cambridgeshire.

It cannot be argued that the Domesday Commissioners who made up the returns for Dorset and Somerset, described the Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury by the simple name of "Rogerius Arundel" because he held no official rank in those counties, for Hugh Earl of Chester in the Dorset Domesday is called "Hugo Comes," and Alan Earl of Brittany is "Comes Alanus."

In Domesday Book the lands of the chief tenants are set forth in the order which accords with the rank of the owners. Thus, the king's lands are first surveyed, then those of the bishops, next the abbots and other ecclesiastics. Then come the barons and knights, and lastly the "servientes regis." "Rogerius Comes," in all the instances above alluded to, takes precedence as an earl, whereas Rogerius Arundel stands nineteenth

amongst the barons of Dorset. Is it probable—nay, it may be asked is it possible—that so distinguished a person as the Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who has been described as “without doubt, the greatest of all Norman chiefs next to the Conqueror himself,” could be placed thus low and shorn of all dignity, in a list where precedence according to rank has in all other cases been strictly observed in arranging the names?

That Roger Pietavensis was identical with Roger Arundel of Domesday rests on no better grounds; but as Mr. Yeatman himself seems, as hereafter mentioned, to have ultimately discarded that idea, it need not be further mentioned here.

The circumstance on which Mr. Yeatman chiefly relies for support of his theory of probability that Roger Arundel was Roger de Montgomery, is the identity of the names of a few of the under-tenants of both these lords. He considers (p. 300) that as the names of the tenants of Roger Arundel of Domesday Book concur with those of Roger de Montgomery, it affords strong presumptive evidence that Roger Arundel is identical with Roger Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. This imaginary identity is frequently urged. But the fact is, it is only in a very few instances amongst the numerous tenantry of the Earl of Arundel that these names “concur,” and they are of the commonest description, viz., Roger, Robert, William, Richard, and Hugh; the same names being met with in Domesday as sub-tenants of many other lords. This kind of evidence, therefore, might be equally applicable to prove the identity of Roger Arundel with other over-lords called by names different from his own. But Robert, Roger, and Hugh, says Mr. Yeatman, are names of three of the sons of Roger de Montgomery, and Roger Arundel had tenants of these names. And so, it may be replied, had many other Domesday tenants.

Mr. Yeatman says, Hugh was one of the chief tenants of the Earl of Arundel, and we find a Hugh was sub-tenant of Stock Gaylard, Dorset. Mr. Yeatman (p. 138) seems to have supposed the two Hughs were identical, for he says:—

“Stock House is a place of especial interest in this work, since it was probably the residence which was held by Roger Arundel at the time of Domesday; it afterwards devolved upon de Novoburgo, and it was taken from him by King John, who could not brook the retention in the hands of a subject of so important a hunting forest as that of the Vale of Blackmoor old walls, in some places two yards thick, remain an imperishable monument of the grandeur of the ancient family of Arundel.”

In point of fact we must look elsewhere and not at Stock Gaylard for monuments of the grandeur of this family, for they never did—nor did the Novoburgos ever—possess this place. It was held in Domesday by William de Ow, whose under-tenant was Hugh Matravers (see proof of this in Hutchins). Mr. Yeatman has mistaken Stock Gaylard and the forest of Blackmoor for Poorstock (the “caput” of the Arundel barony) and its adjoining forest, which are in quite a different part of the county. Under this mistaken impression too, he considers that an effigy of a cross-legged knight in Stock Gaylard church represents Roger de Pole, who never had any connexion with the place and died in the crusades.

Amongst the tenants thus supposed to be holding under the Earl of Arundel by the name of Rogerius Arundel, Mr. Yeatman mentions as the most remarkable Roger de Busli who, he says, held Bingham in Dorset shire. But there is no place in that county so named, nor is any such

found in the Dorset Domesday. A Roger de Buissel held Sutton, co. Somerset, of Roger Arundel, but Roger de Busli also held half a carucate of land in Leicestershire of Earl Hugh, and this fact, even supposing that Buissel was Busli, can give rise to no suspicion that Earl Hugh and Earl Roger were the same under different names.

"Nor is this the only fact of importance," adds Mr. Yeatman, "to be derived from Domesday...As a further proof that Roger de Arundel, his [Roger Busli's] Lord, was the Earl of Arundel, it may be noticed that Blandford—one of the manors—was held of the Barony of Lancaster—Roger de Pictavensis' Barony—another fact of even greater significance."

Now, even if we admit that Buissel was Busli, it is not easy to see how the premises warrant the conclusion. There is nothing in Domesday to justify the assertion that Blandford was held of the Barony of Lancaster. Roger Arundel held it of the king *in capite* and Robert held it of him.

(p. 350) "Roger de Busli held little Cheselton under the wife of Hugh Fitz Grip. Her name has not transpired. She was therefore probably connected with Roger de Busli's wife, the Queen's daughter."

The wife of Hugh Fitz Grip held Ceosolburn (Cheselborn not Cheselton) and Roger held it of her, but there is not the faintest ground for supposing that this Roger was Roger de Buissel or Roger de Busli. But even if it had been so, it is not easy to see why the wife of Hugh was "therefore" probably connected with Roger de Busli's wife.

Mr. Yeatman says :—

"If Roger Arundel of Domesday was not identical with Roger de Montgomery there appears no reason to doubt that he was Roger Pictavensis."

And at page 55 he says :—

"It is probable that under the name of Roger Arundel, Earl Roger Pictavensis held at Domesday a number of manors in Dorset and Somerset."

And yet by the time he has reached page 211 of his book he has altered his mind, for he says disapprovingly—

"It has been reserved for Count Ogilvy to identify Roger Arundel of Domesday with Roger Pictavensis."

Now, if Roger Arundel of Domesday had been identical with either Roger de Montgomery or Roger Pictavensis, it is pretty certain that we should have found the property held by him in some way mixed up with that of the latter or their descendants, or at least the transfers on death or other occasions would have been synchronous, but this is not the case. The barony of Roger Arundel stands alone as a distinct and separate property. On the whole, therefore, I consider there is not the slightest shadow of evidence in favour of Mr. Yeatman's theory. It is proverbially difficult to prove a negative, but "probabilities" may be so strong as to amount to demonstration, and such it appears to me is the case in the present instances.

Mr. Yeatman says :—

"Roger de Novoburgo, Earl of Warwick, held Roger Arundel's estates and died in 1153."

But that cannot be true, for the estate was still held by Roger Arundel the second of that name in 1162, when he accounted for them in Dorset

and Somerset.¹ Mr. Yeatman adds that the Earl of Warwick was founder of Bindon Abbey and married Grundred, sister of William Earl of Surrey. In point of fact Roger Earl of Warwick died in 1153, 18 Steph.,² and Roger de Novoburgo who, with Matilda his wife, refounded Bindon in 1172³ must, therefore, have been quite a different person.

Mr. Yeatman says, elsewhere, that William de Novoburgo, Earl of Warwick, refounded Bindon, but there is no authentic trace whatever of such a refoundation. The evidence is positive and indisputable that the wife of Roger de Novoburgo, the refounder of Bindon, was Matilda de Glastonia. They had no known son named William.

Writing about Robert Arundel who, there can be little doubt, was son of Roger of Domesday, Mr. Yeatman says (p. 302):—

"He [Mr. Thomas Bond] appears to have overlooked a very simple rule in genealogical research by assuming that, because the estate is found to be held in the reign of Stephen and of Henry I. by a person of the same name as the Domesday holder, that such person must necessarily be a descendant of the first; but, as it is perfectly obvious, the last holder may or may not be alien in blood, and he may have only adopted the name on account of the territory; and if we find the subsequent holders of the estates possessing another name which was their family name long previously, the strong probability is that he has done so."

Again (p. 209):—

"The Pipe Rolls do not identify the holding of Robert Arundel . . . but it is a fact that Roger Arundel of the Pipe Roll of 7 Hen. II. held the very manors in Somerset and Dorset held by Roger Arundel of Domesday, from which a natural inference would be that he was descended from him. This, no doubt, induced antiquarians so learned as Mr. Thomas Bond and others to accept this theory, but the fact that the estates did not remain in the family but went to others who could show no right of blood (apparently) should cause us to hesitate before accepting it. It is manifestly a mere guess without a shadow of proof to support it."

So far from its being a mere guess, Mr. Yeatman himself in the paragraph last quoted admits it to be a "natural inference." Indeed, it will be generally allowed that according to "a very simple rule of genealogical research" the probability in this case is very strong indeed, and no more than this has been claimed. No necessity has been asserted, for the pedigree is avowedly conjectural, but when an estate which is described in Domesday is found in the reign of Stephen or Hen. I. in possession of a person of the same name as that of the lord who held it in Domesday, it would require very unequivocal evidence to show that the two were strangers in blood and that the former was not a descendant of the latter. So far from the estates not remaining in the family but going to others who could show "no right of blood," there is the strongest circumstantial evidence to show that one moiety of the barony descended hereditarily to the Neuburghs, and there is nothing to show that the Poles did not obtain the other moiety by descent. It is obvious that the fact of subsequent holders of the property possessing another name, which was their family name long previously, is no evidence against acquisition by descent through a female.

Mr. Yeatman says (p. 301):—

7 Hen. II., Roger Arundel accounted for £40 for his knights' fees. . . . "Possibly, however, this Roger was of a different family, only called De Arundel on account of this barony." "It is possible that Roger Arundel of 7 Henry II., if there was such a person, was his [Robert de Belesme's] son." "Is it possible that the entries of 7 and 8 Hen. II., relate merely to the barony and not to the baron." . . .

¹ Pipe Roll.

² Dugd. Bar.

³ Dugd. Mon.

It may be asked where is the difficulty which requires these strange far-fetched "probabilities" for their solution? There is no obscurity about this Roger Arundel, who certainly held the barony which had belonged in Domesday to one of the same name. What better evidence could be found that there "really was such a person" as Roger Arundel living in 7 Hen. II. than that of the contemporary Pipe Roll, which tells us that in this year he paid £40 for his knights' fees? and what possible grounds can there be for assuming him to be identical with a son of Robert de Belesme which last named person Dugdale tells us had only one son and his name was William.

In 8 Hen. II. Roger Arundel was in possession of this barony, a date which makes it clear that he must have been Roger de Novoburgo.

I am unable to perceive any grounds whatever for this conclusion.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES IN THE DIOCESAN REGISTRY AT WORCESTER.

(Continued from Vol. I, New Series, p. 32.)

NOTE.—In 1662, July 5, William Farmer of Grafton Flyford, aged about 70, widower, obtained a licence to marry Susan Wakeman of Flyford Flavel, above 40, maiden. The early registers of the latter parish are missing: the transcripts give the burial of Thomas Wakeman, 18 Sept., 1632; at which time Richard Wakeman was curate there. Dr. Robert Wakeman, who entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Devonshire in 1620, was son of Thomas, of Flyford Flavel, and brother of Richard Wakeman, of the same place.

1718. Apr. 9. Edward Waldron of Kinfare, co. Stafford, 24, bachelor, and Sarah Collier of Feckenham, 24, maiden.

Apr. 17. John Brush of the par. of St. Mary Mounthaw in London, 29, bachelor, and Elizabeth Saunders of Claines, 25, maiden.

Apr. 28. John Frogmere, 22, bachelor, and Anne Wheeler, 22, maiden, both of Claines.

May 5. John Luke of Coventry, 24, bachelor, and Anne Ravenall of All Saints' in Worcester, 26, maiden.

May 8. Gabriel Day of Grimley, 30, bachelor, and Anne Horsley of Hanbury, 30, maiden.

This Worcestershire family of Day appears to have been attached to the name of "Gabriel." The par. reg. of Grafton Flyford gives the baptism of Gabriel son of Gabriel and Mary Day, 16 Dec., 1758; and somewhat recently there was (if there is not at this time) a Gabriel Day in the parish of Feckenham.

May 14. Thomas Vernon, 26, bachelor, and Judith Tyler, 23, maiden, both of Bromsgrove.

May 29. John Woodyatt of Cradley, 24, bachelor, and Elizabeth Hales of Leigh, 26, maiden.

May 29. John Addenbrook, 54, widower, and Anne Hart, 40, widow, both of St. Nicholas's in Worcester.

- 1718 May 31. Richard Bishop of Whichford, 28, bachelor, and Anne Oakley of Wolford, 23, maiden.
- June 9. Michael Hutchinson, S.T.P., of Fulham, co. Middlesex, bachelor, and Mary Lenoy of Kempsey, 24, maiden.
- June 11. Edward Leigh of Rushall, 35, bachelor, and Elizabeth Acton of Chaddesley Corbet, 23, maiden.
- June 11. Hugh Howard of St. Mary's in Warwick, 40, bachelor, and Jane Dunn of East Lemington, 28, maiden.
- June 16. William Barnes of Dornston, 25, bachelor, and Mary Tandy of Grafton Flyford, 26, maiden.
- June 24. John Harvey of Inkberrow, 40, widower, and Mary Barlow of Stratford on Avon, 25, maiden.
- July 15. William Hughes, clerk, of St. Michael's in Bedwardine, 23, bachelor, and Cecily Twitty of St. Helen's in Worcester, 21, maiden.
- July 22. William Hunt of Birmingham, 29, bachelor, and Anne Hunt of Frankley, 21, maiden.
- Aug. 5. John Soley of St. Swithin's in Worcester, 23, bachelor, and Margaret Philips of Droitwich, 30, maiden.
- Aug. 7. William Haines, 24, bachelor, and "Frizeth Plasto," 24, maiden, both of Bidford; to be married there, or at Kinwarton.
- The will of Francis Halford of the par. of Temple Grafton, gent., dated 7 April, 1694, mentions his two daughters Elizabeth Plestoe and Anne Heyward, sons Francis, Henry, &c., kinsman William Halford of Armscote, and "the widdow Plestoe." Seal, three garbs, on a chief . . . (indistinct). Will proved 6 Apr. 1697.
- Aug. 18. Thomas Philpott, rector of Oddingley, 38, widower, and Dorothy Hodge of Whistons in Claines, 30, widow.
- Aug. 19. Robert Hunt, 30, bachelor, and Anne Smith, 19, maiden, both of Feckenham.
- Aug. 26. George Symonds, 27, bachelor, and Mary Nottingham, 28, maiden, both of Crowle.
- Sept. 8. Arnel Green of Grafton Flyford, 22, bachelor, and Elizabeth Webb of Broughton Hackett, 25, maiden.
- Sept. 12. William Hall of Stourbridge, 28, bachelor, and Jane Gattaker of Claverley Holme, co. Salop, 32, maiden.
- Sept. 13. Thomas Fairfax of St. Mary's in Warwick, 29, bachelor, and Frances Oldacre of Wickhamford, 24, maiden.
- Sept. 18. Thomas Watson of St. Nicholas's in Bristol, 24, bachelor, and Margaret Baldwyn of St. Laurence's in Evesham, 24, maiden; to be married at Birlingham.
- Sept. 27. Edward Allcott of Upton Snodsbury, 26, widower, and Sarah Warton of Broughton Hackett, 26, maiden.
- Oct. 2. John Wilkes, 25, bachelor, and Bridget Sambach, 21, maiden, both of Overbury. The marriage is recorded in the par. reg. of Norton with Lenchwick.
- Oct. 4. Valentine Harward of Bidford, 23, bachelor, and Elizabeth Heming of Great Alne, 37, widow.
- Oct. 8. Silvanus Watson of Bengeworth, 25, bachelor, and Anne Doxley of Grafton Flyford, 28, widow.
- Oct. 17. Humphrey Acton of Warndon, 23, bachelor, and Elizabeth Jetter of Holt, 40, widow.

- 1718 Oct. 20. Rowland Read of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, 23 bachelor, and Susan Winwood of Arcley Regis, 23, maiden.
- Nov. 3. Philip Boughton of Charlbury, co. Oxon., 26, bachelor, and Mary Truby of Bengeworth, 22, maiden.
- Nov. 6. William Cutler, 23, bachelor, and Susan Foley, 25, maiden, both of Halesowen.
- Nov. 12. Sir Thomas Cookes Winford, Bart., 44, widower, and Elizabeth Wilmot of Bromsgrove, 17, maiden.
- Nov. 19. George Framcomb of St. Alban's in Worcester, 26, bachelor, and Sarah Halford of Stratford on Avon, 26, maiden.
- Nov. 24. John Bird of Coventry, 24, bachelor, and Rebecca Martin of Blockley, 21, maiden.
- Dec. 3. Thomas Smith, 24, bachelor, and Elizabeth Huborne (Huband ?), 19, maiden, both of Feckenham.
- Dec. 6. Robert Taylor of the city of Hereford, 23, bachelor, and Mary Greenbank of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, 22, maiden.
- Dec. 10. John Hollier of Dedington, 35, bachelor, and Martha Townshend of Oxhill, 30, maiden.
- Dec. 31. John Walker of All Saints' in Evesham, 40, bachelor, and Anne Halford of Grafton, co. Warwick, 30, maiden, to be married at Grafton or Bidford.
- Jan. 2. Richard Wilson of Badsey, 37, bachelor, and Sarah Noak of Abberton, 23, maiden.
- Jan. 5. John Harper, vicar of Ashleworth, co. Glouc., 34, bachelor, and Elizabeth Dee of Bredon, 28, maiden.
- Jan. 12. John Dinely, 30, bachelor, and Anne Hill, 30, maiden, both of All Saints' in Worcester.
- Jan. 15. William Dinely of the par. of Cropthorne, 30, bachelor, and Susan Warmoth of St. Peter's in Worcester, 30, maiden.
- Jan. 15. Thomas Dyer of Tenbury, 36, widower, and Elizabeth Baker of Bidford, 25, maiden.
- Jan. 21. Charles Shuckburgh of Longberrow, co. Glouc., 24, bachelor, and Sarah Hunt of Blockley, 19, maiden.
- Jan. 23. Samuel Haynes of Norton, 32, bachelor, and Anne Deacle of Bengeworth.
- Jan. 28. Robert Archer, 24, bachelor, and Mary Hawkes, 24, maiden, both of Dudley.
- Feb. 4. George Tristram of the city of London, 24, bachelor, and Anne Horniblow of All Saints' in Worcester, 24, maiden.
- Feb. 7. Thomas Hurlston, 28, bachelor, and Mary Chambers, 24, maiden, both of Tanworth.
- Feb. 10. Richard Cowley of Abbot's Morton, 30, bachelor, and Anne Ellins of Peopleton, 23, maiden.
- Feb. 16. Edward Cross of Naunton Beauchamp, 24, widower, and Mary Bayly of Elmley Castle, 28, maiden.
- Feb. 25. William Timbrill of Somerfields Aston, 50, widower, and Elizabeth Dickins of Broadway, 50, maiden.
- March 19. Job Burt of St. Mary's in Warwick, 30, bachelor, and Sarah Dallaway of Wootton Wawen, 29, maiden.
1719. March 31. Charles Rawlins of Kinwarton, 23, bachelor, and Elizabeth Hemming of Haselor, 38, widow.

- 1719 Apr. 4. William Smith of Haselor, 27, bachelor, and Mary Wagstaff of Temple Grafton, 22, maiden; to be married at Norton with Lenchwick.
- Apr. 20. Thomas Ashwin of Chapel Honeybourne, co. Glouc., 34, bachelor, and Hester Manley of Crowle, 35, maiden.
- Apr. 23. Richard Rawlins, 29, bachelor, and Anne Braine, 29, maiden, both of Long Compton.
- May 1. Benjamin Medes of Weston on Avon, co. Glouc., 24, bachelor, and Philadelphia Fortescue of Ipsley, 25, maiden.
- May 7. William Pearce of Grafton, 53, widower, and Mary Bosworth of Bidford, 52, widow.
- May 13. Edward Walford of Christ Church in London, 23, bachelor, and Elizabeth Watts of Woolverton, 22, maiden.

The marriage is recorded in the par. reg. of Brailes.

- May 19. William Cromwell, 25, bachelor, and Sarah Wagstaff, 26, maiden, both of Bromsgrove.
- May 26. Thomas Walford, 27, bachelor, and Mary Gold, 27, maiden, both of Salford.
- May 30. Avery Fuller *alias* Fullwood of Rowley, 25, bachelor, and Mary Smith of Dudley, 29, widow.
- June 6. Edward Freeman of Blockley, 28, bachelor, and Sarah Dawbins of Cuttsden, 18, maiden.
- June 16. Joseph Meeke of St. Swithin's in Worcester, 60, widower, and Beatrice Birch of St. Martin's in the same city, 37, maiden.
- June 25. Richard Jones of Tardebigge, 17, bachelor, and Mary Shaksbe of Feckenham, 20, maiden.

It may be remarked that the surname Shakspeare, as well as Shaksby, is found in the Feckenham registers.

- June 25. William Brandis of Bidiford (Bidford?), 22, bachelor, and Grace Smith of Campden, co. Glouc., 28, maiden.
- July 5. Isaac Elton of the par. of St. Mary Redcliff in Bristol, 23, bachelor, and Anne Philpott of St. Peter's in Droitwich.
- July 11. William Cotterill of Upton on Severn, 21, bachelor, and Mary Bellers of Great Malvern, 24, maiden.
- July 15. Solomon Sheldon, 36, bachelor, and Hannah Francomb, 36, widow, both of St. Nicholas's in Worcester.
- July 30. William Matthews of "St. Pulchres" in London, 25, bachelor, and Anne Tolley of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, 30, maiden.
- Aug. 15. Richard Windle of Inkberrow, 24, bachelor, and Elizabeth Hampton of Powick, 20, maiden.
- Aug. 24. John Claridge of Middleton Cheney, co. Northampton, 30, bachelor, and Sarah Herbert of St. Mary's in Warwick, 24, widow.
- Aug. 25. Thomas Burnell, 30, bachelor, and Judith Dolphin, 31, maiden, both of Yardley.

The latter name was connected with the parish of Yardley much earlier than the time of the said Judith; as appears by the will of Richard Dolfyne, of that place, dated 10 Nov., 1510. He desired to be buried in "the church porch off Allhalowes of Lodbroke," and that there might be said on his account "ij. masses oon of the

fader, oon of the son', and another of the holy gost, and a trentall of x^s." Six kine to the parish church of Yardley. Legacies also to the poor, his brothers John and Thomas Dolfyne, the chapels of Moseley and St. John of Deretyend, the church of St. Martin of "Burmycheam," &c.

- 1719 Sept. 13. Alexander Dews, 42, bachelor, and Mary Bach, 40, maiden, both of Inkberrow.
 Sept. 14. Thomas Soley, 39, widower, and Elizabeth Hill, 31, maiden, both of St. Nicholas's in Worcester.
 Sept. 15. Benjamin Haynes, 24, bachelor, and Anne Cookes, 21, maiden, both of Stratford.
 Nov. 7. William Wilson, 30, bachelor, and Mary Morris, 38, maiden, both of Feckenham.
 Dec. 15. Stephen Burman of Shottery, 24, bachelor, and Mary Kempson of Binton, 23, maiden.
 Dec. 17. Henry Goodere of Crophorne, 28, bachelor, and Grace Bright of Great Comberton, 28, widow.
 Jan. 25. Robert Williams of March Wheal, co. Denbigh, 33, bachelor, and Sarah Fenn of St Nicholas's in Worcester, 30, maiden.
 Jan. 29. Thomas Turner of Grimley, 40, widower, and Dorothy Bainton of Dornston, 50, widow.
 Feb. 19. John Addams of Crophorne, 22, widower, and Susan Baldwin of Ashton under Hill, 25, maiden.
 Feb. 21. James Heming and Sarah Bovey, 22, maiden, both of Evesham.
 Feb. 24. John Hicks of Birmingham, 26, bachelor, and Anne Whitefoot of St. Martin's in Worcester, 27, maiden.
 March 10. Christopher Court of Beoley, 25, bachelor, and Anne Davis of Polesworth, co. Warwick, 24, maiden.
 March 21. William Mumford, 27, bachelor, and Elizabeth Trevis, 30, maiden, both of Crowle.

(To be continued.)

A SACRAMENT CERTIFICATE.

Communicated by MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. SMITH.

In connection with the interesting article on Sacramental Tokens in the first number of the New Series of the GENEALOGIST, the subjoined Certificate of Attendance at the Communion may be thought worthy of publication.¹

¹ We insert the document as a specimen of this class of record. Among the Public Records, on the Crown Side of the Court of Queen's Bench, there are still preserved 128 bundles of "Sacrament Certificates," extending from 1676 to 1828; and among the records of the Palatinate of Chester, now in the Public Record Office, London, there is a connection of these Certificates ranging from 1673 to 1712.—²ED.

WE *John Davis*¹ Minister of the Parish and Parish Church of *Maidstone in the County of Kent* and *Robert Salmon* Church Warden of the same Parish and Parish Church, do hereby certifie, that *Griffith Hatley of Maidstone aforesaid Doctr. of Physick* upon the Lords Day, commonly called Sunday, the *Sixth* day of *July instant* immediately after Divine Service and Sermon, did in the Parish Church aforesaid, receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper according to the usage of the Church of England. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands the *seaven & twentieth* day of *July* in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Six Hundred, Seventy and Three.

[Signed] *JOHN DAVIS* Minister of the Parish and Parish Church of *Maidstone aforesaid*.
ROBERT SALMAN Church Warden of the said Parish and Parish Church.

William Bell of *Maidstone aforesaid* gentlemen and *Richard French* do severally make Oath, that they do know *Griffith Hatley* in the above written Certificate named, and who now present hath delivered the same into this Court: And do further severally make Oath, That they did see the said *Griffith Hatley* receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper in the Parish Church of *Maidstone aforesaid* in the said Certificate mentioned; and upon the Day, and at the time in the said Certificate, in that behalf certified and expressed: and that they did see the Certificate above written subscribed by the said *John Davis* and *Robert Salmon*. And further the said *William Bell* and *Richard French* do say upon their respective Oaths, That all other matters or things in the said Certificate recited, mentioned or expressed, are true, as they verily believe.

[Signed] *WILL. BELL*.
RICHARD FRENCH.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, U.S., AND THE HARVARDS OF SOUTHWARK.

By W. RENDLE, F.R.C.S.

I wish we could be more absolutely sure of the identity of the more or less unconscious founder of the great Harvard University. But whether so, or no, he certainly deserves more notice than he has had, as out of his comparatively humble bequest has come this—one of the noblest features of the United States of America.

In the year 1638 the public school at Newtown (afterwards Cambridge) received the bequest from the estate of Mr. John Harvard, which trans-

¹ The document is a printed form, on parchment; the MS. portions being given above in *italics*.

formed it into Harvard College.¹ Again,² in November, 1637, 'The Colledge is ordained to be at New Towne.' In March 1638, 'It is ordered that the Colledge agreed upon formerly to be built at Cambridge' (Newtown had been so renamed) 'shall bee called Harvard Colledge,' for this reason: 'The Rev. John Harvard, B.A. 1632, M.A. 1635, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, dying in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 14, 1638, left by will half his estates, about £800 value then, and his library³ to the Wildernes Seminary, the object of which was 'the education of the English and Indian youth of this countrey in knowledge and godliness.' Harvard emigrated from England to America in 1637, and was made free of the church in Charlestown; but, being in consumption, died soon after, and, possessed of some property, left half to the school.⁴ Probably, the £800, if that were the amount, would now represent something like £5,000.⁵ We see by the straightforward words of the founders what manner of people they were; their object in educating their youth, Indian as well as English, was knowledge and godliness.⁶ We have given to these earnest religious emigrants the honoured name of Pilgrim Fathers; fleeing from England to escape the harassing treatment dealt out to Puritanical people not conforming to the church as then interpreted by Andrewes, Laud, and their predecessors. Of these people 100 escaped in the 'Mayflower' to Plymouth, U.S., in 1620; 36 in the 'Fortune' in 1621, 60 in the 'Ann' in 1623, 35 in the 'Mayflower' in 1629, and 60 in the 'Handmaid' in 1630. These were small vessels, say from 100 to 400 tons, involving of course great hardships in the passage; a picture of the more noted little ship, the 'Mayflower,'⁷ is given at page 108 of Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*.

Growing out of this condition of things I have a very interesting story to tell, and although it may in some particulars lack exact demonstration, the facts are as I give them and the probability that they fill up the narrative, or nearly so, is clear to me. Very much of this persecuting trouble occurred in the Borough of Southwark, and here, I have no doubt, John Harvard was born; here also, as far as can be made out, his friends and connections were, and on the objectionable side. I note in the wardens' papers, vestry registers, and other books of St. Saviour's many Harvards, Harverds, and Harvyes, appearing, with little interruption, for many years and implying the same persons. The names taken from these sources follow. In some MSS. and illustrative volumes relating to St.

¹ *Encyclopædia Americana*, Art. 'Boston.'

² *Encyclo. Brit.* (9th edit), Art. 'Harvard University.'

³ His library, chiefly classical, was except one volume destroyed more than a century since; how or why, one might ask.

⁴ He left a widow, who married again.

⁵ "May 31, 1650, Charter for Harvard College, Cambridge, Middlesex, New England, for the education of English and Indian youth, to consist of seven persons, a president, five fellows, and a treasurer," names given.—'Colonial Papers,' vol. xi, 16.

⁶ Now, I fear, we seek under great pressure—a pressure damaging to the healthy brain—to achieve a showy education, quasi-wide knowledge, at the expense of the real knowledge of fundamental elements; a sort of Jack-of-all-trades knowledge, and master of none. Let the Board Schools weigh this well.

⁷ The Mayflower was the renowned little vessel, no larger than a small coaster, that sailed from the Thames with refugees, and had so much to do with the colonization of New England.

Saviour's—left to the British Museum by the late chaplain, Samuel Benson—he states that he cannot find the name of John Harvard, the founder; but that he had no doubt he was born of this family of Harvard of St. Saviour's about 1610, probably a short time before. After careful, I will not say exhaustive examination, of the original books and papers, I am quite of the same opinion. If the considerable library left by Harvard to the foundation has been thoroughly examined for any words within them, so common in old books, some helping clue might have been found; and the same remarks might hold good also as to the £60 worth of books given by Sir Kenelm Digby in 1658.

The Harvards of St. Saviour's, Southwark, as noted by me, are the following:—

1582. Thomas Harvard, Butcher, a Ten^t in Close, that is, Montague Close, so named after the Cloisters of St. Mary Overy, and after the Montagues who obtained them at the dissolution.
- Jan. 1, 1598. 'Item, at this vestrye Mr. Thomas Harverd was chose to be a vestrey man in steade and place of Mr. Thomas Gibbons.'
- Mar. 2, 1600. To him is committed the care of two Communion cups and the keys of the vestry.
- April 27, 1601. He is churchwarden, and probably so last year, as he had the keys and Communion cups.
- April 19, 1602. His name is entered as Harvyne, no doubt, for Harvard; he occupying the same appointed seat, Vestryman not Warden.
- 1604, 1606, 1607. Overseer in the name of Harverd; Harvyne disappearing. This year Edward Allen the player, founder of Dulwich College, is elected Vestryman.
1600. Two children of Thomas Harverd, Butcher.
1602. Robert, son of Thomas, a Butcher.
1604. Robert Harverd, son of Richard, a Butcher.
1606. George Harverd, son of Thomas, a Butcher; all baptisms.
- 1612-13. Harverd is again Warden.
- N. D. Robert Harvard, a Butcher.
- N. D. Thomas Harvard, son of Robert, is Governor of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, situate in St. Saviour's Churchyard.
1610. William Harvard, s. of Robert, a Butcher.

It will be observed that the Harvards, whether entered as butchers or not, appear to be people of means and position.¹

1617. Two Harvards, subsidy men, are assessed to the provost-marshal tax among the chief people, one at £3, the other at £6; residing west-side of High Street from London Bridge, close to Cheyne Gate, the gate of St. Saviour's Churchyard.

- 1625, July 26. Robert Harvard, a youth in the Quire.

A gentleman in the Quire, 26s. 8d.

These two entries refer probably to the same person, who died of plague the same year as John Fletcher, the dramatist.

Note.—Although he died of the plague he is buried in the church (!) as was Fletcher.

The state of Southwark—leading to the abandonment of their country

¹ Apropos of this, 'It may be that the son of a butcher of the village shall become as well fitted for employments requiring gentle culture as the son of the parson.'—Trollope 'Autobiography,' vol. i, 53.

by this earnest people, among whom was Harvard—may well be cursorily noted here.

Robert Brown,¹ whatever he may personally have been, led people to think for themselves in religious matters, introduced many reforms, and gave his name to the Brownists. In 1579 he was school-master at St. Olave's Grammar School; 'many yet alive,' says Taylor, the Water Poet, 'know him as the schoolemaster'.

Further on, in Harvard's time, some of these persecuted Brownists, denied christian burial, were buried in the highway at Horsley-down, not far from the school in which their founder taught, and in the same despoiled places which were used for the burial of suicides.

From about 1600 and after, this people gathered much in Southwark, worshipping, somewhat secretly, in private houses and in obscure meeting-houses; among them that very early one at Deadman's Place.² It was probably at this meeting-house that some of the people were seized and taken to the Bishop of Winchester's prison, the Clink as it was called, almost within sight of the chapel. Indeed, some of the Brownists passed through the Clink on their way to death, for conscience sake.

One congregation seized upon in 1632 petitioned from the Clink that they might have liberty to depart the realm. the pastor, Lathorp, went with 30 of his congregation to New England. His predecessor, Henry Jacob, had followers or disciples as early as 1597; he is again noted in 1616, and left England in 1624, also for America. These advanced pastors seem to have much affected our English Cambridge as their Alma Mater.³ Lathorp, one of the earliest of them, was at Emmanuel;⁴ John Cotton, also of Emmanuel, warned of his danger, fled to London and thence to New England in 1633.⁵ The Saltonstalls were city merchants of note, dignitaries, governors of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark. One, Sir Richard Saltonstall went over to America, in 1630, with the well-known Winthrop, and was very good to the University that Harvard had set going. Some time after, 1658, Sir Kenelm Digby—who spent much time in durance in Winchester House, St. Saviour's—gave books to the value of £60 to the foundation. There were evidently secret springs

¹ Fuller says of him, 'He had a church in which he never preached, and a wife with whom he did not live.'

² The site of which is now included within Barclay's Brewery, at the north-east corner of it.

³ The principal Puritan nursery. The Queen noted this in 1580: 'I hear you are to have a puritan foundation,' she said to Sir Walter Mildmay. As to note of Harvard there, some of the old books have disappeared, and no record remains but that in the 'Bennett Book,' a compilation of 1773: '1628, Apl. 17. Harvard, Jno., P., M.A., 1635:' not fellow nor scholar, but pensioner, and probably in fair circumstances.

⁴ A descendant of Lathorp, or Lathrop, from America, in 1851 visited the noted old spots in Southwark, to him shrines of dissent.

⁵ Or later, the dates are not clear. I find a very significant note, somewhat loosely worded, in 'Colonial Papers,' vol. xxi, No. 174, dated 1667:—'Their University is called Cambridge, and the college, Harvey' (Harvard) 'College' (founded) 'about 28' (years) 'since' (in 1638) 'who went hence with the Ladies Arabella and Susanna the Earl of Lincoln's sisters, who went with Mr. Cotton.' *Harvey*, or Harvard, appears the noun precedent to *who*; but note, Harvard was taking his degree, of M.A., in 1635. Again '1630. Principal undertakers, plantation, Massachusetts, *inter al.* John Winthrop and 3 sons, Sir Rich. Saltonstall and 5 chⁿ, Mr. Revell.' A Saltonstall and a Revell, merchant adventurers, had been Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital together.—'Colonial Papers,' vol. v, P.R.O.

of kindly feeling from our neighbourhood toward the New World Cambridge School, and I am inclined to think it a fair inference that the Harvards—very influential in St. Saviour's from 1593 to, say 1630—had something to do with this feeling. I see that a Wadsworth was President of Harvards in 1737; whether he was of the Wadsworths, from 1598 to 1670, of St. Saviour's I know not; but if so, here is another link of the chain. The Wadsworths were considerable people, dwellers in Globe Alley when the play-house was built, and there at the time of its decay; they were busy on the side of sound religious work and doctrine. Of this family was the Rev. Thomas Wadsworth, a student of our Cambridge; afterwards Rector of Newington Butts and minister of other churches in the City of London. Ejected from his rectory, a meeting-house was built for him on the site of the Globe play-house. This pulpit he filled until his death, and was succeeded by the celebrated Richard Baxter—Baxter of the 'Saints' Rest'—just now sadly needing rest from the persecution of Jeffries and his like. Baxter found such rest as he had not had before, in Wadsworth's pulpit, for many a month¹.

In the midst of the time now under consideration Laud is disagreeably active in Southwark and elsewhere. In Southwark, as years go on, his name is especially hated; he lacked the amenity of character and manner of his *quasi*-Romish master Andrewes. In 1628 stringent questions came from Laud, to the Wardens of St. Saviour's as of other parishes. The answers from St. Saviour's wardens imply a want of cordiality, and a carelessness whether they please or not. As to the names of ministering preachers, who they are, what their duty, and how it is performed, they say—'we have long had a lecture by one of our chaplains who has by charter cure of souls here, Mr. Nicholas Moreton, M.A.'; he too 'a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.'² To other questions, they say stiffly, 'not having further to certify concerning these instructions we take our leaves subscribing our names.' To another question they answer, 'yes, for ought we know to the contrary.'

Things go on from bad to worse, and in no long time it comes to the tearing down of altar-rails at St. Saviour's and St. Olave's, even to dragging the preacher of St. Olave's about the church, tearing his clothes, and, with violent language, threatening him further. In like manner, at St. George's, so that the usurping preacher is taken from the pulpit to prison. This is the state of things out of which people were led to flee to other countries, notably to America, as others formerly fled hither, for freedom of worship. But, curiously, those who fled often carried their intolerance with them; insisting rigidly by fines and imprisonment and pillory, upon that conformity to their modes of worship, which they refused to render to the church of their home. I do not say wrongly, only that it was another instance of the mote and the beam. They had the same spirit as those 382 Protestants of Southwark, who—noblemen, gentlemen, and others of good account—grievously offended by the insolent carriage of preachers and lay people in their prayers against the church, prayed the king, Charles I. that they might meet in the churches to worship God unanimously and uniformly; meaning that unanimity and uniformity which would be agreeable to themselves.

¹ This site also is now within Barclay's brewery.

² Pensioner, 1612; M.A., 1619; Fellow on the Dixie foundation. As a matter of course he would be very intimate with the active Harvards of St. Saviour's.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF BEXLEY, CO. KENT.

(Continued from Vol. I., New Series, p. 60.)

BAPTISMS.

1683. Sep. 22. Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Robert Marsham and Margaretta his Lady.
 1684. Sep. 5. Margaretta, d. of S^r Robert Marsham, K^t, and Margaretta his Lady.
 „ Dec. 7. Rhoda, d. of Thomas and Anna Wilkings y^e first baptized after y^e setting up of y^e new Font.
 1684-5. Jan. 21. Martha, d. of Richard Bourne, Esq., and Anna his wife.
 1685. June 8. Anne, daughter of Thomas Newsam, Gen., & Elizabeth his wife, de Baudines in Dartford p^{ri}sh.
 1688. July 25. Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Austen, Esq^{re}, & Elizabeth his wife; nat. h. 2. po. m^o.
 1689. Nov. 11. John, son of do. and do.; nat. paulo ante hor. 10. Mat.
 1691. July 14. Anne, daughter of do. and do.; nat. nocte p^{re}cedente juxta hor. 9.
 1692. Oct. 15. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Austen, Arm., & Elizabeth ux.; nata nocte p^{re}cedente.
 1693. July 5. Edward, son of Edward Austen, Esq^{re}, & Elizabeth his Wife.
 1693-4. Jan. 17. Anne, daughter of Robert Austen, Arm., & Elizabeth ux.
 1694-5. Feb. 14. Mary, daughter of do. and do.
 „ Mar. 10. Elizabeth d. of M^r George & Mary Elwes.
 „ March 18. Rachel, daughter of Edward Austen, Esq^{re}, & Elizabeth his Wife.
 1696. June 27. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Austen, Arm., & Elizabeth ux.
 1698. Oct. 25. Sheffield, son of Robert Austen, Arm., & Elizabeth ux.
 1699. Mar. 23. Stawell, daughter of Sir Robert Austen, Bart., and Elizabeth his Lady.
 1701. July 3. John, son of Sir Robert Austen, Bartt., & Eliz. his Lady.
 1702. March 11. Anne, daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Moore; y^e first after y^e Proclaiming Queen Anne.
 1706. Sep. 13. Robert, son of M^r Robert & M^{rs} Anne Rodes.

MARRIAGES.

- 1577-8. January 20. John Collins & Sandrell Ebbs.¹
 1580. Maii 26. Allen Wibarne & Clemens Smithe.
 1581. Decemb. 12. Thomas Skelton & Joane Selbie.
 1585. June 2. John Bunton & Margaret Buckingham.
 Couples married in Bexley while Mr. Bunton was vicar—161. (1565-1591.)
 1595. June 5. Samuel Pomfret de Ashire (! Esher), Surr., M^r Artiu', & Jane Mosbie.
 1599. August 27. Allen Wibarne & Anne Hickersbie.
 1600. John Russell, p^{ri}son, & Alice Hall, vidua.
 1601. Junii 15. Henry Willowaie, nu^o 5 marit., & Joane Parre, puella.
 1602-3. Februarii 10. William Addison, viduus, ludim^r [de] Dartford, & Martha Symons, puella, p^{ri} licentia' Archiepⁱ.
 1603. June 13. Capt. Garrett ffoorth, of high street in Canterburie, & Dorothea Springe, daught^r of Rob^t Springe, sometime of Icklingham in Suff., Esquire, by license, &c.
 1603-4. February 9. Will^m Lancaster, 4^{ter} nu^o 6 maritat., et Ellen fitchett, puella.
 1604. Julii 4. John Tiphthorpe, 80^{us}, & Joane Wallet, 60 annorum.
 1604. Sept. 17. Samuel Goldsmith, viduus, civis & mercer London', et Anne Hewar, puella, de Bexley.
 1606. June 10. Edmund Joyⁿ, cœlebs hiberniæ 35 annorum circa, et Elizabetha filder, cœlebs 43 annorum circa nata: marito suo nupta fuisset pridie, nisi interventu diluvii aquar^u cadentiu' nocte' dⁱnicam pentecostes subsequenter. June 9 fuit lunæ dies in pentecoste.
 1615. Jun 8. Rich Wilforde—Martha Glover, cœlibes.
 1617. Dece^r. 8. Thomas Selbie—Barbara Bexley, cœlibes.
 1618. Dec. 7. Henricus Fitz-herbert—Susanna Scudder, innupti prius.

¹ See first entry on fly-leaf of Baptisms, p. 53.

1626. Sep. 3. Joan'es Beckingham, vidua, Maria Croucher, coelebs.
 1628-9. Jan. 8. Mr Thomas Burton, cler., Jane Frizar, vid.
 1629. Jun. 7. John Beckingham—Rebecca Wood, vid.
 1632. Maii 31. Mr Andrew Perrie—Mrs Jane Beomort.
 „ Julii 22. Wentworth Willford—Elizabeth Williams.
 1634. Dec. 16. Mr William Draper—Mrs Anne Gouldwell.
 1636. April 21. William Peckwood—Dorothie Santacilia.
 1638. Jun 24. John Gomond, Esq.—Marie Santacilia.
 1649. Jan. 31. Antonie Andrews & Jeane Wroth.
 1686. June 17. Edw. Austen, Arm., vid., & Mrs. Elizabeth Mannying, at Farningham
 p' Mag^{trum} Pendleberry.
 Dec. 29. 1687. Thomas Gill & Mary Walker were married wth License from y^e R^d L^d
 Br of Winch: at St. George's in Southwark. by R. Markland, cur.
 1697. Jan. 12. John Legh & Elizabeth Hayes, at St. George's Southwark, by Anthony
 Smith, cur.
 1701-2. March 6. Nathaniel Hutchins & Elizabeth Morris p' Lic: Roffen:
 1705. David Esponet—Mary Dansay, Gall.
 George North & Rhoda Stevens were married at y^e Fleet by Neh: Rogers, Sept: y^e
 26th 1706.

BURIALS.

1565. Oct. 12. John Shalcrosse, late Vicar of Bexley.
 „ Nov. 10. Mrs Ellen Champeneis, uxor Justiniani.
 „ Nov. 30. Mrs Elizabeth Champeneis.
 1568. Mar. 7. Mrs Somer, y^e elder.
 „ June 1. Nicholas Calverlie.
 1571. Dec. 11. Elizabeth Calverlie.
 1574-5. Mar. 4. Mr Somer.
 1578. Oct. 28. Mrs Blanche Neall.
 1582. June 26. Theodora Blundell, wife of Justinian Champeneis, Esq.
 1585. Mar. 30. The widow of Mr Somers, dutch.
 „ April 14. Margaret, wife of John Bunton.
 1587. April 25. Mr John Champeneis, s. of Justinian.
 „ Dec. 21. Elizabeth Ricard, wife of John Goldwell, gen.
 John Gellibrand, Paulscray, died Novem. 1589.
 Sir fras. Walsingham, dyed about March 25, 1590.
 1591. Julie 6. John Bunton, vicarius ibidem nup'.
 „ Sep. 20. Thomas, s. to Mr George Goldwell.
 Summ of all buried in Mr Bunton's time—515.
 1593. Sep. 7. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Rawlins, gen.
 1594. Aug. 31. Edmund, son of Mr Miles Sands, gen.
 1595. Feb. 14. John Legatt, s. of Mr Legatt of London.
 1596. Aug. 12. Justinian Champeneis, Esq., a^o etat. 55.
 „ Nov. 1. James, s. of George Goldwell, gen.
 1597. Mar. 14. Elizabeth, 2^d d. of W^m Luffe.
 „ Ap. 1. Priscilla Browne, uxor dilectiss. Will^mi Luffe. anno etatis 26.
 „ Nov. 21. Marie Slanie, d. of Mr Slany, M^{ch}ant of Ironmonger lane, London ;
 he gave then 40^s to y^e poore of Bexley, w^{ch} was distributed Dec. 4 following.
 1598. Ap. 17. Edmund, s. of Hen. Ives, gen.
 1599. Ap. 21. John Goldwell, gen., marit.
 1599-1600. Feb. 22. Margaret, d. of Hen. Ives, junior, gen.
 1601. Ap. 11. Sara, d. of Mr W^m Seager of London, nursed at Croucher's.
 1601-2. Jan. 2. Richard Smith, 104 annor'.
 „ Jan. 26. George Goldwell, gen., ann. 76.
 1602. Mar. 29. Cutbert Wrenne, gen., 60 ann.
 „ Aug. 18. Henry, s. of Hen. Ives, junior, gen.
 „ Oct. 2. Timothee, son of do.
 1603. Dec. 30. Robert, marit., of the plague [more than 20 entries in this year of the
 plague].
 1604. Ap. 23. Mrs Clemens Smith, wife of Hen. Ives, jun., gen.
 1605. Aug. 16. Eliz., d. of Mr Samuel Goldsmith.

(To be continued.)

WANLEY'S HARLEIAN JOURNAL.

(Lausdowne MSS. 771,772.)

Communicated by JOHN A. C. VINCENT.

Is it impossible to devise some plan by which a reader may be warned that the MS. before him, which he is about to study, to extract from, to copy, has been already printed, wholly or in part, by some one not less competent than himself? Why should there not be a ticket (as artistic as you please), like a book-plate, pasted inside the cover, notifying whether the whole or any portion of such MS. has been printed? Few in number are those persons who would care to waste time in deciphering difficult writing, if they knew that the text had been set up and arranged in good, readable type.

So far as I can discover, Wanley's Harleian Journal has appeared in print only by a few extracts appended to his life in Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*, and in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. The entries in this Journal are full of varied interest, and present their writer in a most agreeable light. His entire devotion to the duties of his calling, the singleness of his service to his patron and lord, his candour and honesty are strikingly displayed; and, above all, the vast range of his antiquarian knowledge. Wanley's letters (*Sloane MS.* 4065) to Sir Hans Sloane show that his health was very uncertain; and this may have been the cause of his feeling wearied at times. Now one, now the other bored him. Now it was Collins, now Le Neve. Elliot worried him by binding MSS. indifferently, or lettering them wrongly. He grew tired of seeing Mr. Casley come day after day and sit at his task of collating Livy, although he was there "by my Lords Order." At last, he gets rid of this burthen and sets down:—

"8 December 1725.

"15. Mr. Casley came, as usual.

"9 December 1725.

"16. Mr. Casley came, as usual; and finished this Afternoon, *Laus Deo.*"

In short, throughout these two MSS. (which form one continuous work) Wanley's self is revealed; and yet, always and only his bookish side. Of his social and domestic life nothing appears; and, for this reason, I follow Nichols and adopt the name "Harleian Journal," rather than that of "Wanley's Diary," as lettered on the back of each of these manuscripts.

Humfrey Wanley was born at Coventry, 21 March, 1671-2,¹ the

¹ "Humphrey Wanley, son to Nath. borne March 21, 1671, at 12 o'clock at noone. Mr. Humphrey Burton and Alderman Snell were my Godfathers, and my Lady Norton my Godmother, being baptizd the tenth of April following." Taken from the back of the title-page of a New Testament (ed. 1634) in the possession of the late Mr. James Crossley, who sent copies of this and several other entries (all in Wanley's neat hand) to *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, V. 142.

son of the Rev. Nathaniel Wanley, vicar of Trinity-church there; and in due time apprenticed to Mr. Wright, a draper in that city. Dr. Lloyd, then bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. (afterwards translated to Worcester), coming thither on his Visitation, sent for the young man, whose reputation had become great for acquaintance with ancient MSS., and for a faculty of imitating the old hands. The bishop was so pleased with the specimens produced of his acquirements that he thereupon resolved to become Wanley's benefactor. In 1692 Wanley had some thought of getting employment among the Tower records under Petyt, then keeper. Still at Mr. Wright's in 1694, through the bishop's intervention he was entered in 1695 as a commoner at Edmund-hall in Oxford, whence he removed to University College in 1696. From the last named year to 1700 he was an assistant in the Bodleian Library. Dr. Hyde, then library-keeper, desired in October 1698 that Wanley should be his successor: but, not having taken a degree, he was not eligible for the post when Hyde¹ resigned (1701).

He was employed by Dr. Hickes (sometime Dean of Worcester²) to visit various public and private libraries, and to draw up for his (the doctor) *Thesaurus*³ a Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon⁴ MSS. Wanley's instructions from Dr. Hickes for going to Cambridge are dated in August, 1699⁵ (*Harl. MS. 3779*, f. 92). He soon after returned to the Bodleian library, and in the following year is found in London; for, in June—Sept. 1700, his letters are addressed to him, "at the 3 neats' tongues in King-street near St. Margaret's Church, Westminster." (*Harl. MSS. 3777, 3779*). He was working at the Cottonian Library in August of the same year by a letter dated the 27th of that month, in which Dr. Hickes says that he has spoken about Wanley to Lord Somers, and much to his advantage. The learned doctor writes, 6 May, 1701:—

"I leave the MS. with you to put it in your Catalogue. It is Mr. Cartwrights of Ano in Oxfordshire, but you must stile him Armiger.⁶ The

¹ Macray (W. D.), *Anna's of the Bodleian Library*, 116-121.

² He was installed 13 Oct. 1683, but deprived soon after the Revolution, and died 15 Dec. 1715; buried in S. Margaret's churchyard, Westminster. *Fasti Ecc. Angl.* (ed. Hardy), iii, 72.

³ *Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus, ac Archaeologicus*. In two books [or volumes]; the first, by George Hickes, D.D., and Andrew Fountaine; and the second, by Wanley.

⁴ *Catalogus Librorum Septentrionalium tam manuscriptorum quam impressorum*. In this second book Wanley addresses his (Latin) Preface to Robert Harley, esq., Speaker of the House of Commons, and concludes in these words:—"Tibi addictissimus cliens, Humfredus Wanley. Dabam Londini Augusti die 18. An. Dom. 1704."

⁵ Dr. Hickes says at the end:—"And after you have been sometime at Cambridge send me a short acc^t how all things succeed with you, direct for Dr. Hickes at the next house beyond the furthest lamp towards the fields in Kings-street [so-called from the *Three Kings* tavern] Bloomsbury." Sir H. Ellis has printed these "Instructions," from another MS. (*Harl. 3781*), in *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, 283. Camden Society, 1843.

⁶ Thus entered:—"Codex MS. Anglo-Saxonicus Thomæ Cartwright Armigeri, De Ayno in Pago Oxoniensi." Lib. ii, 283.

Gresham-library will in a little time be taken down, and not useful again of a long time. Dr. Sloan will tell you how that Comes to passe, and therefore I pray you to take an acc^t of their MSS. as soone as you Can." [*Harl.* 3779, f. 154.]

In March, 1701-2, Wanley was chosen Secretary of the "Society for propagating [now, *promoting*] Christian Knowledge." This office he appears to have been still holding 16 April, 1708;¹ in which year Robert Harley esquire, afterwards (23 May, 1711) created Baron Harley of Wigmore, co. Hereford, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer (*Pat. R.* 10 *Anne*, part 1, n^o 24), employed Wanley in compiling the Catalogue of his MSS.,² and appointed him "Library-keeper," in which position Wanley continued to serve the second earl until his death—or, more exactly, within a fortnight³ of that event—which took place 6 July, 1726. He was buried⁴ in the parish church of S. Mary-le-bone; and Hearne has preserved the inscription⁵ on his grave-

¹ See a letter of his addressed to Rev. John Killingbeck, Prebendary of York, &c. in Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, i, 818. I hoped to have obtained from the Society's present officials precise information on this point. One of the Secretaries writes that he has "been unable to ascertain from the early printed reports of the Society what was Wanley's tenure of office; and I could not ascertain it without a good deal of troublesome research for which I have not the time. Indeed I should hardly know where to look." [Letter dated 29 Feb. 1884.]

² In this task Wanley proceeded as far as n^o 2407. See Preface to the Harleian Catalogue. From a letter of Dr. Hickes to Wanley of 25 Sept. 1707 (*Harl. MS.* 3779, f. 246), it would seem that the latter was already employed at that date by Mr. Harley on matters connected with his library. The letter is as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I am printing in Latin a *Notitia* of my, or as I should rather say to you, of our book. It is drawn up by a Learned hand, who is of opinion, y^t it will help the sale of the copies, w^{ch} ly in great Numbers upon my hands unsold. To make it sell, and thereby ease the charges of the impression, I would fain add something curious at the end of it, and knowing nothing that would gratify the learned world more than Ethelredes will in Saxon, I would, if Mr. Secretary would be willing, beg a copy of it to print. You know, he promised me a copy of it, and I must put you in mind, y^t you promised to copy it for me, but I would not require the performance of your promise, unless Mr. Secretary be very free to let me publish it, and the publication of it, I think, would be as good a *Notitia* of his now most noble library, as of my book. I pray you therefore to acquaint him wth my desire, wth all the modesty, and submission on my part, that is possible, for I rather propose it than ask it, knowing how ready he is to grant me favours, w^{ch} I must ever acknowledge wth all thankfulness, and respect. I would also desire one quarter of an houre of his leisure, when he hath any, to speak wth him, w^{ch} I also pray you to acquaint him wth. I have been very full of pain ever since I came from Oxon., or else I would have come to acquaint you wth all this in a visit. I went thither with a gentleman in his coach at a days warning, or els I would have come, and received your Commands. I hope m^{rs} Wanley is well, I pray you to give her my service most heartily, and accept the same from

Your most faithfull

GEO. HICKES."

"The *Notitia* is printed in Decimosexto on very good paper and will make a bound book."

³ See the entry dated 23 June, 1726.

⁴ July 8; as appears by the Register of burials quoted by Lysons (*Environ of London*).

⁵ Preface, vii, to *Chronicon sive Annales Prioratus de Dunstaple*, a work printed by Hearne from the transcript made by Wanley's own hand in 1713.

stone as it was then (1733). "This Stone" (he says in a note) "lyes cross the Passage from the North Door, at the Distance of 6 ft. 9 inches from it, & on the other Side is within 6 Inches of the Communion Rails." It showed the following words :--

"Here lyes

Mr.¹ Humfrey Wanley

Library keeper to the
Right Hon^{ble} ROBERT
and EDWARD Earls of
OXFORD, &c. Who
Dyed the 6th. day of July
MDCCLXXVI. in the 55th. year
of his Age.

(To be continued.)

THE BOROUGHBRIDGE ROLL OF ARMS.

(Continued from Vol. i, New Series, p. 54.)

	Page.	Entry.
38. Arg., a chevron betw. three boars' heads Gu. [D'argent, ove j. cheveroun de Goules, iij. testes de sengler de Gules.]	197 ^a	21
39. Quarterly Arg. and Sa., in the first quarter a mullet Gu. [Quartilé d'Argent et de Sable, ove j. molet de Goules.]	197 ^a	22
40. Gu., flory and a lion ramp. Arg. [De Gules, ove j. lyoun d'Argent, flurettée d'Argent.]	197 ^a	23
41. Arg., a cross flory Gu. [D'argent ove j. croiz ... fluretté de Gules.]	197 ^a	24
42. Arg., a chevron Gu. within a bordure Sa. bezantée. [D'argent, ove j. cheveroun de Gules, ove la bordure de Sable besauté d'Or.]	197 ^a	25
43. Az., semy of escallops and a lion rampant gardant Arg. [D'azur, ove j. leopard d'Argent, poudrée des escalopes.]	197 ^a	26

¹ Hearne must have omitted "the body of;" which words are found in the inscription, as given by Smith (*Mary-le-bone*, 79).

44. Gu., a cross patonce Or, and on a label of three pendants Sa. a martlet Arg. [Les armes Latymer, ove j. label de Sable, ove j. merlot d'Argent.] } Sire William Latymer, 197^b 1
Bochard.
45. Sa., a cross engrailed Or. [De Sable, ... engrelé d'or.] } Sire Robert Dufford. 197^b 2
46. Arg., three inescutcheons Gu. [D'argent, ove iij. escuchuns de Gules.] } Sire Gertholomew 197^b 3
Dauclers.
47. Sa., a cross patonce Arg., within a bordure indented Or. [De Sable, ove j. croiz patée d'Argent, la bordure endentée d'or.] } Sire Gertholomew de 197^b 4
Kanaucourt.
48. Gu., a cross patonce Or. [De Gules ove la croiz paté d'Or.] } Sire William Latymer, 197^b 5
Baneret.
49. Gu., crusilly and a bend Arg. [De Gules, ove j. bende d'Argent, croiselee d'Argent.] } Sire William 197^b 6
Hanwarde.
50. Gu., a label of three pendants Sa. [De Gules, ove j. label de Sable.] } Sire Thomas Duchard. 197^b 7
51. Gu., a fess betw. six martlets Or; a bordure indented Arg. [De Gules, ove j. fesse vj. marles d'Or, la bordure endenté d'Argent.] } Sire Gyles de 197^b 8
Beauchamp.
52. Gu., on a cross patonce Or (five) maunches of the field. [De Gules, ove la croiz patée d'Or, ove les manches de Gules.] } Sire Waryn de 197^b 9
Latymer.
53. Or, a maunch Gu. [D'or, la maanche de Gules.] } Le Seigneur de 197^b 10
Hastinges.
54. Az., crusilly Or, a lion rampant gardant Arg. [D'Azur, ove j. lypard d'Argent, poudrée des croiseletz d'Or.] } Sire Robert de Dalton. 197^b 11
55. Arg., on a bend cotised Sa. four mullets Or, and over all on an inescutcheon the Arms of Mortimer. [D'argent, ove j. bende de Sable, ove iij. moles d'Or, ove iij. (? error for ij.) coutys de Sable, ove j. escuchoun les armes le Mortymer.] } Sire Hugh de 197^b 12
Turpinton.
56. (Or), a saltire engrailed Sa. and a label of three pendants Gules. [(D'or), ove j. sauter de Sable engrélée, ove j. label de Gules.] } Sire Thomas Goutfour. 197^b 13
57. Sa., crusilly and a lion ramp. Arg. [De Sable. ove j. lyoun d'Argent, croiselecé d'Argent.] } Sire Geffrey 197^b 14
Hantebille.

58. Gu., "queyntée de la mer-
mounde." I cannot explain this bla-
zon. See the term "queynty" in
N^o 29. [De Gules, queyntée de la
mermounde.] } Sire Thomas de
Berkele. 197^b 15
59. Gu., frettée Arg. and a label
of three pendants Az. [De Goules,
frettée d'Argent, ove j. label d'Azur.] } Sire Adam de
Hodelston. 197^b 16
60. Gu., a cross patonce Or and
a label of three pendants Az. flory
of the 2nd. [De Goules, ove la croiz
patée d'Or, ove j. label de fraunce.] } Johan de Catmyer. 197^b 17
61. Sa., frettée Or and a label of
three pendants Arg. [De Sable,
frettée d'Or, label d'Argent.] } Sire Johan de
Hautravers. 197^b 18
62. Sa., a bend engrailed Or. [De
Sable, ove j. bend engrelé d'Or.] } Sire William de
Wytfeld. 197^b 19
63. Sa., a cross passant Arg. [De
Sable, ove j. croiz d'Argent.] } Sire William de
Grom. 197^b 20
64. Arg., a fess betw. two bars
gemelles Gu. [D'argent, ove j. fesse
et ij. gemel' de Gules.] } Sire Bertholomew de
Badlesmer', a Baner'. 197^b 21
65. Gu., a fess betw. three escal-
lops Arg. [De Gules, ove j. fesse et
ijj. escalop' d'Argent.] } Sire Rauf de Saint
Yonh. 197^b 22
66. Gu., a fess and in chief three
roundles Or. [De Gules, ove j. fesse
et iij. besauntz d'Or en chef.] } Sire Johan Cobaud. 197^b 23
67. Arg., an eagle displayed Sa.
[D'argent, ove j. egle de Sable.] } Sire Johan de
Struthelepe. 197^b 24
68. Arg., crusilly and a lion ramp.
Sa. [D'argent, ove j. lyoun de Sable,
croisé de Sable.] } Sire William
Bukemynster. 197^b 25
69. Per pale Gu. and Az., a lion
ramp. Erm. and a label of three pen-
dants Or. [Partie de Gules et d'Azur,
ove j. lyoun d'Ermynne, label d'Or.] } Sire Johan de
Northwyk'. 197^b 26
70. Paly wavy of six Or and Gu.,
a label of three pendants Arg. [Undée
d'Or et de Gules, ove j. label
d'Argent.] } Sire Henry de
Valoyns. 197^b 27
71. Gu., a cross patonce Or, and
over all a bend Az. flory of the 2nd.
[De Gules, ove j. croiz patée d'Or,
ove j. bend de fraunce.] } Sire Nicholas
Catmyer. 197^b 28
72. Gu., a lion ramp. with tail
forked (Or). [De Gules, ove j. lyoun
(d'Or), ove la couwe fourchée.] } Sire Bertholomew de
Borways. 197^b 29
73. Gu., a fess betw. six mullets
Arg. [De Gules, ove j. fesse (et) vj.
moles d'Argent.] } Sire Bertholomew de
Asschourneham. 198^a 1

74. Az., a bend Arg. betw. six lions ramp. Or. [Les armes le Counte de Herford sauve les ij. coutys d'Or.] } Sire Edmond de Boun. 198^a 2
75. Arg., two bars betw. three roundles Gu., and over all a baston Sa. [D'argent, ove ij. barres et iij. pelotz de Gules, ove j. bastoun de Sable.] } Sire Walter de Thurkingham. 198^a 3
76. Az., a cross flory and in the dexter chief a martlet Or. [D'azur, ove j. croiz fluretté d'Or, ove un merlot d'Or en le quarter.] } Sire Walter de Habely. 198^a 4
77. Or, on a bend Sa. three mullets Arg., and in the sinister chief a martlet Gu. [D'or, ove j. bende de Sable, iij. moles d'Argent, j. merlot de Gules.] } Sire Johan Dothom. 198^a 5
78. Erm., two bars Gu. [D'ermine, ove ij. fesses de Gules.] } Sire Roger Maudyut. 198^a 6
79. Per pale Or and Gu., a lion passant (? gardant) Arg. [Un escu partie d'Or et de Gules, ove j. lyoun d'Argent.] } Sire Richard de Plays. 198^a 7
80. Sa., a chevron betw. three escallops Arg. [De Sable, ove j. cheveroun et iij. escales d'Argent.] } Sire Johan de Wolaston. 198^a 8
81. Arg., a fesse Sa. betw. three crescents Gu. [D'Argent, ove j. fesse de Sable, et iij. cressaunz de Gules.] } Sire Johan de Patishulle. 198^a 9
82. Vert, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets Arg. [De vert, ove un escuchun d'Argent, ove la bordure et les ameroles d'Argent.] } Sire Johan de Empyngham. 198^a 10
83. Gu., on a chief Arg. two mullets Sa. [De Gules, ove le chief d'Argent, ove ij. molettes de Sable.] } Sire Johan de Saint Johan, de Cageham. 198^a 11
84. Az., flory and a lion ramp. Or; over all a baston gobony Arg. and Gu. [D'azur, ove j. lyoun d'Or, fluretté d'Or, ove j. bastoun gobuné d'Argent et de Gules.] } Sire Henry de Benmound, Baneret. 198^a 12
85. Gu., a chief chequy Or and Az., and over all a baston Erm. [De Gules, ove le chief chekeré d'Or et d'Azur, ove j. bastoun d'Ermyn.] } Sire Johan de Haustedc. 198^a 13
86. Gu., crusilly and a chevron Or; a label of three pendants Arg. [De Gules, ove un cheveroun croiselee d'Or, ove label d'Argent.] } Sire William de Hyme. 198^a 14

87. Az. flory Or, a demi lion ramp. Arg., and over all a bend Gu. [Les (armes) de ffraince, ove j. lyoun recoupée d'Argent, j. bende de Goules.]	Sire William Morele.	198 ^a	15
88. Sa., crusilly and a chevron Arg. [De Sable, j. cheveroun d'Argent, ove les croiseletz d'Argent.]	Sire William de Harys.	198 ^a	16
89. Arg., three flesh-pots Gu. within a bordure Sa. bezantée. [D'argent ove iij. potz de Gules, la bordure de Sable besaunté d'Or.]	Sire Bertram Munbucher.	198 ^a	17
90. Bendy of six Arg. and Az. [Bendée d'Argent et d'Azur.]	Sire Johan de Seint Fulbert.	198 ^a	18
91. Arg., five cinquefoils (? 2, 2 and 1,) Sa. [D'argent, ove v. quint-foilles de Sable.]	Sire William de Lymbiry.	198 ^a	19
92. Or, a fess betw. two chevrons Sa. [D'or, ove j. fesse ij. cheverouns de Sable.]	Sire Robert de Widle, Baneret.	198 ^a	20
93. Az., a bend betw. six mullets Or. [D'azur, bendée (<i>sic</i>) d'Or, ove vj. moles d'Or.]	Sire Robert Bretoun.	198 ^a	21
94. Arg., three lions (passant) Gu. within a bordure indented Az. [D'argent ove iij. lyouns de Gules, la bordure endentée d'Azur.]	Sire Walter de Gloucestre.	198 ^a	22
95. Arg., crusilly and three six-foils Gu. [D'argent, ove iij. sistefoils de Goules, croiselé de Gules.]	Sire Piers de Saltemers.	198 ^a	23
96. Barry of six Az. and Arg.; a baston gobony Arg. and Gu. [Barré d'Azur et d'Argent, ove j. bastoun gobouné d'Argent et de Gules.]	Sire Nichol de Grey.	198 ^a	24
97. Gu., a fess vair betw. four water-bougets Or. [De Goules, ove iiij. busseus d'Or, ove j. fesse de verré.]	Sire Thomas de Ros.	198 ^a	25
98. Arg., a chevron Gu. [D'argent, ove j. cheveroun de Gules.]	Sire Henry Tyeps, Baneret.	198 ^a	26
99. Gu., a saltire vair. [De Gules, ove j. sauter de veer.]	Sire Henry de Wylington.	198 ^a	27
100. Paly wavy Or and Gu. [Porte undé d'Or et de Gules en lunge.]	Sire Maudyut.	198 ^b	1
101. Az., an escarbuncle Or. [D'azur, ove j. charbucle d'Or.]	Sire ffranceis de Haltham.	198 ^b	2

(To be continued)

ARE THERE TWO EARLS OF MAR?

Viewed as a reply to my article on this question, Mr. Lindsay's strangely random observations would call for no notice from my pen. As, however, instead of combating my conclusions, he has completely, though no doubt unintentionally, misrepresented both my position and my aims, it is only right that the readers of the *GENEALOGIST* should be placed in possession of the facts.

Mr. Lindsay asserts that "it is impossible to conceive a greater waste of industry, paper, pen, ink, and printing expenses" than to prove "that there cannot be two Earls of Mar," as "no human being supposes that there are two Earls of Mar in fact" (*ante* p. 60). I reply that the Kings of Arms for Scotland and Ireland are, to the best of my belief, human beings, and that Ulster, writing avowedly with the authority of Lyon at his back, recognises "that there are two Earls of Mar in fact," and inserts both of them annually in his *Peerage*. It is not to be wondered at that, when such is the case, it should be similarly recognised by lesser lights, or that it should be widely believed by the general public "that there are two Earls of Mar in fact."

The avowed object of my own article was to set before the public, as clearly as was in my power, the true bearing of the Lords' decision (quite irrespective of its merits), and to shew that the honest acceptance of that decision was irreconcilable with the recognition of two Earls of Mar. I readily admit the perfect consistency of those who, rejecting that decision as wrong and of no account, hold that the Earldom of Mar is vested in Mr. Goodeve-Erskine. My quarrel is with those who would persuade the public that the honest acceptance of the Lords' decision is reconcilable with the recognition of Mr. Goodeve-Erskine as holding the "ancient" Earldom of Mar, by which they mean the only Earldom, the Earldom on the Union Roll. I contend that this position can only be established by the dishonest acceptance of the Lords' decision, by misrepresenting the intent of the resolution, and by reducing it, in my own words, "to unmeaning and unintelligible nonsense."

Mr. Lindsay, I am surprised to find, is now compelled to admit, though with an ill-grace, the very point for which I contended. He confesses that "there is not much doubt as to 'what' the Lords may have meant by the resolution," and that it is only by quibbling over a "technical point," or, to use a homely expression, by "making believe a great deal," that it is possible to set up "the *legal fiction* of two Earldoms." Now, if Mr. Lindsay admits this, namely, that the resolution unquestionably means one thing, and that it can only be made to mean the other by avowedly wresting it from the sense it was intended by its framers to bear, he admits my contention that this ingenious "fiction" is incompatible with the *honest* acceptance of the Lords' decision. This, indeed, is obvious from the fact, which my critic does not attempt to meet, that its supporters, as *I have shown*, can only prove their case by "a flagrant *suppressio veri*."

I accept his irritation at having to make this confession as the most flattering testimony to the success of my "attack," for it proves that I have effectually torn the mask from the "ancient Earldom" quibble, and have shaken down that house of cards, on which so many hands have long been toiling, just as it was beginning to create the desired impression

of solidity. Henceforth it will be impossible to conceal from the public that the co-existence of two Earldoms is only a "legal fiction," started "in order to justify a reconsideration of the merits," and that they are not called upon to accept Mr. Goodeve-Erskine as "Earl of Mar in fact," as, hitherto, they notoriously have been.

The House of Lords, moreover, will be warned in time that they are virtually called upon, as this phrase shows, to try the case over again, in the hope that they may stultify their former decision by pronouncing that the Earldom of Mar is vested in Mr. Goodeve-Erskine, and that the dignity to which, by their resolution, Lord Kellie had "made out his claim" was not "the Earldom of Mar" at all, but a 'bogus' Earldom, or, as Mr. Goodeve-Erskine and his supporters express it—"a new Mar title not on the Union Roll"—"a newly-discovered Earldom"—"a creation unknown to Scottish law and Scottish history."

Lastly, I observe that Mr. Lindsay, out of my article, has selected for criticism this one remark:—

That an existing "Earldom" should have been "created" before 1014 is sufficiently amusing to any one who has the slightest acquaintance with history.

As my critic highly resents this remark, I emphatically repeat that such glaring anachronisms, such ludicrous travesties of history, are distinctly mischievous and misleading, and deserve to be mercilessly satirised. Is Mr. Lindsay prepared to produce any mention of an "*Earldom of Mar*" as even existing at that period, and will he reveal to us the form of "creation" in use "before the era of genuine history"? Till he has done so, I shall denounce the formal entry "*creation*, before 1014" as an imposture on a credulous public. "So far as I am concerned," says my critic, "I see nothing 'amusing' in the proposition." I am very sorry to hear it is so, but really I cannot be held responsible for Mr. Lindsay's deficiency in the sense of humour.

J. H. ROUND.

Having been favoured with an opportunity of reading Mr. Round's reply to my few words of criticism upon an article of his, and thinking it obviously undesirable to postpone for another three months my inevitable rejoinder, I beg leave to submit it now.

It is not, of course, very easy for counsel to write freely about an honest or dishonest acceptance of a decision of the House of Lords, but I will do my best to explain to those who are oppressed by the doubts and difficulties which envelop Mr. Round's mind on this subject, how the question presents itself to those who believe in the existence of an ancient Earldom of Mar.

It is conceded that the Earl of Kellie has been admitted to an Earldom of Mar which was created in 1565, but it is contended that this is *not* the Earldom of that name known previously to the peerage of Scotland, but a dignity which was first discovered in 1875. It is, of course, quite possible that when Queen Mary restored the ancient Earldom she may have done some further act which, in the opinion of the Committee of Privileges, granted or created a new dignity simultaneously with the restoration of the old one; and although those whose views I am

defending think that this inference on the part of the Committee was mistaken, they are ready to admit it out of deference to the Court which asserted it. But if Mr. Round imagines that the most ancient peerage in the kingdom is to be treated by heralds, genealogists, and antiquaries as extinct, because the members of a small Committee of the House of Lords stated this as their opinion—that opinion not being any part of the resolution—he is very much mistaken. I do not for one moment wish to say that my friends are necessarily right, and their opponents wrong; but the question requires a more authoritative decision, pronounced by judges of known information in this kind of law, before it can be regarded as settled.

I do not know whether Mr. Round has read the evidence. Very few critics have. But I say, without fear of being challenged, that, whatever the true result of the evidence, it at least establishes the existence of a general belief of all the restored Earls, of the family while under attainder, of the Court of Session in Scotland, and of statesmen—that the ancient Earldom of Mar did exist. A hesitating opinion of about ten printed lines on the part of Lord Cairns, and two lengthy Judgments on the part of Lords Chelmsford and Redesdale, which contradict each other both as to the facts and the inferences to be drawn from the facts, are hardly sufficient to outweigh the view taken by the great Lord Hailes and by a whole host of antiquaries and others of the highest possible repute. The decision as to the Earldom of Mar, if final, is a complete reversal of that applying to the Earldom of Sutherland; when the same arguments adopted by the then heir male (as by the Earl of Kellie) were rejected—just as the two decisions on the Earldoms of Wilts and Devon are incompatible. No tribunal has ever spoken in so opposite a manner as the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, and this is particularly the case in relation to Scotch Peerage claims. If the dispute be merely one between two claimants, the public is content whether the decision is right or wrong; but when it is proposed to extinguish a dignity of the grandest historical importance, the question is of much greater interest and requires more attention than the Earldom of Mar received in 1875.

In answer to Mr. Round's concluding paragraph, I say, emphatically, that the Maormar of ancient Celtic Scotland was as truly a peer as the dukes and earls of Saxon England. If the latter had left heirs there would be no absurdity in an existing English Earldom dating from before the Conquest, and such a fact does not appear incredible, or its assertion amusing, when it relates to Scotland.

Whether Mr. Round will be able to discover any "misrepresentation," "ill-grace," or "irritation," in the above remarks, I know not; but my Scottish "deficiency in the sense of humour" makes it very difficult for me to perceive the utility of such epithets as applied to a legal opponent. I can, however, notwithstanding that inability, cordially congratulate Mr. Round on the pleasure he has derived from his attack, resulting in the shaking down of a "bogus" Earldom as if it were a "pack of cards," and opening the eyes of the House of Lords to an insidious attempt against its authority, which, but for his assistance, that House would not have been able to "unmask" or detect.

W. A. LINDSAY, *Portcullis*.

Notices of Books.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS, 1882. Vol. xxviii. (Taunton: J. F. Hammond; London: Longmans. 1883.)

The volume before us furnishes a good example of the capital work now being carried out by local societies. In addition to a very interesting report of proceedings, extending to nearly eighty pages, we have, in Part ii, a most valuable collection of original papers, from the pens of some of the best authorities, dealing with subjects of general interest. Two of these papers should be specially noted by our readers. The first place, from our point of view, must be assigned to Mr. B. W. Greenfield's admirable and most laboriously-compiled notes on Meriet of Meriet and Hestercombe, co. Somerset, and of Castle Carlton, co. Lincoln. In this article the lineage of the De Meriets is traced, from authentic records, to their extinction in the male line, the main objects of the work being: (1) to give the correct histories of four kinsmen of the same name, *viz.*, Sir John de Meriet, Kt., of Meriet, John de Meriet his eldest son, Sir John de Meriet, Kt., of Hestercombe, and John de Meriet his eldest son (who all flourished between 1276 and 1337); and (2) to solve the query, "whether the manor of Hestercombe devolved to the Warre family by heirship and natural descent from the De Meriets." It is a remarkable fact, that during 500 years this manor was never alienated by sale and purchase, to wit, from June, 1375—when Sir John de Meriet sold his reversion to Sir Henry Percehay, Justice of the Common Pleas—to April, 1872, when, by the death of Miss Warre, it passed to Lord Ashburton, whose grandfather, Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton, had purchased the reversionary estate contingent on the death of Miss Warre without issue. This carefully-elaborated genealogical contribution is embellished with a coloured plate of the arms of the Meriets, and has also a tabular pedigree of the family, starting with Eadnoth, an Anglo thane of Somerset, *Dapifer* under the Confessor, and *Staller* under the Conqueror, who died in the year 1068. The Rev. Frederick Brown's early history of the Brett family of White Staunton is well worth perusal, containing as it does the results of considerable original research in the Chancery Proceedings and other little-known legal records. We can only mention the important paper by Mr. Emanuel Green, the very able Hon. Secretary of the Society, on the "History of Chard." The writer's name is, however, sufficient to guarantee the value and exhaustiveness of the information with respect to this ancient borough, now collected for the first time. We are glad to observe that this gentleman's manuscript of a *Bibliotheca Somersetensis*, on which he has been engaged for the past twenty years, was produced to

the Council of the Society, and that there is every chance that its publication will be undertaken without further delay. Mr. James Bridge Davidson also contributes some elaborate "Notes on Part of the County Boundary between Somerset and Devon." The volume contains some very excellent illustrations, and reflects the highest credit on its editor.

PEDIGREES OF SIR NIGEL LORYNG, K.G., AND HYLLE OF SPAXTON, with References, Wills, &c. By B. W. GREENFIELD, Barrister-at-Law. Privately printed. 1883.

Mrs. Halliday has issued these pedigrees as a supplement to her artistic and interesting 'Description of the Monument and Effigies in Porlock Church, Somerset.' Though the *brochure* extends but to eight pages, it is a genuine sample of genealogical research. Besides a well-printed folding pedigree,—illustrative of the marriages of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Nigel Loryng, twentieth founder of the order of the Garter, and of the families with whom they and their descendants became allied, to wit, Haryngton, Peyvre, Cogan, Fitz Waryn, Broughton, Courtenay, St. Maur, De la Zouch, Hyll, Botreaux, Hankford, Bouchier, Bonville, Neville, Grey, and Stafford,—abstracts of the Wills of Sir John Hulle, Knt., of Kyton, co. Devon, one of the Justices of the King's Bench (11 Richard II.—9 Henry IV.), and of Robert Hylle, of Spaxton, co. Somerset, are given by way of illustrative notes to the tabular pedigree of the last-mentioned family. In a foot-note it is pointed out that Robert Hylle, of Spaxton, has hitherto been confounded with Sir Robert Hull, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas (9 Henry IV.—3 Henry VI.). Mr. Greenfield now shows they were not identical. This is proved by their Arms and Marriages. The Judge bore—Argent, on a chevron between three water-bougets Sable a mullet Or; whilst Robert Hylle, of Spaxton, had—Gules, a saltire vair between four mullets Or. Sir Robert did not marry Isabel Fitchett, neither did Robert Hylle, of Spaxton, marry Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Otho Bodrugan.

We trust Mrs. Halliday will continue steadfast in her promotion of this line of original research, in which she has shown herself such an apt student.

COLLECTIONS FOR A HISTORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE. By MAJOR-GENERAL HON. GEORGE WROTTESELEY. 1882. (London: Harrison & Sons.)

The contents of this volume are reprinted from the Proceedings of "The Wm. Salt Archæological Society"; the portions selected being:—(1) Staffordshire Suits extracted from the Plea Rolls of the reigns of Richard I. and King John; (2) Final Concords or Pedes Finium for the same period; and (3) The third series of Ancient Deeds printed *in extenso* and fully annotated under the title of "The Staffordshire Chartulary." General Wrottesley has long been known as a thoroughly competent and careful explorer of our most ancient public archives, and in turning over the pages of these "Collections" we have proof positive that he is to be numbered amongst the very small group of antiquaries possessing the necessary qualifications for dealing with the earliest legal records. The difficulties attending the preparation of a trustworthy text of the

earliest fragments (for they are nothing better) of the Rolls of the *Curia Regis* are by no means trifling, and though we have carefully tested the extensions here given, we have failed to detect any of those unauthorized readings so common in amateur work. It is evident at once that the editor has relied on the only safe method of arriving at the true readings of these much-abbreviated manuscripts—by seeking the extensions in the documents themselves. Nine out of ten editors would shirk this labour, and this accounts for the slipshod nature of record-texts in publications which should serve as a guide to the student. In his Introduction General Wrottesley furnishes an excellent and most readable sketch of the juridical system of the country between the Conquest and the date of Magna Charta, and tells us all that is needful to understand these ancient records in the very puzzling form they have come down to us. A foot-note on page 201 provides an important argument for the speedy establishment of the suggested “Seal Society.” In connexion with one of the Chillington Charters it is stated that the seal attached to it—which is now only known by a drawing made in 1631, and preserved among the Harleian MSS.—furnished “the earliest instance on record in this country of the use of armorial bearings.” This seal, if the drawing may be relied on, bore “the effigy of the Earl on horseback, brandishing his sword, and carrying a shield on which are plainly depicted the three chevrons of Clare.” We trust the learned editor will continue his valuable researches, resulting as they do in the continual “creation” of new facts. The volume is, above all things, provided with an excellent Index.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE
PUBLIC RECORDS. (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 1883.)

Sir William Hardy details in the pages of this Blue Book, which has just been issued, the proceedings in the Public Record Office for the year 1882.

The Appendix, which extends to over six hundred and fifty pages, includes three calendars, which are well deserving of the best attention of all our readers: (1) A Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the Third Year of Edward I; (2) A Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem, &c., among the Cursitor's Records of the Palatinate of Durham; and (3) A Calendar of the French Rolls for the reign of Henry V.

In the Calendar first mentioned, Mr. F. S. Haydon continues his exhaustive treatment of the most important series of Chancery Rolls; his abstracts filling 309 pages, as against a meagre folio column—containing less than forty entries—in the Record Commission's “*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*” published in 1802. The numerous appointments of justices to take the assises of novel disseisin will be found of great value in tracing out these important suits on the rolls of the Common Law Courts.

Mr. Handcock's Calendar is a perfect mine of genealogical information for northern families; and the entries upon the French Rolls, as Mr. Ewald tells us, “chiefly relate to the protections granted by the sovereign to those nobles, knights, and esquires who, with their respective retinues, formed the flower of the English troops engaged in the subjection of the

northern provinces of France." The list of names, therefore, recorded upon these rolls, will be of the utmost value to the genealogist.

The report of Mr. Sanders on the fac-similes of Anglo-Saxon Charters, &c., phot zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, will also well repay attentive perusal. It is only necessary to add that this volume should find a place on the shelves of all those who care to make themselves acquainted with the contents of the public records.

NINTH REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.
Part I. (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 1883.)

Omitting minor collections, this instalment of the latest of these most valuable and interesting Blue Books, deals with such important collections of manuscripts as those belonging to:—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; the Dean and Chapter and City of Canterbury; the See and Corporation of Carlisle; the Corporations of Barnstaple, Ipswich, Plymouth, Stratford-upon-Avon, Wisbech, Great Yarmouth, and Rochester; the Wardens of Rochester Bridge; Ewelme Alms House; the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire; and Eton College.

In concluding their present Report, the Commissioners point out that,—“their work is not wholly confined to the examination and reporting upon private muniments. The interest taken in their published Reports by historical students, antiquaries, and others, has been the means of calling the attention of many public and private bodies to the neglected condition of their muniments; and the advice and assistance of the Commission are occasionally sought by custodians of records, especially those belonging to Corporations and to County Magistrates, in matters connected with the arrangement and preservation of ancient documents.” We trust this excellent Commission will continue its labours for many years to come.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. “MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.”
Edited by G. L. GOMME, F.S.A. (London: Elliot Stock. 1883.)

This is the first of a series of volumes to be devoted to a classified collection of the chief contents of our old friend the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Gibbon, the historian, as far back as February, 1792, suggested the idea of rescuing the literary, historical, and miscellaneous articles of real value from the “heap of temporary rubbish” under which they were buried; and now, at last, after the lapse of nearly a century, Mr. Gomme bravely steps forward to undertake this gigantic task.

In his opening volume the editor deals with a group of material to which his special qualifications are peculiarly adapted. We may, therefore, be quite sure that we have in the present handy volume, all the best and most judicious “pickings,” on such interesting topics as—local, agricultural, and land customs; marriage, funeral, and birth customs; feasts, pageants, games, and early sports. The work is provided with a full index, and is certain to command wide support.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF LE FAUCONER, FALKENER,
AND FAWKENER IN LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Much discussion has lately appeared in the papers about churchyard and cemetery epitaphs and tombstones, and about Parish and Diocesan Registers. No doubt we have suffered great and irreparable loss by neglect of each. We should not have had disputes about the grave and skull of Shakespeare had greater care been taken of them in former years. We should not find Parish Registers either totally lost, or defective for several years—or lent, as we have seen recently, to antiquaries, and then possibly forgotten and mislaid—had Diocesan rules been framed and carried out for their better preservation; and we should not have seen them offered for sale in catalogues of second-hand books. We ourselves have seen half-a-dozen venerable Runic crosses in one churchyard of South Wales, not occupying their ancient position as gravestones, but placed against a wall or inside part of the church buildings as curiosities; while in another village in South Wales the Runic gravestone has been taken away from the churchyard and placed in a nobleman's park adjoining, in the same way that the sculptured arms of England belonging to the Knights of Rhodes are said to have been removed to this country by a former Consul of that island in order to preserve them! No doubt many an interesting tomb has been swept away by reason of its falling into decay, as old windows and ancient glass have disappeared; the parish finding it easier and cheaper to put up new than to repair the old. This has happened in three instances connected with the family whose pedigree we here publish:—the east window of the north aisle of Thurstaston church with its ancient glass painting of coat of arms with a figure kneeling, and name underneath, “Willimus ffauconer,” having been swept away because out of repair, and a churchwarden's Gothic window substituted in its place; a similar window at the east end of the north aisle of Rothley church, with the same coat of arms, having similarly disappeared and been replaced by a new window only six years ago; while a like loss has occurred in Stretton-in-le-field Church.

So with Parish Registers. These have been allowed to remain in damp recesses of the church, where, as in most rural parishes, a fire was never lit except occasionally in the depth of winter in the body of the nave, till their leaves mildewed, and rotted, and curled up, and the writing on those parts which still remained became faint and illegible. Of late years the Register has frequently been removed to the vestry or vicarage, where it is preserved indeed from damp, but where other dangers await it. In some of the more populous parishes the Register was commenced in a thin folio book, and when this was filled up a thinner one was supplied, and when this in its turn was complete, another and then another was provided, and these thin books not being afterwards bound together, one or more of them have disappeared. Sometimes the rector or vicar thought he would begin a new system, in consequence of births being occasionally entered by mistake in the deaths' book, or deaths in the marriages' book; and, instead of having separate

RUTLAND

Sir Hamon le flaucomer

of Alenestre (Alcester) Wars., on border of Worcestershire. Probably related to Robert le flaucomer of Clavham and Worcestershire. Given by the King £8 of land in Braunston, Rutland, & John. Rebelled against the King, and lands escheated, 17 John.

le flaucomer of Stok Dry, Rutland, summoned to Scotland 26, 27 Ed. I. in attendance upon the King. (Hist. Scot., i, 51.)

Robert le flaucomer of Rutland, summoned to meet the King with horse and arms at Berwick upon Tweed, 29 Ed. I. (Wright's Rutland.)

1842 Catherine = Viscount Pollington, Earl of 1847
1847 Meathborough.
my Fanny = Reginald Hy. Nevill, Esq.,
grandson of Marquess of
Abergavenny, d. 1878.

Colonel William Henry Fred^l Cavendish, 1817, & 1881.
Elizabeth Cavendish. 1842
Sarah Mary Cavendish = Earl of Camber.
1813, & 1881.

12th 4th Edw & Ann Knorr 1626 29th W^m Fawkenor 1726 35th Jas Knorr 1810
6th Fawkenor 1636 30th Everard Fawkenor 1755 36th Robert & Ann Knorr 1823
Fawkenor, 1656 31th W^m Fawkenor 1782 37th Ann Knorr Fawkenor 1826
Fawkenor 1681 32th Fawkenor 1772 38th E Fawkenor 1826
Fawkenor 1681 33th Fawkenor 1836 39th Fawkenor 1850
Fawkenor jun. 1851 34th Fawkenor 1850 39th Fawkenor 1850

books for births, deaths, and marriages, or separate portions of the book, would group them all together. A subsequent incumbent thought it desirable to alter this, and so removed the books to his study in order to correct them at his leisure, or he would be curious to compare the rates of mortality at one time with another, or to find out how long any particular family had been living there, or what they sprang from, or a variety of other things; or the squire might send to the rectory to ask to have the Register to examine, a favour which the rector might not like to refuse; and through any of these causes portions of the Register might get misplaced, and the loss not be discovered for years afterwards.

It is lamentable to find these gaps in ancient Registers, without the possibility now of being able to fill them up. Let us take one instance before us. The Parish Register of Uppingham, to which the following pedigree is so much indebted, consists of—if we may trust a hasty memorandum made many years ago—

No. I.

Christenings	... 1571 — 1633.
"	... 1644 — 1654.
Marriages	... 1571 — 1643.
"	... 1646, 7.
"	... 1654, 5, 6.
Christenings	... 1644 — 1650.
Burials	... 1571 — 1654.

No. II.

A Register Booke of Uppingham for the nine and Twentieth of September in the yeare of our Lord one Thousand Six hundred fiftie and three.

Baptisms ... 1653 — 1659.

After some names in this year is writter—

Desiderantur cætera.

Baptisms ... 1660 — 1663.

Then a large blank space, then—

Baptisms	... 1664 — 17 Feby. 1673.
Marriages	... 29 Sept. 1653 — 1658.
Christenings	... Apl. 9, 1678 — March 12, 1681.
Marriages	... May 6, 1680 — Aug. 1683.
Burials	... May 12, 1680 — 1 June, 1683.
"	... Sept. 29, 1653 — Dec. 23, 1658.
"	... March 30, 1655 — Dec. 1679.
Marriages	... June 25, 1656 — Apl. 7, 1658.

No. III.

Baptisms	... Jan. 26, 1684 — Feb. 6, 1744.
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	} March 30, 1744 — 1747.
Marriages	
"	... Oct. 6, 1684 — 13 Oct. 1744.
"	... July 13, 1738 — 9 July, 1739.

No. IV.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 7 Apl. 1748.

Further than this we did not examine.

No doubt means will be adopted for the preservation in future of these invaluable records of local history; either by periodical archidiaconal inspection or otherwise; and the public are awakening to the necessity of this. Indeed, the only fear is that antiquaries may ask for too

much, and thus defeat the object they have in view. Demands have been made that the inscriptions on every tombstone in England should be copied and published, without considering the inutility of such a huge mass of records of country Hodges, and their rustic poetry, the vast expense of such a publication, and the necessary size of buildings to contain so many volumes.

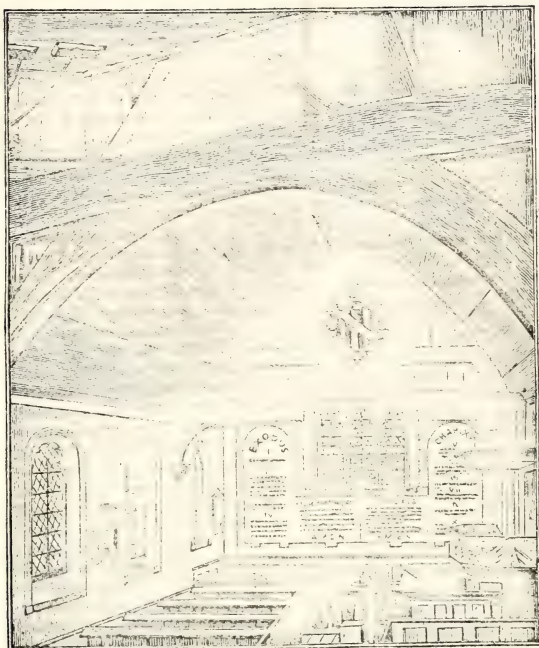
Much also has been written lately about the charges made for examining Parish Registers. We doubt much the wisdom of such complaints, and fear that such accusations may be the means of establishing charges of heavy amount where no charges are at present made. Nothing could be so prejudicial to the genealogist, and to those who are endeavouring to establish an ancestral tree; and nothing would so surely compel the clergy to give up their Registers to the care of Government, whether to Somerset House where only a moderate fee would be demanded, or to the Public Record Office, or to the British Museum, where inspection would be allowed *gratis*. We doubt, however, whether this would be desirable; for in none of these Institutions could such supervision be given unless with a greatly increased number of officials—one for each searcher—to insure that these documents should not be tampered with; whereas, in the church the rector or curate would be always present. But so far are the clergy from exacting the heavy fees which are attributed to them, anyone who has made researches must know that the incumbents of parishes are always ready to give every facility to gentlemen interested in such researches, and that they take pleasure in assisting those whose ancestors were once parishioners; and Mr. Falkener, to whom we are indebted for these preliminary remarks, assures us that in his frequent researches, so far from charges being made for them, the clergy have invariably treated him with the greatest kindness, and that going to them as a stranger has often led to his leaving them as a friend. But when lawyers or others apply to them for professional purposes, it is but fair that the clergy should make a charge according to the trouble which is given them; and in all circumstances, where a certificate of any entry is required, it is an established custom that a fee of five shillings should be charged for it, a fee which no one can grudge, when that certificate is often of the greatest value.

Researches of this kind must be divided into two classes, those which are of national interest, and those of simply individual or family interest. In the first class we are pleased to find a Society established for looking after monuments of antiquity in which we are all interested; and an announcement has only recently appeared that the National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead is occupied in copying the fast-decaying monumental inscriptions at Norwich and Worcester, and of restoring the tombs of Morant, the Essex historian, at Aldham near Colchester, and of other distinguished persons. But monuments and records of private families are of interest only to themselves, and the necessity of such researches must be judged of by the voluntary labours undertaken by them at their own expense. Fortunately, these labours have been facilitated by the labours of those who have gone before, men like Harley Earl of Oxford, and Cole, who at great expense formed vast collections of MSS. relating to local history, topography, and genealogy; and by the authorities at the Public Record Office who have indexed and

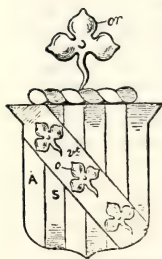
published so many of our national records. These are open to all; and when inspection of Parish Registers is necessary, the opportunity is afforded of a pleasant trip in the summer months to some country district, where we can not merely examine the Registers, but see the houses and estates where our ancestors resided, the churches in which they worshipped, the pews perhaps, or at least the site of the pews in which they sat, the position of the vaults in which they were buried, and the monuments on the walls which were placed to their memory by loving hands; and we can walk along the roads, and ramble about the lanes where we know they once walked.

We have asked Mr. Falkener to give us his pedigree for publication, because we thought it a good example of what a private individual may do by trouble and research. Mr. Falkener began many years ago with a meagre Herald's Visitation of Rutland of 1681, beginning with Anthonie "Fawkener" of "Stoakdry," the father of Kenelm who died in 1588; the Herald's informers spelling the name as they spelt theirs, "Fawkener." By this Kenelm's having married a second time in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the family became divided into two branches, the elder spelling their name Falkener, and the younger Fawkener. The younger branch went up to London and entered into commerce, still retaining their country seat, and amassed fortune and estates, so that in King Charles II.'s time when the Herald's Visitation was made, Edward Fawkener was not only Lord of the Manor of Uppingham, and Justice of the Peace, but was Knight of the Shire; he had an income of £1,600 a-year, a large sum in those days, and was selected as one of the Knights of the Royal Oak, an Order which the King projected to found. The herald, therefore, went to him, and to his brother William in London, a rich merchant, or more probably he was then at his country seat in Uppingham, for information relative to their family; and the consequence was that while they gave every particular relative to their own branch, both birth and baptism, and mentioning even the hour when their children were born—"Kenelm, born 10 Jan., 1682, about one o'clock in the morning"—they all but ignored the elder branch, although they lived in the same town, and although Lion Falkener, who died 27 years previously, was also a very rich man, leaving land in entail to his son Everard in ten different parishes and who had compounded in order to escape the honour and burden of knighthood. In the 22nd of James I., Lyon Falkener, Esq., is described as one of the principal freeholders in the county.¹ Everard married the daughter of a baronet, and his son Lion was also styled "Esquire," (Betham's *Baronetage*, 1801, vol. i, p. 474), a title of a very different signification then to what it bears at the present day. There was no reason, therefore, why they should have been thus ignored. The following is the meagre account which they gave of the elder branch. Not only do they give no information about the families of the elder branch, but they spell their name wrong, and actually spell it in two different ways; besides presuming that their common ancestors, Anthony and Kenelm, spelt their name as the younger branch spelt theirs, and not as the elder; while the intermediate family of Anthonies is left out altogether.

¹ 'Notes on Rutland,' 1871, by Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A. Mr. Hill is now about to publish the 'West Goscote Hundred of Leicestershire.'



KINGSBURY CHURCH. FROM A SKETCH IN 1842.



fewer than ninety-eight entries. He then occupied himself for many years at the British Museum, searching the 'History of Rutland,' the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and other periodicals and newspapers, the published Records, and the unpublished manuscripts. He thus filled in a very complete pedigree up to the time of Henry VIII. His ancestors in King Charles the Second's reign could not carry their pedigree any higher, and they upposed only that they were descended from Sir Thomas Fauconer, Lord Mayor of London 1414-15, and claimed his coat of arms, which appears in Uppingham Church, Baroden Church, Kingsbury Church, St. Dunstan's-in-the-West Church, St.

Margaret Patten's Church, all connected with his family; and in a window

of Clothworkers' Hall; which up to the present time the family have continued to use, although the Herald, at the time of the Visitation, wrote underneath, "These were the arms of Sir Tho^s Falconer, Cit. and Mercer, and L^d Mayor of London, a^o. 1414, and to which this Family pretends, but have not yet made sufficient proof of them." No wonder: for Mr. Falkener has discovered that this Lord Mayor was of a Hampshire family. In claiming them, therefore, they were ignorant of their Leicestershire descent, and consequently of the coat of arms to which they were really entitled.

Mr. Falkener then went to the Public Record Office, and searched long and ineffectually for a continuous descent from Sir Hamon Fauconer of Braunston in Rutland, in King John's reign. Though the pedigree was so full of names after Henry the Eighth's reign, he could find no names before that period except those of John le Fauconer of Stokedry, 26 Edward I., and of James Fauconer the father of Anthony. He felt persuaded, therefore, that the family must have sprung from one of the adjoining counties, and settled in Rutland about the time of Henry VIII. In looking at the Subsidy, De Banco, Feet of Fines, Inquisitions, Chancery Proceedings, Close, and other Rolls, he found a great number of names in Leicestershire, and in plotting these names on a map, he perceived that they extended from Thurstaston in Leicestershire in a south-easterly direction towards Rutland, where they were confined to the southern part of that county. He thus felt persuaded that the family came originally from Leicestershire. But here another difficulty met him; for although there was the ancient family of Le Fauconer possessed of the Manor of Cayham (Keyham), Leicestershire, at the time of William the Conqueror, and acquiring afterwards by marriage the Manor of Thurstaston in the same county, the pedigree of this family consisted of little more than eldest sons who were connected with the manors; and thus when the heir male of the family ceased in the fifteenth century, all clue for attachment to the younger sons, who were naturally *chasséd* from the locality, was lost, and a connecting tie was thus wanting till two years ago, when his friend Mr. Greenstreet, the Honorary Secretary of the Pipe Roll Society,¹ discovered for him the name of Sir John Fauconer of Lyddington, in some early Chancery Proceedings. This turned out to be the brother of the last male heir of Thurstaston, who had settled in the adjoining county, Rutland, in the village of Lyddington, the adjoining village to Stokedry, which as we have seen was the earliest home of his ancestry that he could trace previously. In consequence of this, Mr. Falkener went to Lyddington last year, and found in the Parish Register twenty-five members of his family, whose names he had not before met with. In addition to this the name of the Leicestershire family is given as Le Falkener in Harleian MS. in 6128, at the time of the Conquest, if that is worth anything, and again in an Aid Roll, 20 Edward III.; and as late as 1648 William Falkener of Glayston, Rutland, released the equity of redemption of the manor of Snareston, Leicestershire, to Thomas "Falconer" of Snareston (both names are

¹ Mr. Falkener is also indebted to Mr. Justin Simpson for valuable later information; particularly for having found the wives of Anthonie Falkener, and of the third Lion Falkener.

erroneously spelt so in Nichols's 'Leicestershire,' iii., 1045), which was probably part of the ancient Leicestershire property. We also find Anne Falkener of Leicestershire was married at the time of the Visitation of Leicestershire in 1619 to John Tynwell of Stoke Golding, the son of Roger Tynwell of Staffordshire. (Harleian MS. 1187).

Mr. Falkener has thus connected his line with the Leicestershire family which went up to the Conquest, and the consequence is that we have the pedigree of a private family which is remarkable for the direct continuity of its line, shewing an unbroken line of fathers succeeded always by their eldest sons for four centuries, living in Leicestershire; and then when there ceased to be a male heir of the family, and the manors and estates went away by marriage, a second son bearing his father's name settled in the adjoining county at a spot only thirty miles off, leaving a line which was continued again, always through eldest sons, for another four hundred years. This is certainly a remarkable thing.

Being a large pedigree it is interesting also on other accounts. First, it shows how names change. Everyone knows how difficult it is to establish the correct spelling of a name when no autograph exists, and when scribes, clerks, and even heralds, spell a name in a dozen different manners, and very often change the spelling half-a-dozen times in the same pedigree. Thus, in a Herald's Visitation of Leicestershire, given in Harleian MS. 6128, we find the name spelt, beginning at the Conquest, Falkener, Fauconer, Faulkener, then Fauconer six times, then Fawcnor seven times.

In the great majority of MSS., however, the name is Le Fauconer. The irregularity is, doubtless, owing to the fact that laics in those days were seldom able to write their own names, and clerks and heralds only hearing their names, but not seeing them written, felt themselves at liberty to spell them as they thought fit. How Kenelm Fauconer in Queen Elizabeth's reign spelt his name we cannot say, but it is a singular thing that he should spell his name differently for the families of his two wives, giving one the name of Falkener, and the other that of Fawkenor. In the next generation we find Everard Falkener and Everard Fawkenor each spelling his name without the first *e*. Even Parish Registers cannot be adduced as proof of the right spelling of a name. Among many other instances which cause great confusion when, as in this instance, there are two or more families living in the same neighbourhood and spelling their names in different ways, we may mention the following:—Kenelm "Fawkenor" of Braunston was buried at Baroden in 1665; but his name is entered in the Register as "Faulkner." In this Register again, Everard "Falkner" is said to have been born at Baroden in 1628, but when he died in 1696 he is styled Everard "Fawkenor," Gent., and the inscriptions with coat of arms on his flagstone and on that of Anne his wife in Baroden Church give the name as "Fawkner." Of his two sons we learn from the Glayston Register that Anthony "Fawkenor" was born in 1656, and Everard in 1657; but they both changed their names to "Falkener" (see Anthony's autograph Nos. 21, 22); and Everard not only did so when he married (Glayston Par. Reg. in 1697), but he gave the name of Lyon to his child, thus acknowledging his relationship to the elder branch; though in Uppingham Register where the birth is given in 1703, the

name is wrongly entered as "Fawkener." The names of "Fawkner Close" and "Fawkner Field" are still retained at Baroden. So late as the last century we find Sir Everard Fawkener spelling his name Falkener in his long correspondence with Voltaire ('*Lettres Inédites de Voltaire*,' vol. i.), and in the beginning of the present century, Lyon Falkener spelling his name Fawkener in all Government business, out of compliment to his relative, Mr. Fawkener of the Privy Council, who procured him his appointment.

And further, even certificates of Parish Entries are not to be trusted as correct copies of the Registers. A certificate from Kingsbury church, given in 1842, states that "Sarah Compton Cavendish, of Berkeley Square, London, was buried November 7th, 1817, aged 59;" and it is signed and attested by the then Incumbent as being "a true copy." According to this statement, her elder sister, Lady Orford, must have been at least 103 years of age when she died in 1860; and her father, William Fawkener, who was born in 1747, could have been only nine years old when he married for the second time! Mrs. Cavendish was only twenty-nine when she died; and Mr. Fawkener was thirty-seven at his first marriage, and thirty-nine at his second. The mistake arose from copying the previous entry! And it is a most singular thing that forty-two years after this, another Incumbent of the same church should make another error in his certificate; but in this case a more fatal one. Being asked for a certificate of the death of the Countess of Orford, he has made a double mistake. The following is his certificate:—"Mary Fawlkner was buried Feb. 11th, 1860, aged 72." He gives the name as "Mary Fawlkner" instead of *Mary Orford*, and he spells her maiden name, "Fawlkner" instead of Fawkener; which maiden name, however, he had nothing to do with. We need not point out the grave consequences of giving the maiden name to a married woman, and that woman a lady of title, and mother of the present Earl.

We note also the prevalent custom in many families of perpetuating some family name. Here we have nineteen Lyons, of whom sixteen are Lyon Falkeners, fifteen Anthonies, twelve Everards, eight Kenelmss, eight Wyboroughs, and six Bridgets; and we note how our ancestors delighted in such names as Temperance and Thimble, while in the present day we adopt such names as Blanche, Ethel, and Maud Mary.

The first Lion Falkener was among those who failed to take up their knighthood on the accession of King Charles I., and for this dereliction of duty he was subsequently fined £10. We fancy that not many at the present day would prefer paying a fine to receiving this honourable distinction. Indeed, there were eleven gentlemen so fined in the county of Rutland alone at this period. It was the last revival of what had become even at this date an almost obsolete royal prerogative, which referred back to a time when knights stood in the place of an army, and thus fines were exacted from those who failed to undertake the responsibilities of their position.

Another thing to be remarked is the discrepancy in the length of generations, a very important thing in calculating the gaps in ancient pedigrees. In the Leicestershire line we find the average length of a generation to be thirty-five years; but in the Rutland line we find a singular discrepancy. Lion Falkener was born in 1587, and his descendant in the

sixth generation, Edward Falkener, was born in 1751; whereas Kenelm Fawkener, was born in 1592, and his descendant in the *fourth* generation, William Fawkener, was born in 1747; in the one case six generations in 164 years, in the other four generations in 155 years; in one line the average length of a generation was twenty-seven years, in the other thirty-nine years. It is interesting also to notice the frequency with which husband and wife die within a year of each other, on arriving at old age; the death of one being too great a blow for the other to sustain.

Another curious thing is to observe the very early age at which some of our ancestors married. Thus Bridget Falkener married a Cheseldyn in 1598 at the age of 14; another Bridget Falkener married in 1694 at age of 13; and a Harriot Fawkener married the Hon. Edward Bouvetie in 1764, at the age of 14, and Lord Robert Spencer in 1811 at the age of 61, in the same year that her niece Mrs. Cavendish was married, and twenty-one years after the marriage of her daughter, Lady Rosslyn, and only fifteen years before her grandson, the third Earl of Rosslyn, was married; thus making not two, but nearly three generations in one.¹

Again, whereas most families go on multiplying in each succeeding generation, this one, although several members of it had large families, in one case sixteen or twenty children, and one of the wives having twins three times, this family, after so long a time, is now represented by a single individual, and his only son now at Eton.

But a great feature of this pedigree, and we think a happy one, is the appending of family autographs to it, which gives it a reality and life which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere. We observe the

¹ Our readers will be amused with the following fulsome epitaph on a monument in Lincoln Cathedral, to the mother of this Harriot Fawkener, said to be written by Horace Walpole:—

Here is Entombed
 Dame Hariot, Daughter of Lieu^t General Churchill :
 Wife in her first Marriage to Sir Everard Fawkener,
 In her second to Governor Pownall.
 She dyed Febr^y 6th 1777 aged 51.
 Her person was that of animated, animating, Beauty,
 With a Complexion of the most exquisite Brilliancy,
 Unfaded when she fell.
 Her understanding was of such quickness and reach of thought,
 That her knowledge, Although she had learning,
 Was Instant and original.
 Her heart warm'd with Universal Benevolence
 To the highest degree of sensibility ;
 Had a ready tear for Pity,
 And glow'd with Friendship as with a sacred and Inviolat fire.
 Her love to those who were blest with it
 was happiness.
 Her sentiments were correct, refined, elevated,
 Her manners so Cheerfull, elegant and Winning amiable,
 That while she was admired she was beloved,
 And while she Enlightened and Enliven'd
 She was the Delight of the World in which she lived.
 She was formed for Life,
 She was prepared for Death ;
 Which being
 A gentle wafting to Immortality,
 She lives
 Where Life is real.

lawyer-like writing of some, and their different style of writing when not engrossing ; the slow and careful writing of some, and the easy and rapid hand of others ; the illiterate style of some, and the educated style of others ; and we see the flourishes which some affect, reminding us of wills which have been set aside and legacies lost, because the testator felt himself too ill and too infirm to sign his name with those flourishes and adornments which he so much loved. Lastly, the name beginning with an *f*, shews us when the double *f* (*ff*), gave place to the capital letter (*F*).

In conclusion, we may add that Mr. Falkener, who with great research and perseverance has compiled this pedigree, is known as the author of 'Dædalus,' 'Ephesus,' and other works, as an exhibitor at the Academy for many years, as having travelled much abroad, and as having excavated a house at Pompeii in 1847, where he resided inside the ruins for a whole twelvemonth. He received the Order of the Dannebrog under peculiar circumstances. Travelling in Denmark in 1842 he took a number of sketches of Fredericksberg Slot. Nineteen years afterwards the Danish Minister, M. de Bille, found him out in London, and told him that the Palace had been burnt down in 1859, and that the King was desirous of rebuilding it precisely as it was originally, but that they possessed no drawings of it in Denmark, and that he was directed by his Majesty to ask permission for his drawings to be copied. Of course Mr. Falkener presented the drawings themselves, and the King sent him the Order of Dannebrog, the Minister presenting him at the same time with the miniature Order for general use.

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

Robert Knollys, father of Sir Francis, was Usher of the Chamber to Henry VIII. He was descended from the Robert, who, in the reign of Edward III., was promoted from the ranks and knighted on account of his bravery in the war with France. When quite a child Francis was introduced into the King's service, and in the year 1525 was a Gentleman Pensioner.

Either Henry VIII. was an illiberal master, or the desires of his servants were not easily satisfied. On the 5th of March, 1547 within six weeks of the old king's death, Francis wrote to Sir W. Paget requesting his interposition with the Protector to procure him some gift or appointment. He had served the late king, he says in his letter,¹ since he was nine years old, without recompense of office, land, or fee, except a reversion which he had to purchase of a former Grantee, and his office of Pensioner. His expenses, he continues, had been so great that he had been obliged to sell land of the value of £53 per annum. At the time of writing he had but fifty marks a year to find himself and his wife ; besides which, a recent advancement he had received from the Protector had brought him £180 in debt. He trusted

¹ State Papers (Domestic), Edward VI., vol. i, No. 28.

Paget to speak to the Protector opportunely, and declared that if he could get his debts paid, he should be content with a small stipend.

The reversion he mentions, as the only gift he had received from Henry VIII., was of the Manor of Rotherfield-Greys, Oxfordshire. This Manor belonged to Viscount Lovel, the favourite and Minister of Richard III., and escheated to the Crown after the Rebellion of 1487, in which Lovel took a prominent part. John Russell had had a lease of the manor and fishery at the annual rent of £3 8s.; at the expiration of which, the premises were granted in survivorship in 1518 to Robert Knolles, Usher of the Chamber, and Lætitia his wife.¹ By this grant the Knollyses became possessed of a life interest in the Manor, also of the reversion of a messuage, barn, lands, and several fisheries in Greys, parcel of the Manor; and a reserved rent amounting to £3 0s. 8d. yearly. This rent seems to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and by him to have been granted to the Crown. The Patent conveyed also the issues and arrearages of the Manor from July 9th, 1514. The annual render was a red rose. In 1524 the reversion of the manor and fishery was granted, by patent, to Thomas Englefield, Serjeant-at-law, in tail male. This reversion Francis Knollys bought of Thomas Englefield's son, and thus became possessor of the mansion and estate where he afterwards resided.

What effect his letter produced on Secretary Paget and the Protector does not appear. But, in March 1551, Francis was appointed Steward of the Honour of Ewelme, Oxon. It is said that he fled to the Continent, and remained there during the reign of Mary. Probably when the persecution slackened he returned to England. He was at home when the Queen died, as, on Nov. 5, 1558, twelve days before Mary's decease, he had a warrant of allowance for lead delivered by him out of the store of Wallingford Castle, of which he was Constable, for the repairs at Windsor.²

The accession of Elizabeth brought Sir Francis, who had been knighted by Edward VI., a great increase of prosperity. He had had the good luck to marry the Queen's first cousin, Catherine Carey. This lady is said to have been regarded with some affection by Elizabeth on account of her attendance on Anne Boleyn, whom she accompanied to the scaffold. Sir Francis was at once made a Privy Councillor, and, in 1565, Vice-Chamberlain. He had received grants of land in Somersetshire in 1560, which he subsequently exchanged for estates belonging to the Queen near Reading.

Elizabeth reposed much confidence in him. In 1566 he was

¹ 9 July 1524. Patent Roll, 16 Henry VIII., p. 2, m. 16.

² State Papers, Docquets, 10 Nov. 1558.

sent to Ireland to confer with the Deputy as to the suppression of O'Neal. The Queen also designed for him the perilous charge of Mary, Queen of Scots; but he had the sense and good fortune to escape the trust. At first he was directly employed in her affairs. On May 25th, 1568, nine days after Mary landed at Workington, he wrote to the Earl of Northumberland, who had a contention with Lowther, the Deputy-Governor of Carlisle, respecting the custody of the fugitive, to leave the matter for the Queen's decision. He was then in company of Lord Scrope on his way to Carlisle, with Elizabeth's letter of comfort. Knollys's opinions of Mary and her affairs have been published by various writers. His description of her character shews his excellent judgment. "Yet this lady and princess," he writes to Cecil, "is a notable woman. She seemeth to regard no ceremonious honour beside the acknowledging of her estate regal. She sheweth a disposition to speak much, to be bold, to be pleasant, and to be very familiar. She showeth a great desire to be avenged of her enemies; she showeth a readiness to expose herself to all perils in hope of victory; she delighteth much to hear of hardiness and valiauncy, commending by name all approved hardy men of her country, although they be her enemies; and she commendeth no cowardness even in her friends. The thing that most she thirsteth after is victory, and it seemeth to be indifferent to her to have her enemies diminish, either by the sword of her friend, or by the liberal promises and rewards of her purse, or by divisions and quarrels raised among themselves; so that for victory's sake pain and perils seemeth pleasant unto her, and in respect of victory, wealth and all things seemeth to her contemptuous and vile. Now, what is to be done with such a lady and princess, or whether a princess and lady be to be nourished in one's bosom, or whether it be good to halt and dissemble with such a lady, I refer to your judgment."

The position of Mary's custodians was very trying. Elizabeth gave at first no definite instructions, except that Mary's subjects should have free access to her, an order which Knollys and Scrope did not carry into effect. Knollys was afraid she would escape or be rescued. She was, therefore, removed to Bolton.

While at Bolton, Sir Francis Knollys' impatience to get relieved of his charge became extreme. Every month he importuned Cecil for his dismissal. On January 19, 1569, he wrote word that if he could not be discharged after conducting Mary to Tutbury, he would "as sure as God is in heaven, repair to Court and suffer any punishment that may be laid upon him, rather than continue in such employment." At this time Lady Catherine Knollys, his wife, died; and Sir Francis's mingled feelings of grief and dislike of his service are expressed in his letter to the Council. "I find myself much disquieted with this melancholy service in these strange countries, which melancholy humour

groweth daily upon me since my wife's death; and I am commanded expressly of God that I shall not tempt my Lord my God; wherefore, my continuance in this service is intolerable, unless I should obey man rather than God."

On the 4th of February, 1569, the Queen of Scots arrived safely at Tutbury, and Knollys obtained his much desired discharge.

In the following October, Sir Francis had directions to conduct the Duke of Norfolk to the Tower. Sir Henry Nevill was associated with him in this commission.

This year Sir Francis either resigned or was deprived of his Vice-Chamberlainship. But two years after, August 1571, he was appointed Treasurer of the Household.

Sir Francis was an excellent letter-writer. His penmanship is remarkably legible, and his ink clear and black. The subjects on which he corresponds—politics, religion, and his property—are worthy of his good handwriting.

On the 21st of October, 1578, he addressed a letter¹ to his constant correspondent, Cecil. He desires Burleigh to send order for the delivery to him, when he shall send to the Exchequer for it, of my lord Kildare's bond taken by him in her Majesty's name for the assuming of my lord Kildare's lands to 'my daughter and his son accordingly.' He then proceeds, that he understood that Burleigh, by reason of the infirmity of his legs, did not go abroad and spent his time indoors reading and perusing good matters. He sends him a little book on the true understanding of the words of Christ in his Last Supper, touching the Sacrament of his Body and Blood. He never read a book that so learnedly and plainly handled the matter, by conferring and expounding of Scriptures by and with Scriptures. He thanks God heartily for the death of the King of "Portingale" and Don John of Austria, as tending to lessen the practices against the Queen.

As will be seen from the following letter, Knollys was a convert to the views of Cartwright, the eminent leader of the Puritans. The question of preaching was then a vexed one. It certainly seemed hard that Preachers, who differed in nothing from the Archbishop himself as respects doctrine, should be silenced by him. But the views of the early Puritans on Church-government and ritual were wholly subversive of the settlement which the Queen and Whitgift desired. Knollys thought the silencing them would tend to increase Romanism. He was also, apparently, not free from that jealousy of the Bishops which was so common among statesmen at and after the Reformation. The letter was addressed to lord Burleigh:

"My very good [ord],—My letter to the Archebishopp was, that it wold please his grace to open the mouthes of all zealous preachers, being sound in doctrine, althoe

¹ State Papers (Domestic), Elizabeth, Vol. 126, No. 12.

² State Papers (Domestic), Elizabeth, Vol. 171, No. 23.

otherwise they refuse to subscribe to any tradition of man, to^{wh} subscription they are not compellable by lawe, or althoe they be as men otherwise infirme as well in discretion as in depenes of Judgement concernyng matters poletyke & thynges indyfferent. The reasons that moved me to make this request I alleaged to be, that the safetie & preservation of hir majestie's parson, crowne & dygnytye be not ympayred nor layde wide open (for lacke of zealous preachers) to the undermynyng Jesuytes & theyre dylgent, trayterous skollers & folowers, wherebye the obedyence of hir majestie's subiectes have been & are myghtely drawne awaye from hir majestie unto the obedyence of the Poope's gyltsteryng pompeous Kyngdome of strong delusions. And his grace dothe answer hereunto, that he dothe nothyng in this action; whiche he is not perswaded to tend to hir ma'ties safetie, for howe (saythe he) can hir ma'ties state parson, & dygnytye be preserved, if hir lawes be suffered to be ympugned, hir government depraved, and the orders, rules & forme of publyke prayers & admynistrations of the sacraments, wth soche great advyce established, by her ma'tie received, and so long continued, should be uppon so frivelous and vayne reasons condemned. And it seemes to me his grace sayes trwe indeed, but the question is, whoe doth ympugne the lawes, whoe dothe deprave hir ma'ties government, & whoe doth condemn the orders, rules & forme of public prayers &c. Whether they that doe refuse to subscribe to any tradition of man to avowe the same to be agreable in all poyntes to the moste holye worde of God, no lawe being extant to compell theym thereunto, or he that wth owte lawe dothe urge this subscription uppon theym, as thoe y^e conseyence of preachers should be subject to the Bysshoppes ymposyng of subscription withoute any exception or farder relying uppon the holye worde of God, untill (at the leaste) sum lawe shall be made by generall consent to compell theym thereunto. My good L. I haue but a lyffe to loose, & wold to God I myght spende it in the feeld agaynst hir ma'ties enemies, for I must not lyve wthowte hir ma'ties safetie & I can sum skylle of forcebyle fyghte in the feelde. But it greves my harte to see the cownse of popyshe treason to be neglected, & to see the zealous preachers of the Ghospell sound in doctryne (who are the moste dylygent barkers agaynst the popyshe wolffe to save the foorle & flocke of Chryste) to be persecuted & put to sylence as thoe there were no enemies to hir ma'tie & to the state but theye, and as thoe theyre refusall of an unlawfull subscription (to such as are not perswaded therein) were a suffeycent cawse to exempte theym, & to exyle or to condemne theym. And I do feare, howsoever hir ma'ties safetie or service is (verbo tenus) pretended, that yet the absolute authoritie of Bishshoppes (specially over theyre brethren) that hathe no foundation in the worde of God, nor otherwyse than by lawe positive, specially in Yngland, this absolute authorite to be drawne upp to a hyer fowndation wthowte controlment of prynce or cownsaile is it, I do feare (I saye) that dothe make all this styrr; whercat the poope & his adherentes may laughe in theyre sleeves & hope for a daye. I do know that the Bysshoppes doe well myslike motche of me for this saying, nevertheless I wold haue any Bysshop or all the Bysshoppes labor to charge we with any favoring of purytanes unlawfully, or contrarye to hir ma'ties signified pleasure, unles that I have said to cownsayllors, or to hir ma'tie, shal be interpreted agaynst me.

For conclusion, your Lp. dothe perceyve that I do thynk it to be a dangerous matter to hir ma'ties safety, that the poletyke government of matters of state, as well concernyng formes & accidentes of & to Religion as otherwise, should be taken from all cownsayllors of hir ma'ties estate, & onely to be gyven over to the rule of Bysshoppes that are not alwayes indyfferent in theyre owne cases off sufferentye.

At Westmynster the 13th of June 1584

your Lps. most humble at commandment

F. KNOLLYS.

Postscript:—I dare not repley to the Archebyshopp wthowt your L^{ps} incoragement. [Addressed:] To the Right Honorable, The L. Hyghe Tresorer, gyve Theise.

Four years after,¹ Knollys wrote to Walsyngham respecting the superiority of Bishops over the other clergy. He maintained that such superiority was not *jure divino*, but emanated solely from the Civil Power. In this he shewed himself a consistent Puritan. Whitgift and his suffragans held to the Divine right of Episcopacy, which had been advanced to meet the Presbyterian

¹ State Papers (Domestic), Elizabeth, vol. 223, No. 23.

tenet of the Divine right of Presbytery. This view of Episcopacy is that of modern High Churchmen, though the support it derives from antiquity is dubious. The first Bishops were probably Presbyters placed over others for better government; the Apostles having in reality no successors in regard of authority or jurisdiction any more than they have in gifts and powers. But, however this may be, the Archbishop appears to have said one thing to one person and another to another, as Burleigh and Sir Francis were not agreed as to his opinion.

Sir,—Touching the writing y^t I sente unto you yesterday concerning the superiortie of byshops, I must needs say unto you, that my lorde Archbishop & the rest do take a dangerous course against her Majesty's supreme government, for they do claime a superiortie of government to be knytte to their bishopries *jure divino* directly, although they do graunte that all the superiortie that they have as byshops, that they have the same by way of medyacon of her majesty; & their meaning is that because hir Majesty dothe make them byshops, whereunto their superiortie is knit (as they suppose) Therefore they do graunte that by way of medyacon they have their superiortie of the Queen's Ma^{tie}, nevertheless when they are once made Byshops by hir Ma^{tie}, then they do claim their said superiortie to be due unto them as knytte unto their bishopricks directly *jure divino*, how weake soever their reasons be to maintain their claimed superiortie.

But my lorde treasurer is perfectly persuaded that the sayd bysshops do not deny that their superiortie is houlden by them as a graunte geeven to them directly from hir Ma^{tie} & that they do not claime their sayd superiortie to be geeven to them when they are Byshops *jure divino*, y^t is to saye, directly from the word of God.

But I must needs say that my L. Arch. of Canterbury & my lorde Bp. of Winchester have protested & playnely avowed unto me that the byshops of England have a superiortie over their inferior brethren directly *jure divino*. And to prove their sayd clayme of superiortie to be knytte to their Byshoprick directly *jure divino* the more manifestlye. The Bp. of Canterbury's booke against Cartwright (when the sayd Bp. was but Doctor Whytegyfte) dothe manifestlye declare the said Archbp's opinion in that behalfe in many places of the said booke: Nevertheless if my lord Treasurer would in hir Ma^{ties} name demand of the sayd Byshops whether they would claime any such superiortie directly *jure divino* to be due unto them to the prejudice of hir Ma^{ties} supreme government, then I do thinke verylie that they durste not stand to their claymed superiortie unless it be upon hope that hir Majesty would yield unto them their claymed superiortie to the prejudice of hir owne supreme government & to the light regarde of the opening of the high way to poperye to be made by the Jesuites. to followe upon the same.

At Westminster the 20 of Marche 1588.

yours assuredly

F. KNOLLYS.

In the first Parliament of Elizabeth, Sir Francis sat for Arundel, but in the second Parliament and till the end of his life for Oxfordshire. In 1563 he was concerned with the defence and victualling of Newhaven in France, which was surrendered by the Earl of Warwick on conditions. Though one of the forty Commissioners appointed for the trial of Mary, at Fotheringhay, in 1586, he was not among the thirty-six who actually assembled there. The last honour he received from the Queen was in 1593: on the 23rd of April in which year he was elected a Knight of the Garter. Soon after he died, aged 82 years.

Sir Francis had by his wife Katherine sixteen children. The eldest, Harry, pre-deceased his father. William, the second, became Earl of Banbury and Viscount Wallingford.

M. T. PEARMAN.

A DIARY OF TRAVEL IN 1647-8.

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, when he visited Cowdray, the ill-fated seat of the Viscounts Montague, "I should like to stay here four-and-twenty hours. *We see here how our ancestors lived.*" In like manner, the reader of the ensuing pages may see how our ancestors travelled; what they saw; and what they deemed worthy of special note.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Armitage for lending the interesting little MS. for publication in this magazine.

"Our Journey."

THE ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

"We quitted our horses at Rye in Sussex y^e fifteenth of September 1647 expecting that night to haue imbarqued for Deipe, but it fortun'd that we were forc'd to stay three or fower dayes for a winde, in which time we went to see a Towne about a league from Rye call'd Winchelsey, which we found to haue bin a great and stately Towne, as appear'd to vs by y^e ruines of many churches (in one of which now remaine y^e monuments of three K: Templers), and by the foundations and vaults of fryeries and other religious houses, by the strong gates and entrance and peices of walles yet standing, which did formerly intirely compass the whole place, and especially by the infinite number of vast sellers, which belong to merchants; the Towne hauing bin a Port, and a very greate harbour, but now firme ground round about [a], which though it be extreame rich (some being mow'd three times in y^e yeare) yet notwithstanding, the loss of the harbour has caus'd an vtter decay of y^e Towne. It has still the priueledges of hanging and drawing within them selues, as it is a Major Towne; and of sending a Bayliffe as one of the Cinque Ports.

The modell of the Towne is still with much vniformity, as appears by the meeting of the streetes in eight and twenty generall carfaxes. It is seated naturally strong, vpon the topp of an high and steepe hill, the sea hauing not only come vp to it, but ten miles higher into the Countrey (which is now also very good land), as many Anchors of mighty weight lately dugg vp witnes.

Soe hauing spent almost a day in surueing Winchelsey we returned to Rye, and tooke water on Sunday night, being the eighteenth, at eleuen of the clocke, and arrived at Deipe in Normandy betwixt five & six in y^e afternoone.

DEIPE [b] is a frontier Towne, and hath the sea come vp to the walies for a guard on one side, and carried¹ vp to the key, (which is within part of the Towne) vessells of very great burthens. Y^e port is sure but streight and narrow. It has on the other side a wall and good ditch; but the Castle and Citedall at one end of y^e Towne, and the fort vpon the Cliffe att the other, are the places only kept and guarded;² yet y^e third part of y^e Towne Protestants.

Wenesday y^e twenty one we parted from Deipe, and din'd six leagues of, at a village call'd Teaudes, and went that night to Roan six leagues farther.

[a] This note, having been on the outer sheet, is lost.

[b] In Deipe y^e woman weare short shag'd garments, which serue them instead of hatts and mantles, comming both o're head and shouldrers downe to theyr wasts, preseruing them from the offence of all weathers. Deipe is famous for its fidelitie to Henry 4th when the Guisian league had beaten out of the rest of France. One very good street. They worke much and curiously in Iuory and Tortoise.

¹ Here follow the words "with a very violent channel" struck out.

² The words "It hath twelve Religious howses of Fryeries" are struck out.

ROUEN [c] is the greatest and cheifest City of Normandy, where we saw many things remarkable, especially a stately church call'd *Notre Dame* (built by the English in the time of Henry y^e fowrth K: of England), which has besides y^e Towre of S^t Romain, 2 high and strong towres, a Pyramid fve hundred steps in height, and a Spyre of forty yarges above those. In y^e Towre de beurre hangs alsoe a Bell call'd "Dambois" (from George Dambois a Bishop of Rouen who gaue it, which is full twelue yarges about, the Bell is three and forty thousand and the Clapper twelue hundred weight. In this church lyes buried y^e Duke of Bedford, the famous Generall in the warres of France [d]. The Towne is not made by Nature tenable, (it being commanded by diuers hills); neither is it by art or industrie, though it be wall'd and ditch'd and has to it a Castle [e]. There has bin nigh the Towne a most impregnable fortification, call'd the fort of S^t Katherins, but ras'd by Henry y^e fourth of France.

Rouen is seated very pleasantly vppon the riuier Seine [f], which brings faire vessells vp to her key, and has Tyde a greate way beyonde her, but not soe far as Paris; ouer this riuier they haue most artificiously built a bridge [g] vppon boates and barges, as long, and broader than the old, which was of stone, very stately, hauing twelue wide Arches, which has neuer bin rebuilt since broken downe when the Towne was kept by the League in the reigne of Henry y^e fowrth of France [h]. There are an infinite number of religious howses of all sorts.

We went from Rouen the twenty eighth of Septemb. for Caen, and lay that night at a village call'd Sonquett which was six leagues, and din'd next day at a pretty markett towne call'd Ponte de Mer six leages farther, it is a wall'd Towne, where is a tituler Gouvernor, lying low but sweetly vppon a little riuier (call'd S^t. Anions), and vppon rich medowes. That night we lay at Ponte d' Euesque [i], an other wall'd and markett Towne six leages from Ponte de Mer. Next day we din'd at a small village call'd Veran ville fve leagues from the place where we lay, and gott that night to Caen, being the 30 and last of Septemb: and fve leages farr.

CAEN [j] is an other greate City in y^e Prouince of Nor: [sic] but neither soe bigg or stately as Rouen though inuiron'd with varietie of pleasures and profits, as with rich medowes, admirable grownds for all sort of graine, a fine riuier, &c. This riuier (running rownd y^e mojetie of y^e Towne, which is call'd the Isle of S^t John,) is of great aduantage to the whole City, bringing vp from Sea (which is distant from y^e Towne three leagues) and from y^e adjacent parts of the Cuntre, great barques and other lesser vessella fraught with many accommodations and necessities, as to instance wood only, theyr only fuell, the Inhabitants burning none which comes not three or fowre leagues by

[c] There was discouer'd not long before we came to Roun, within fowre leagues of Rouen, a Nunnery of witches, where they had infected with Sorcery for many yeares all they admitted to theyr Couin; wheruppon the house was pull'd, all y^e Nuns imprison'd, theyr Confessor burnt, and the carcas of the last preist taken vp, and burnt allsoe. Rouen has a constant Court of Parliament which consisted formerly but of 50, but since the last rebellion against Luis y^e 13 they are made a hundred fifty sitting one six monthes, fifty the other.

[d] Jane Dart, Pusill d'Orliance—she was burnt in a place call'd y^e Marche de Veau, where she has a monument erected in her memory.

[e] In this Castle is now allsoe a constant Company of fowr-score foot to be. This Castle consists of 4 great towres, one of which, which is vppon the River, was built by one Talbot of y^e howse of Shrewsbury.

[f] A Riuier very dangerous for Nauigation. It riseth in Burgundie and joynes with the Brittish ocean at Haur de Grace.

[g] This Bridge though it be made fast at both ends to mighty posts driuen farr into the grounde, yet it is obseru'd that it riseth and falleth with the tide, sometimes 3 or 4 or more feete, or yarges other times.

[h] The towne was gallantly defended in the time by those of the league (the cheife of which was y^e howse of Guise) there were good stors of English lost there; Q. Eliz. hauing sent Henry 4th 10,000 men, vnder the conduct of Count Essex.

[i] Famous thorough France for a little sort of rownd cheeses made there, that smell most highly.

[j] Caen famous for its Vniuersitie, besides which there are 20 in France:—Paris, Lyon, Poitiers, Orleans, Bourges, Tholouse, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Montpellier, Cahors, Grenoble, Reims, Angiers, Valence, Nismes, Romans, Saumur, La Flesche, Montauban, Tournon.

water, [and] much farther. The Towne is a well built place, bewtified with many religious howses, with a Castle (though now somewhat ruinous), with many faire parish churches and abbies, in y^e most ancient of which, call'd the Abbie of St^e Benedict, lyes buried that victorious prince K: William y^e Conqueror [k]; his monument is only a blacke marble rays'd about a yard from grownd, with this inscription in gold :--

*Qui rexit rigidos Normanos atque Britannos,
Audacter vixit, fortiter obtinuit
Qui Cenomenensesq; sui vi rupuit enses,
Imperique sui legibus applicuit
Clauditur hic parua magnus Gulielmus in vrna
Sufficit et magno parua domus domino
Ter septem gradibus se voluerat atque duobus
Virginis in gremio Phoebus et hic obit.*

So having spent a fortnight in Caen, we returned to Rouen the same way we [l] went, by the fifteteenth of October, and tooke a jorney vpon the 12 of December from thence towards Harbor de grace, lying the first night at a markett towne call'd Co de beck, (whence come most off the shag'd hatts, being made there) seuen leagues from Rouen, vpon the Riuer. And next day (passing through two markett Townes, the first ville bonne, where we saw only the walles of a Castle that commanded the Towne, the other Harfleur, which has bin wholly fortified with a mighty wall and vast ditch, hauing had allsoe a very strong Castle commanding the Riuer) we came at night to Harbor de grace where we lay [m], and spent next morning in vewing the Towne and Citedall, which are parted only by two draw-bridges, vpon wh^{ch} are 2 great gater howses [n].

HAUR DE GRACE [o] is a well built Towne but not bigg, the mouth of the Riuer Seine, ouer against that part of England call'd Hampshyre, fortified by Cardinall Richieu [p] on y^e land side with a stronge brick wall, many yards thick and high, which is lin'd with earth fowre or fife yardes broad, with Bastions and halfe moones answerable, without all which is a ditch three pikes ouer, and a pike deepe; besides to hinder any approach by land, they lett in the sea by sluses and drowned the Cuntrye two or three miles about at pleasure. And towards the sea, at one end of the Towne is an excellent Horn-worke, and a castle; at the other a Citedall, both which command the sea, and secure the Harbour [q].

This Citedall [r] is one of the most vniforme, most inaccessible fortifications of Europe, the ground being gain'd of the sea, made square, muskett shot ouer, fortified with fowre bastions, betwixt euery two of which is a demi-lune, half muskett shott from y^e line, round which the sea runs in channells of monstrous breadth and depth, euery of these bastions have theyr magazins of all armes and ammunitions within themselues requisite for theyr defence, and sallports to releine theyr halfe moones by boates with the same, if need require. Within is as it were (lower then the workes) a little Towne, being many neate Streetes of handsome buildings, conuenient quarters for fifteteene hundred or two thowsand, though the constant guard of the place be but six soldiers: and within these quarters (which are just square as the moddell of the whole fortification, being built along the side of the line, there being only a small

[k] His mother Arlett of Falaise in Normandy, whom y^e Duke Robert obseruing to be active & nimble in dancing, as he pass'd through y^e City, thought she might be so in bed also, and therefore sent for her that night to lye with him, of whome he gott William; from this woman's name has continued euer since the word harlett, signifying, w---e.

[l] Mr^r Beauer, my selfe and my man.

[m] Haur de Grace (11 leagues) from Codebeck.

[n] Or rather Castles.

[o] Haur de grace or new-hauen, call'd in latin Franciscopolis, because foundred by Francis First.

[p] As a place for refuge if he should at any time fall into the K. displeasure.

[q] Newhauen deliuer'd to Queen Elizabeth by the Prince of Conde in those ciuile warrs which were concerning religion, as a cautionary towne for what forces she should assist him or his faction with.

[r] Some are of opinion that there is a hill which commands this Towne & Citedall; but if soe, it is to a most small disadvantage.

pitch'd street betwixt them) are the King and Gouvernors lodgings [s] (which are both bigg and stately, the vpper which are for night, the time of rest, furnish'd with rich Bedds, hangings, and all other necessities imaginable, for a time and place of peace: The lower, for the day, the time vsually of action, hung from topp to bottome, some with musketts, others with pikes and other martiall weapons). There are alsoe the Magazines of all kinds, as of wheat, Rice, wine, Sidre, Pyrry, wood, Horse and foot armes, Cannon [t], Match, instruments for Pioneers, bullets, &c.; but for the Magazin of Powder, what, or where it is, is defended to know. Lastly, within all these buildings, is a faire square Court, vnder which is a Cesterne, that containes excellent Spring water, enough for the whole soldiery belonging to the fortification for three yeares seige, if the springs should be by the Enemy discover'd, and see the pipes cutt.

Thence we return'd, and mett my Lord [u] at Rouen by the fifteenth at night.

Vppon the tenth of January we went all but my man to bringe my Lord Luthborough and Mr Glascock as far as Deipe, going for England, and returned to Rouen, after a Dayes rest at Deipe.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

And on y^e 12 of March we went towards Paris [x] and din'd at a village call'd Esqui (7 leagues) and supp'd at Mayne (7 more) and din'd next day at Pontwayse, a faire Towne built vppon a high rocke, on the river Whyse [w], y^e last Towne of Normandy; between which and Paris are ye first vinyards of France, and (6 leagues far) and [sic] came y^t night to PARIS [x] (6 leagues more). And having spent 4 dayes only in vewing Paris, we tooke horses on the 19 of March for Lyon, and kept the Messenger stages all y^e way [y], as did diuers others French and Swiss Gentlemen in our Company, to Lyon.

We lay that night at Mille en Gastenois (12 leagues) a poore Towne [z], but y^e cheife of that Prouince.

We din'd next day at Pont Agaston (6 leagues) and lay that night at Mantargis (6 leagues), a good Towne and Castle of y^e Duke of Orleance, seated high and pleasantly vppon a river and good meadows, a rare prospect in this Cuntrye, as alsoo in whole France.

We din'd next day at la Bussire [a] (6 leagues) and past by a Towne call'd Briare that afternoon, the last Towne of Gastenois, wher the Seine brings vessells into y^e Loire by a streame cutt by Cardinal Richleu many leagues through the firme land. They draw alsoo vessells vp this riuer from y^e Loire to the Seine, hauing a fine art where the water is low, and where there is any greate fall of the water, to stopp it by sleuses, soe that they are all plane, a vessell passing vp without much trubble, and goeing downe (the sleuses being open) ouer shallows, and all other hinderances, without danger.

We supp'd this night at a Towne call'd Bonny (7 leagues). We nin'd [sic] next day at

[s] Where was (during Card. Richleu his life) constantly a Treasurie of 2 or 3 hundred thousand Pistolls.

[t] The best cannons sent from Swedland.

[u] My L. hauing bin (during our journey to Hauor) with some English Gentlemen at a Towne call'd Mentz to tast some wines, being vppon the Riuer betwixt Rouen and Paris.

[v] Paris is deuided into 3 parts, viz:—1. La Ville, much the greatest part, which is the lowest of y^e City, lyeing on the right side of the riuer. 2. La Cité, which the Seine makes an Isle, into which from the Ville are 3 bridges. 3. L'Vniuersite, seated on the left side of riuer somewhat higher then the other and hath 2 bridges into the Cité.

[w] Oyse.

[x] Paris, olim Lutetia.

[y] We agreed for horse hire, horse-meat, and man's meat with the messenger for fve pistolls and a halfe per teste for the whole journey; which was 8 dayes and nights.

[z] Before we came to, and after we past Gastenois, we road by and betwixt hills for many leagues couered with stones of a monstrous bignes; soe thick that not sheep nor cony may find a liuing.

[a] Nigh La bussire great woods of great Oakes.

a place call'd Cosne (5 leagues) and sup'd this night at a good Towne call'd y^e Charité (7 leagues); next morne we past by y^e fountains of Pogus, the water hauing a tast like allume, good against gritt, heat of liuer, &c., and din'd at [a] Towne call'd Neuers (7) a Dukedome, fall'n to 2 daughters, the eldest of which is married to y^e King of Poland, ye other to a younger brother of the Palsgraues [b].

We pas'd this afternoon a lane, for its dirtiness call'd y^e rue d' Enfer, and sup'd that night at St Pierre le Moustier [c] (6 leagues) and din'd next day at a Towne call'd Moulins [d] (7 leagues) where (though it was Sunday) we were trubbled with 20 pedlers wites, who sate round vs vpon theyr boxes and trunks all dinner time, to know what we would buy. We lodg'd that night at Varennes (6 leagues), din'd next day at le Pallisse (4 leagues) and lodg'd at la Patandier [e] (4 leagues). Next morne we road through y^e Towne of Rohane [f] and there ferried ouer y^e Riuer Loyre, y^e old bridge being broken downe; not far about this towne, towards the head (which is vnder a Chapple call'd after the same name in the Mountaines [g] of Auergne), they take Salmons for a league, there being rarely or neuer any taken in all the riuier elsewhere, though ther be 500 miles distance betwixt this place and Nantes in Brittainne, where y^e Loyre incorporates with the Salt water. We din'd next day at St Saphorin (7 leagues) and lodg'd that night at Tarrare [h] (3 leagues); which 3 leagues coast vs 6 howres trauell, y^e Mountaines being so high y^t we were long in ascending them, and then soe steepe and rocky y^t we forc'd to lighte and turne our horses before vs, some times a mile together. Next day we came to dinner to LYON (6 leagues); we were more then ordinarily tyred, hauing had extreame tempestuous season, of snow, wind, haille, raine, frost,—what not?

Betweene Lyon and Paris accounted 99 leagues

y^e yeare 1648

y^e 5th yeare of y^e raigne of Lewis 14

[b] In this Cuntry little or noe fruit but walnuts, which are very vsefull to the people; they making great store of Oyle of it, which they altogether burne as Candles, and frye for all vses as we doe with butter.

[c] Niurnois.

[d] Molins a good faire towne famous for Cisers and razers, seated vpon the Allier; ther is a castle, in a gallery of which is the whole succession of the Dukes of Borbone.

[e] Bourbonnois.

[f] Roane the cheife towne of le pais de forest or foris.

[g] We road in sight of these mountaines 2 or 3 dayes, which are very high and long.

[h] At Tarrare begins y^e Cuntry of Lyonnoys.

(To be continued.)

NOTE ON THE ESSEX VISITATION OF 1634.

(Ed. Harl. Soc.)

This Visitation makes an addition to the Howth pedigree as given by Lodge:—In the Lynne pedigree (i, 440) we have the entry “Ellinor [Lynne] ux. Thomas St. Lawrance 2 sonne of the Lord of Howth in Ireland.” This should be compared with a curious entry in the MS. Admission book of the Colchester Grammar School:—

“Guilielmus à Sti. Laurentii filius
unicus Thomæ à Sti. Laurentii de Wiston in
agro Suff. (ex antiquâ et prenobili familiâ Bar-
onis de Howth in Hiberniâ secundi, et Christopheri
Baronis de Howth filii secundi) natus in parocciâ
de Stoke jux N. in Com. Suff. annam agens 11^{um}”

The date of the admission was 11 Jan. 163^s. We thus obtain the descent :—

Thomas St. Lawrence	of	Ellinor Lynne, d. of William
Wiston, Suffolk, 2 nd son of		Lynne of Wormingford, and
Christopher, Lord of Howth.		Little Horkesley, Essex, J.P.

William St. Lawrence
admitted 11 Jan. 163^s, ætat. 10.

I would repeat the hope which I have expressed in the *Academy* that this Book may some day be printed. Its value to genealogists may be estimated from the fact that Dugard, whose entries are the most important feature in the *Merchant Taylors' Register*, had previously been master of Colchester School, where he made equally minute entries.

It may be noticed that the name of Ellinor's brother-in-law (i, 440 *ut supra*) was not Brond but Brand.

The connection of Thomas St. Lawrence with Horkesley may be traced, on p. 315 of the *Visitation*, to his having for his grandfather John Wentworth of Little Horkesley, Esquire, whose dau. "Elizabeth mar. to Christopher St. Laurence, Barron of Hoo in Ireland." This enables us to correct an extraordinary error in Morant's *History of Essex*. Under "Little Horkesley," he gives the Lord of Howth, not as son-in-law, but as father-in-law to John Wentworth, whose daughter, Elizabeth, thus becomes his wife.

There is a strange slip in the *Lucas* pedigree (i, 437) where Sir Thomas Lucas appears with nothing to show that he was born *ante matrimonium*. The fact was, of course, notorious, and is indeed recognised in the *Visitation* of 1612. Mr. E. Peacock, in his valuable *Army Lists* (p. 17), erroneously represents the famous Sir Charles as the brother so born, giving as his authority the *Historic Peerage*, where, however, Sir Charles is rightly affiliated, though wrongly stated to have been shot by Cromwell.

It may be worth noting that, on p. 341, "Bertney Barker of Monk-wich" should be "Bestney Barker of Monkwick."

J. H. ROUND.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S DESCENT FROM THE STEWARD FAMILY.

Communicated by WALTER RYE.

The curious genealogy¹ given below was found bound up with a copy of Upton's *Libellus de officio Militari*, transcribed in

¹In connexion with this document we may direct the attention of our readers to the following:—*Addit. MSS.*, British Museum, No. 15644; the illustration of "A traditional Event in the Life of Sir Alexander Stewart" (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxv., p. 302), from a piece of painted glass in the possession of Mr. A. Hartshorne; Mr. Bain's "Notes on a piece of painted glass within a genealogical Tree of the Family" (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. xxxv., p. 399); M. Michel's '*Les Ecosais en France*,' vol. i., p. 92; Delanotte's *Historical and Allusive Arms*, 4to., 1805; and Mark Noble's '*Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*' (*Birmingham*, 1787), vol. ii., p. 192.—Ed.

1572 by R. Glover, Somerset Herald, from a copy made by Baddesworth in the year 1458.

I am indebted to Mr. B. Quaritch for kindly giving me permission to copy it.

[Hec] est genealogia² Thome Steward et Richardi filii sui breviter extracta ex Rotulis.

"Fuit quidam vir nobiliis ex Scotica gente natus nomine *BANQUHO*;³ erat Thanus Regis Malcolmi in Loquhabr, et regi maxime placuit, quod fuit et fortis et felix in rebus bellicis. Altius quam hunc Banquhonem nulla memoria, nulli libri, nullus heraldus, Senescallorum stirpem possunt, eradicare. Tandem, regi Malcolmo secundo occumbente, et Machabeo nefario rege regnante, ille insidias Banquhoni omni conatu quibus eum auferri potuit, stravit. Nam metuit rex Machabeus Banquhonem et suos exitium futuros suo regno, quod vaticinatæ sunt quædam fatidicæ, ex stirpe Banquhonis quosdam in futurum regnatos. Tam quando nefarius rex ab hoc metu liberari posset, ad aulicas epulas Banquhonem et Fleanchum unicum suum sobolem superstitem invitati, qui nil mali suspicantes veniunt: ac cœnâ finitâ, ut decesserunt, caterva nebulonum clam latitans in ipsos insilit: Banquhonem patrem vulnerant, trucidant, at Fleanchus, filius, feliciter per tenebrarum opem effugit. Perit anno domini millesimo quadragesimo octavo.

FLEANCHUS, Banquhonis filius, patre jam interempto, in Walliam quam ocysime fugit, quia maxime metuit regis crudelitatem, qui jam tot et tantos Scoticæ nobilitatis nequiter sustulerat. In Wallia a Trahirno rege, Caradoci filio, perhumaniter tractabatur: nam fuit Fleanchus in rebus militaribus apprime eruditus. Habuit rex Trahirnus filiam Guentam nomine, egregie pulchram, ejus amore ultra omnem modum illaqueabatur Fleanchus, et redamatus, clam cum illa nuptias contrahit. Brevique, gravidâ factâ, filium peperit pulchrum, qui Walterus apud sacrum fontem nuncupabatur. Sed cum Trahernus rex hoc intellexisset, more leonis indomiti in generum insilit et mucrone districto præcordia sua perforavit, filiam autem Guentam durissimis vinculis mandavit, quæ brevi post mortua est morere.

WALTERUS, Fleanchi et Guentæ filius, in Wallia natus, post patris cædem et matris mortem ruri educandus est missus, quo iniquâ nutricis

² Sic.

³ The names printed in italic capitals are those noticed on the painted glass referred to in the preceding note (p. 150.) The following is Mr. Bain's description of this heraldic and genealogical design:—In the central compartment—"A lion rampant contends with a warrior on foot, in chain mail and square-topped helmet of the thirteenth century. The warrior stands over a broken sword, and brandishes a ragged club. His shield, bearing the fesse chequy of the Stewarts, hangs from his neck. An arm reaching from the clouds holds a shield above the man and beast, shewing the Stewart coat, the fesse surmounted with an escutcheon, bearing a lion rampant, debriused with a ragged staff. The double tressure of Scotland surrounds the compartment. On the border is represented at the foot a warrior reclining, from whose chest a tree grows, running along the other three sides of the border, bearing small figures of warriors issuing from flowers, with their escutcheons and names. In a corner at the top is the date 1574." ('Archæol. Journal,' vol. xxxv., p. 399.)

curâ paucos annumeraret dies. Cumque jam adollescere rusticorum rerum peritus et gnarus militarium, autem stupidissimus; sed tandem cum ex quorundam relatu intellexisset a quibus parentibus ortum traheret, cœpit tum rus tum rusticalia summo cum odio dedignare, et aulam versus properat, beneque aulicæ didicit, ac jam in animo alta machinans, viris primariis comitem se præbuit; quod, difficulter ferens, quidam Wallus stupide Walterum insolentiæ notatus, cui respondit, se Wallo illo nec valore nec sanguine (absit ostentatio verbis) animo imparem esse, cui Wallus, "En ignavi Coridenis ineffrenatam impudentiam qui, cum quis sim nōstis, audet se mecum et sanguine et virtute." Tantam ignominiam non ferens, Walterus pugione Wallum interemit et in Scotiam fugit, Malcolmio Canmore tunc regnante, a quo gratissime acceptus, et apud quem ita felix de Waltero crevit opinio, quod—ob præclaras res gestas, admirandâ quâdam bellicâ virtute—Rex militari habitu Walterum honestat, et magnum Senescallum Scotiæ laud vulgari sollemnitate creat, multis donat prædiis. Ab isto Waltero cognomen Senescalli, vulgo STUARD, omni suæ sequelæ defluxit; quod varii, ad eorum æternum decus et gloriam, usque hodiernum diem tam in Scotia quam in Anglia et Francia et Norvegia retinent.

ALANUS, major natu, filius Walteri Stuard (nam minor, rege Malcolmio susceptore, Malcolmus nuncupabatur) egregia patravit apud Sanctam [Terram]. Alanus sub insigni Godfredi Boloigniensis, et viriliter se gessit versus Stephanum regem Angliæ ad Alarton.¹

ALEXANDER Stuart, Alani filius, fuit perpulchre edoctus in rebus divinis, sed in bellicis rebus—quamque magnâ animi strenuitate semper se gessit—infelix tamen evasit. Demum, ille jam senescens, in Cœnobio Claræ Vallensi statuit cucullum monachalem suscipere; sed dissuasus Cœnobium Lasletun² construxit, ubi moriens inhumabatur.

WALTERUS Senescallus, a Dundevayle dictus, Alexandri filius, multas res bellicas egregie fecit, cum Sancto Lodovico Galliarum rege apud terram [Sanctam] militavit. Tres habuit filios—Robertum, qui filiam et heredem Roberti de Cruce, de Cruixon, in uxorem suscepit, a quo comites Linaxei originem trahunt; Johannem, qui in obsidione de Thunise periit; et Alexandrum.

ALEXANDER Stuart, miles, Walteri a Dundevale filius, apud Largin Hachonem Norvegiæ regem devicit, et Elstridum regis nepotem et primarium exercitûs Norvegiæ ductorem propria manu interemit. Ad Scoticam ditionem revocavit insulas de Araine et Boyt; recuperavit Monam insulam. Regi Angliæ versus Lewinium Wallum in opem mittitur. Frater ejus, Johannes, duxit hæredem de Bonthill, ex qua genuit Walterum, qui ex Marjoria filiâ Roberti Bruis, regis, genuit Robertum Stuart proximum Regem.

ANDREAS, Alexandri filius natu minimus, sed virtute maximus—cujus corporis statura ultra vulgarem vergebat magnitudinem—in civilibus bellis præclare militavit; bis singulari certamine cum Balliolo manus conseruit, primo mitius, sed secundo, bile flagrantem, in ipsum vehabatur, enseque rupit; tum ingentem contum sive sudem nodosum quo carectarii sublevant onera, qui forte prope humi jacebat, rapuit, tantisque verberibus Edwardum Balliolum est vapulatus, quod proculdubio si Henricus Balliol opem haud tulerat, occubisset. Hinc Senescalli in clypeis aureum

¹ Northallerton.

² Query, *Passetam*.

nodosum gerunt baculum oppugnans leonem rebeum. Intestinis regni bellis finitis, Andreas Francorum regi opem laturus versus Naverræ Regem expeditur. A quo iniquo astu capitur, et septuagenarius senex manibus post terga revinctis, vulneribus multis confossus, flebiliter expiravit.

ALEXANDER, Andræe unicus filius superstes cum pater diem obiit, et in Galliâ apud regem is quoque fuit, diuque postea ut Regis stipendiarius ibi mansit, sed ad suos quum jam esset decessurus in Scotiam, rex eum militari gladio cinxit, at auratis calcaribus decoravit, et cum legato suo in Scoticam tendente associavit, et diplomate regio sigillo sigillato—in margine cujus est quoddam emblema cum imagine Andræe Stuart vapulantis cum nodato baculo aureo leonem rubeum—tenor cujus sequitur in hæc verba :—

CHANCES¹ par la grace de Dieu Roy de France, a tous geñs d'Escoce, salut. Pur le tres chere amour ke nous [avons] au Alisander Stuart, nostre serviteur, pur le valereux overes mult sagement en nostre busoine de guerre par luy menees, mez no[ine]mant pur le beau faiz de Andre Stywart, chivaler, son pere, Alexander Fitez Walter a Dundevayle, seneschall d'Escoce, ke dit Andre apre mainte chivauches ontoit et—quitement de maine force de baston et espe au bataille champestre—chassoit hor de la duple tres assure d'Escoce le faux et fatise usurpeur et coart Lion de Balliol, et remanoit la Coronne d'Escoce a son vray et droit riell test, c'est a dire, a Davyd le trepas, nostre beau Cosin, jadis Roy d'Escoce et de fort bonne quieor : fesant repare ov sa mesne a nostre ayil Jean, ke alme Dieu assoile, en la mal contek pur la Roy de Navarre comence, et nient sopie fut malement meurtrie. Le forbonne talent de que, james guerdonne, en mal gre nous prignons : de nostre bounty, pur ceo, offrons et comandons a Alexander, nostre homme—ke avons fait chivaler de nostre maine propre, et ly assocye a cel heure ov nostre Amiral en l'ambassade d'Escoce—ke desheure en avant soymesme et touz ses fiz de son sange, en la beau memory de la heures nome de Andre son pere, le meux apri des armes et le plus vaylant combateur pur son Roy et Maiestre du monde—kil en vn petitt escu d'argent port un lyon ruge batty du baston nody sur son fesse cheky au champe d'ore, ov, si ly plest, cest escu :—d' argent ov le lion ruge batty de baston node d'ore, solement, come son escne de guerre propre a ly et a son sang a tous jours, a facon de cecy au marge, en maine pendant, avec le figure de Andre combattant dans le duple tressasure, est depeint ; car tel est nostre pleasare royal. Done a Paris le primer jour de Jullet l'an de nostre Raigne le cinq. ²

¹ In M. Michel's 'Les Ecosais en France' (vol. i, p. 92 note), published in 1862, he says with reference to this grant, "it is enough to cast the eye on these pretended letters of concession, to recognise the *patois* of an Englishman little familiar with the language spoken at Paris at the end of the fourteenth century, and to doubt the fact asserted by the writer."

² This "Ancient Instrument or Charter made by Charles the French King" which was produced in the 15th of Elizabeth to "Robert Cooke Esquier," Clarencieux, by Augustin Steward (Add. MSS. 15944, fo. 73), may be rendered as follows:—

CHARLES by the grace of God King of France to all the people of Scotland, greeting. On account of the very dear love which we [have] towards Alexander Stuart, our servant, for the valorous works very wisely conducted by him in our affairs of war, but especially for the good deeds of Andrew Stewart, Chivaler, his father [and of] Alexander Fitz Walter of Dundevayle, Seneschal of Scotland; which said Andrew, after many raids, expelled and—purely by main force of club and sword in the field of battle—drove out of the double treasure of Scotland the false

Gessit autem hic Alexander utrumque, conjunctum cum hoc subscriptione, "Singula cum valeant sunt meliora simul," habuit unicum sobolem.

JOHANNES, filius Alexandri Stuart, in Scotia natus, venit in Angliam eo tempore quo Jacobus Scotiæ heres, Franciam tendens, apud Flamborough ventis urgentibus applicuit, et moram cum Scotico principe in Aula Regis Angliæ trahens, in amore ejusdam ancillæ Reginæ nomine Maria Talmach incidit, quam postea nupsit, et in fidem Regis Henrici quarti est juratus; ob hoc heraldi cum nuncupaverunt Scot-anglum. Tandem, quidem nobilis miles ab Henoaye in Angliam veniens ad militaria facinora patranda, ob cujus adventum hastiludia in Smythefilde, London', constituuntur; in quibus, in quodam cursu versus Dominum Cateum (†), militem quendam de Henault, ita conquatiebatur spina, quod brevi post diem obiit, et inhumatur apud fratres Carmelitas, a[c] in istis hastiludiis erat factus miles: a funere reliquit duos filios quorum uterque Johannes nuncupabatur, junior postea fuit vicecomes Londoniæ; unicam filiam nomine Candoram. Obit anno Domini millesimo quadringuintesimo¹ octavo. Hic Johannes gessit in clipeo armorum leonem rubeum oppugnatum a baculo aureo nodato, et pro insigni super cassidem tulit—baculum nodatum aureum super fractum ense salteriatim positum erectum. Ab hoc Johanne, procul omni dubio, omnes generosi nominis Stuarde in Anglia originem ducunt, quia ante illum in nostris Rotulis nominis Senescalli sive Stuarde nullibi fit mentio.

JOHANNES, major natu, filius Johannis Stuarde, militis, in curam domini Ducis Bedfordiæ, defuncto patre, suscipiebatur, in vigilia coronationis Reginæ Katherinæ, Henrici quinti consortis, vix dum adultus militari cingulo decoratur, et die sequenti Reginensis Scutifer fuit. Jam cum adolesceret Capitaneus constituitur de Rysbanke; post hæc in uxorem cepit filiam Thome Kiriell, militis. Apud Ponthoise in Gallia cum filio suo Thoma, adhuc puero, capitivus capitur et claudus (nam anteqam se reddidit in crure sauciebatur) abducitur cum filio, et vinculis oneratur; quorum libertatis mulcta sive redemptio annumeratur ad viginti quatuor millia scutorum. Gessit hic Johannes armorum clipeum eodem ipso modo quo avus Alexander.

THOMAS Senescallus, filius Johannis Stuarde, prior natu—(junior

and vile usurper and coward lion of Balliol, and brought back the crown of Scotland to its true and right royal head, that is to say, to David, the deceased, our good cousin, formerly King of Scotland, and of very good memory: making repair with his following to our grandfather John—on whose soul may God have mercy—in the wicked contest commenced for the King of Navarre; and suspecting nothing was foully murdered. The very good talent of whom, being never rewarded, we do take in bad part; of our bounty, therefore, we offer and do command Alexander, our man—whom we have made a Chivaler with our own hand and have associated at this time with our Admiral in an embassy to Scotland—that henceforward he himself and all his sons of his blood—in the happy memory of the time mentioned, of Andrew his father, so well versed in arms and the most valiant fighter in the world—that he bear in a small silver shield [*i.e.*, an inescutcheon] a red lion debruised of a ragged club upon his fesse chequy on a field Or, with, if it please him, this shield—Argent, with the red lion debruised of a ragged club Or—only, as the battle shield proper to him and to his blood for all time, after the manner of this one that in the margin—pendant in a hand, with the figure of Andrew fighting in the double tressure—is depicted, for such is our Royal pleasure. Given at Paris the first day of July in the year of our reign the fifth.

¹ Query, *quadringentesimo*.

nuncupabatur Robertus) habuerunt etiam sororem Magdalenam—fuit autem egregius et in rebus marinis omnium Anglorum tam Gallorum facile peritissimus; suscepit in conjugem filiam Johannis Hamerton, militis, ex qua genuit Richardum Stewardem; ex secunda sua conjugē genuit Galfridum. Tulit hic in argenteo scuto leonem rubeum a baculo nodato oppugnatum (absque scacata fessa in aureo campo, quod revera est antiquum Senescallorum ancile). Finis 1572.

Here follow three shields :—

- (1.) A fess chequy Az. and Ar. ; a mullet for difference.
- (2.) A fess chequy on an inescutcheon of pretence a lion of Scotland debriused by a ragged staff Or.
- (3.) Arg. a lion of Scotland debriused by a ragged staff Or.

Per Johannem Moore *als.* Norroy Regem armorum.

Additio.—Genuit præfatus *RICHARDUS*—Nicolaum; ac Galfridus—Augustinum, Norwicensem; [Augustinus—Willelmum; Willelmus—Thomam, Henricum, et Edwardum viven' in anno 1603.]¹

NICOLAUS exitum habuit—Simionem, Ricardum, Robertum, Thomam, Nicolaum, et alios.

Simion² vero procreavit Robertum, Edwardum, Marcum, Johannem, Thomam, Augustinum, Nicolaum, Simionem, Margaretam, et Aliciam, ac alios varios defunctos; ex Johanna filia Edwardi Bestney Richardus, filius præfati Nicolai et frater Simionis, genuit Galfridum de Gestwicke; ac Galfridus—Aurthurum. Aurthurus vero...

NICOLAUS filius Nicolai genuit—Willelmum; Willelmus—Thomam, Annam, Mildredam, Barbaram, Katherinam, Elizabetham, et Helenam [nuptam Edwardo Steward, filio secundo, Simeonis de Lakenheath, Janam et Winifridam quæ obiit inuuptæ].³

[*WILLELMUS*⁴ duxit Mariam Fulnetby, ex qua habuit—Annam, Mildredam, et Barbaram; et ex secundo thalamo cum Katherina Payne habuit—Thomam, militem, Katherinam, Elizabetham (matrem *OLIVERI CROMWELL*) Elanoram, Janam et Winifridam].¹

Robertus filius Simionis obiit inuuptus, et inhumatur in ecclesia Cathedrali Eliensi.

Edwardus, ex Marjoria filia Ricardi Kirkbye de Lundbayche, genuit Johannam, filiam.

Marcus, ex Anna filia et una heredum Roberti Hewick, Dominæ Elizabethæ Reginæ primarii medici, procreavit—Henricum, humatum apud Shinfeilde juxta Redinge, Simionem, et Mariam.

Johannes, filius Simionis de *Grayes Inne*.

Thomas, filius Simionis de *Grayes Inne*.

Augustinus, filius Simionis, de Hospitio Interioris Templi, nuptus fuit

¹ Added in a later hand.

² A Sir Simeon Stewart of Stantney, in Cambridgeshire, living at the time of the Visitation in 1619, placed in a chamber of his house at Stantney, this distich in relation to the arms :—

"Francorum Carolus voluit, sic stemmata ferri,
Singula cum valeant, sunt meliora simul."

('Archæol. Journal,' xxxv, p. 302.)

³ The portions between square brackets are in an eighteenth century hand.

⁴ This William Stewart of Ely had the commemorative glass painted, referred to above.

in ecclesia Sancti Bartholomei prope Smithfild, London', Annæ filiae Thomæ Argali, armigero, ex qua genuit—Margaretam, Thomam, Simionem, Augustinum, Annam [et Mariam].¹

[Thomas in ecclesia Sancti Sepulchri et Simeon Sancti Andreæ, London', sepeliuntur.]²

Nicolaus, filius Simionis Stewarde, ex Francisca filia et una heredum [blank] Baker, generosi, exitum habuit—Simionem, et [Elizabetham, Mariam, Franciscam, Annam, Laurentium, Janam, Thomam, Georgium].

Simion filius Simionis obiit ætatis quindecim annorum.

Margareta filia Simionis sponsata Johanni Brograve de *Graves Inne*, Legis apprenticio, genuit—Simionem, Johannem, Johannam, et Brigittam, totidemque mortuos [et Carolum].

Alicia nupta Thome Betts, de Chaterice infra Insulam Eliensem, generoso, procreavit—Bestneyum filiuni et Johannam filiam; inhumatur in ecclesia de le Savoye, London.

Continuatio incepta, 1714. J.S.

Simeon, filius Nicolai ex Francisca Baker, habuit—Nicolauum, Baronetum, Dorotheam, Annam, Mariam, Ricardum, Elizabetham.

Nicolaus, Baronettus,³ duxit Mariam filiam Milonis Sandis, militis, ex qua habuit—Nicolauum, Milonem, Carolum, Mariam, Elizabetham, Annam, Sandys, Dorotheam, Janam, et Annabellam.

Inhumatur Nicolaus, Baronettus, cum conjuge et filiabus suis—Elizabetha, Dorothea, et Annabella, in parochiali Ecclesia de Harteley Mawdytt, com. Southamton', ubi monumentum, adhuc vivus, erexit sibi et conjugi, ac etiam alterum monumentum in parieti pro filiabus.

Nicolaus, de Lakenheath, armiger, filius Nicolai, Barti, obiit inuptus 1664, et sepultus in ecclesia parochiali Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalænæ apud Londoniam, in vico vulgo dicto *Old Fish Street*, in cancellario ejusdem ecclesiæ.

Milo duxit Janam Johnson et obiit sine prole; sepultus prope fratrem Nicholaum.

Carolus duxit filiam maximam et unam heredum Wilhelmi Hovell, militis, de Hillington, Norfolk, nomine Clemence, ex qua habuit Simeonem, Baronettum, unicam prolem; obiit Carolus vivente patre et sepultus in ecclesia parochiali Sancti Jacobi Westmonasteriensis, Middlesex.

Simeon, Baronettus, duxit Elizabetham unicam filiam Richardi Dereham de cœnobio de Dereham in Parochia de West Dereham, com. Norfolkie, militis et Baronetti, ex qua habuit—Elizabetham, Mariam, Annam, Sophiam—Dorotheam, Sophiam, Franciscam, Nicolauum, Franciscam, Dereham, Simeonem, Thomam, Jacobum—Simeonem.

Maria filia Nicolai, Baronetti, nupta fuit Jacobo Worsley, militi, de Pilewell, com. South'ton., ex quo habuit—Jacobum, Carolum, Stuart, Sandys, et alios; et mortua inhumatur apud Godshull in Insula Vectis. Elizabetha nupta fuit Johanni Ady de Beakshourne, com. Cant., ex quo habuit Mariam, nuptam Henrico Stevens, armigero; sepulta fuit, Elizabetha apud Harteley, ut antea, ubi monumentum sibi positum.

¹ In a later hand.

² In a different but almost coeval hand.

³ Created a Baronet in 1660.

Anna nupta fuit Johanni Smith de Tedworth, com. South'ton, armigero, et obiit sine prole. Inhumatur apud Tedworth prædicta.

Sandys obiit innupta; sepulta apud Londoniam cum fratribus Nicolao et Milone.

Dorothea et Annabella obiere innuptæ, et inhumate apud Harteley, ubi monumentum sibi conjunctim est positum.

Jana, nupta Thomæ Pleydell, armigero, de Coleshill, Com. Berks, ex quo habuit Marcum=Stuart, et paulo post mortua; inhumatur apud Coleshill prædicta.

Elizabeta, filia maxima Simeonis, Bar^{ti}, nupta fuit Hewer Edgley Hewer, armigero.

Anna, tertia filia Simeonis, Bar^{ti}, nupta fuit Georgio Bourne, armigero.

Sophia Dorothea, filia 4^{ta} Simeonis, Bar^{tti}, infans obiit, et sepulta fuit in conditorio sub cancellario Ecclesiæ parochialis de Harteley.

Francisca, filia 6^{ta} Simeonis, Bar^{tti}, infans obiit, et sepulta fuit in conditorio cum sorore prædicta.

Nicolaus, filius primogenitus Simeonis, Bar^{ti}, 7^s vero matris partus, obiit infans, et sepultus erat in conditorio prædicto cum sororibus.

Francisca, filia 8^{va} Simeonis, Bar^{ti}, obiit infans, et sepulta in conditorio cum fratre et sororibus suis.

REMARKS ON MR. PYM YEATMAN'S NOTICE OF THE BARONY OF ROGER ARUNDEL IN HIS "HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ARUNDEL."

(Concluded from Vol. I., New Series, p. 102.)

Mr. Yeatman says (p. 301):—

"Mr. Thomas Bond, of Tyneham, and most of those who have written upon this pedigree, assume that Roger de Arundel died about this time" [*i.e.* soon after 8 Hen. II.], "but there is not a shadow of evidence to prove it, nor, except this Roll, is there any evidence to prove his existence. And the proof that there was a Roger de Arundel, son of a Robert, who held Halse about this period, may possibly apply to the Lord of Sandford, whose estates joined Halse, if they did not not comprise it. It may perhaps relate to quite another person."

There is a very strong shadow of evidence, for, having been mentioned in several previous Rolls, his name is no longer found in subsequent ones after this date, but soon afterwards, viz., in 11 Hen. II., the whole barony of Roger Arundel is found in possession of Gerbert de Percy. There is not the slightest ground for believing that the notice in the Pipe Roll relates to any "other person" than the very Roger Arundel whose barony so soon afterwards passed to Gerbert de Percy. There is no evidence that Sandford was at this time possessed by another Roger Arundel, though it may have been. If so, however, he was a different person from the Roger who held the barony, because Sandford passed to other Arundels, whilst the estates of Roger, the last baron, went to Percy.

(p. 301) "In 7 Hen. II. the barony was in the hands of Gerbert de Percy."

This is wrong, for it has just been shown that in this year Roger

Arundel paid for his knights' fees—in fact for the barony. Gerbert de Percy does not come in view till 11 Hen. II.

"There is evidence, too, of a Matilde Arundel who held a portion of the Poorstock Barony, who married firstly Roger de Novoburgo, and who by Coker and some others is stated to have been a daughter of Robert de Arundel, but there is no statement that she was connected with Roger, and—seeing that she only held a portion and not the whole of the inheritance for her life—it seems more probable that she was a widow of a former holder."

Mr. Yeatman is here, as elsewhere, evidently confusing Matilda Arundel with Matilda de Glastonia who was Roger de Novoburgo's wife. There is no reason whatever to suppose that Matilda de Arundel ever had a husband named Novoburgo. Coker's statement that she was daughter of Robert Arundel is quite consistent with all that is known about her. Her husband, Gerbert de Percy, certainly held the whole of the barony.¹ There is no warrant whatever for stating that she only held the barony for her life, for she alienated a portion of the estates, which she could not have done if she held only a life interest. Her husband De Percy held the "barony of Roger Arundel," which he is shown, by her alienation of part of it in mortmain, to have got from his wife. This leaves no doubt of her connexion with Roger.

The payments in the sheriff's accounts for the lands of Matilda de Arundel in Lulworth—

"May have been an old payment never satisfied, or it may have been a portion of the inheritance of Robert or Roger de Arundel, not given to the heir."

Lulworth, which Mr. Yeatman curiously confuses with Worth Matravers in the Isle of Purbeck, never belonged to a male Arundel. It was Glastonia's property as will be hereafter shown.

"Gerbert de Percy married a widow, Matilde, who, holding dower in Roger Arundel's barony, may have taken his name."

If this was so it would be a solitary instance in the history of feuds of a widow taking her name not from her father or husband but from the former owner of *land* which she held in dower! It is needless to argue this point.

(p. 302) "Maud de Arundel gave the Manor of Bexington, one of the Manors of the Poorstock Barony, to Bindon; but the grant was made with the express consent of King Henry, and this would rather indicate that the lady was not the true heir, and only acted under the direction of the King: certainly the other portion of the property did not descend to her heirs."

(p. 305) "... who was that Matilde de Arundel who, with the leave of the King, gave Bexington—the Arundel Manor—to Bindon? This lady was surely the widow of William de Novoburgo, Earl of Warwick, and that Countess called of Sarum—because simply she resided there, as is well known was the fact—whom Coker calls the chief founder, he styles her Maud Arundel, wife of William de Novoburgh, Countess of Sarum. . . . This lady, as the Earl's widow, would be entitled only to this estate in dower, and hence, to enable her to dispose of it so as to bind her nephew, the true heir, she was compelled to obtain the King's license."

(p. 305) "This lady was the daughter and coheirress of William de Percy, the proud Baron of the north, whose sister married Jocelain, of Louvain, . . . and just as that lady compelled her husband to adopt the name of Percy, the Countess of Warwick seems to have imposed it upon her last husband Gerbert."

All this is fanciful, and mere imagination. Mr. Yeatman should have told us how the Earl of Warwick got possession (as he supposes) of the barony of Roger Arundel; on what evidence he makes Matilda Countess

¹ *Pipe Roll and Liber Niger.*

of Warwick to be identical with Matilda Countess of Salisbury? and what was Gerbert de Percy's family name? According to Mr. Yeatman, this lady, twice a Countess, dropped the rank and became simply Matilda Arundel, because she held part of the Arundel barony in dower. The fact is, Matilda Arundel was not a Percy, except by marriage. She was neither Countess of Warwick nor Countess of Salisbury. She was simply Matilda Arundel, retaining her maiden name after marriage, as was often the case with territorial heiresses of that early period. Gerbert de Percy was simply Gerbert de Percy, a member of a family which became settled in Dorsetshire.

Coker does not make the above statement as from his own knowledge, or even as believing it to be true. He simply says he has seen it in an old MS.; and unless we could ascertain by whom the MS. was written, and on what grounds the writer had formed his opinion, we can attribute no weight to his statement. Perhaps his authority might have been one of Mr. Yeatman's class of antiquaries, who makes A mean B; but this is barely possible.

Matilda, wife of William, Earl of Warwick, was daughter and coheir of William, Lord Perei;¹ and the paternal name of Maud, wife of Patric, Earl of Salisbury, is unknown. There are no grounds whatever for supposing that the two were identical, or that either of them had any connection with the Arundels or their barony.

To suppose that Matilda Arundel was widow of the Earl of Warwick merely because she had the King's licence to alienate a portion of the Arundel estates (for Mr. Yeatman's argument seems to amount to this), and that, for the same reason, it was not her own freehold, is certainly a bold supposition. The fact is, that—being possessed of the land *sui juris* (for if she had not been so she could not have alienated at all beyond a life interest), and holding it *in capite* (for Roger Arundel had done so)—it was necessary to obtain a royal licence; and such a licence would be the more necessary, as the alienation was in mortmain. If she then had a husband, this would be an additional reason, because the King would look upon such husband as his actual tenant. A widow could not alienate dower property in mortmain, or indeed, at all, beyond her life interest. Gerbert de Perei held the whole barony,² and there can be scarcely a doubt that one moiety of it at least descended to the heirs of Matilda.

Mr. Yeatman says (p. 303):—

"Mr. Bond assumes that Matilde, the wife of Gerbert de Percy, was also the wife of William de Glastonia because he finds (apparently) proof that the wife of each was a benefactor of Bindon. This is no doubt true, but it may have arisen from the circumstance that they were successively interested in the soil. It does not necessarily follow that they were identical, and very possibly there was more than one Matilde de Arundel."

I have not "assumed" it as an incontrovertible fact, but I have suggested it as in the highest degree probable, though not for the reasons supposed by Mr. Yeatman; but, amongst other reasons, upon the following grounds. Besides the Arundel estates, Matilda Arundel had a life interest in the manor of West Lulworth, Dorset, which was Glastonia's property, and never belonged to a male Arundel. It is difficult to

¹ Dugdale.

² *Liber Niger* and *Pipe Roll*.

account for the possession of it by her, except by supposing she got it in dower from a former husband. Now we find that William de Glastonia, who had previously been lord of this manor, had a wife called Matilda, who joined him in the first foundation of Bindon Abbey. This abbey was afterwards refounded by Roger de Novoburgo and Matilda de Glastonia, his wife; the latter being, there is every reason to believe, granddaughter of William the first founder. Great territorial heiresses in those days commonly retained their maiden names after marriage; the inference, therefore, seems irresistible, that Matilda, wife of Gerbert de Perci, was identical with Matilda, wife of William de Glastonia. Moreover, the Newburghs, who were unquestionably heirs of the Glastonias, and inherited their property at Lulworth and elsewhere, also became possessed of a moiety of the Arundel barony. These facts render it in the highest degree probable, if not absolutely certain, that they obtained the Arundel property by descent from Matilda Arundel by a marriage with William de Glastonia.

(p. 305) "Mr. Bond has assumed, that M, the wife of Wm. de Glastonbury, was Matilde de Arundel, the wife of Gerbert de Percy, but the letter M, which is repeated three distinct times" [in the insepimus charter of Bindon Abbey],¹ "may mean nothing more than that the name of the wife was unknown."

This passage is another instance which shows how necessary it is to receive Mr. Yeatman's positive assertions with caution. I carefully examined the charter, and the name is not written simply "M," but very distinctly "Matild'."

(pp. 302-3) "Roger de Novoburgo, in the reign of King Richard I. or previously, recovered half the Arundel Barony by lawful title in the King's Court. Of course, therefore, he or his ancestors had previously enjoyed it. The inference is, that Roger Arundel of 8 Henry II., who then possessed the property, was the ancestor of this same Roger de Novoburgo, as well, possibly, as of Roger de Poles, and that he was not, in fact, an Arundel by blood."

There is nothing to show that Roger de Novoburgo did not claim *jure uxoris*; and to suppose that Roger Arundel of 8 Hen. II. was not an Arundel by blood is certainly a very strong supposition!

(p. 303) "It is quite possible that Robert de Arundel, the Justiciary of the first Great Roll of the Pipe, was no other than the son of Roger de Novoburgo."

And on p. 304, Mr. Yeatman suggests other reasons for identifying Robert de Arundel with Robert de Novoburgo, but they are not very intelligible. "According to a very simple rule of genealogical research," Robert de Arundel must be assumed to be Robert de Arundel until he is absolutely proved to be some one else; and not a shadow of such proof has been adduced.

(p. 304) "It seems certain that William and Robert Malet here mentioned were the two knights whom the outside world knew by the name of Glastonia."

(pp. 192-194) "In some manner, which is yet a mystery, the Malets obtained half the inheritance of the estates of Roger Arundel, and transmitted them to the Novoburgos."

Which Mr. Yeatman considers of great interest and importance. It certainly would be so if it were true, but Mr. Yeatman unfortunately does not tell us very distinctly upon what evidence he makes these positive assertions respecting the identity of the Malets and Glastonias. Robert

¹ Charter Roll, 9 Edw. I., No. 91.

Malet, as is well known, was Lord Great Chamberlain, and Mr. Yeatman supposes (p. 307) that Robert Malet, who, he asserts, was husband of Azilia de Glastonia, was Robert de Glastonia and was so called after the forfeiture in 1002 (*sic*) of all his (Robert Malet's) estates, and his office of Great Chamberlain, when he assumed the name of Glastonia. Now, because Walcheline le Werreer had a grant from King Henry I. of the manor of Winfrith, to be held by the service of being the King's Chamberlain, and transmitted it to his representatives the Glastonias, who held it by the same peculiar tenure, Mr. Yeatman seems to suppose, if I rightly understand him, that the two chamberlainships were the same, and, therefore, the chamberlains themselves were identical. Nothing can be more baseless than such reasoning. The early Norman kings had many Chamberlains; eight are mentioned in Domesday; and Herbertus the "Camerarius" of King Hen. I., is a well-known personage. The office of Great Chamberlain, which was forfeited by Robert Malet, was granted by King Hen. I. to Alberic de Vere. There can be no sort of reason, therefore, for assuming that the Malets and Glastonias were identical, and it is quite certain the Malets never obtained any part of the estate of Roger Arundel and transmitted it to the Novoburgos.

(p. 308) "No doubt he [Wacheline de Werreer] held part of this inheritance on the forfeiture of the Malets. There was a Wacheline de Werreer, a Domesday tenant of Roger de Arundel, Earl of Arundel, in Shropshire, holding Grinstead and Faintree of him."

"The fact that about the same time a Wacheline de Werreer held part of the Dorset Barony of Roger Arundel, is another proof of his identity with the Earl. Now the name of Werreer seems to be a corruption of Bretwerreer, Britwere, or Brewer. It is possible, therefore, that Alice Brewer had other claims to this estate besides those in dower."

Walcheline le Werreer never had any portion of the fee of Roger Arundel of Domesday, or of Robert Malet. The Wacheline alluded to as holding Gerenstead and Faintree ["Grivelesul and Faventrei"] of Roger Earl of Shrewsbury is simply called "Walchelinus" in Domesday. The addition of "Werreer" is Mr. Yeatman's own. Walchelinus is by no means an uncommon name. It occurs several times in Domesday. There are not the slightest grounds therefore for identifying the Shropshire tenant with the uncle of William de Glastonia, and I don't think the reader will be disposed to admit Mr. Yeatman's etymology as in the least degree probable.

(p. 308) "William de Glastonia, who appears in the first Great Roll of the Pipe to have paid 300 marks for his uncle Wachel's lands in England, and to have been discharged from further payment for his Norman possessions." . . . "William de Glastonia was no other than the son of Robert Malet." . . . "William de Glastonia and Matilde, his wife, confirm the gift of Wacheline to Glastonbury of the same church of Winfrith."

"From this it would seem that Wacheline was permitted to enjoy part of the forfeited estates of Robert Malet, his brother-in-law, and in consideration of a great fine William Malet was allowed to succeed him."

Robert de Glastonia was certainly not son of Robert Malet, there is not the slightest ground for such an assertion, neither did Winfrith, for which, with other lands, the 300 marks were paid, ever belong to a Malet. Mr. Yeatman's notice from the Great Roll is inaccurate. It states that William de Glastonia accounted for a debt of 308 marks and two pence for part of the land and office (the office of chamberlain) of Walchel'

his uncle, of which sum he paid 20 marks into the Exchequer in England, and acquitted himself of 20 marks more to the King in Normandy, leaving 268 marks and one penny still due. William de Glastonia and Matilda his wife did not confirm the gift of Wacheline to Glastonbury of the church of Winfrith. The confirmation was by the husband alone. If his wife had joined him it would have been significant, as it might have afforded something like evidence that she had some hereditary interest in the property of Winfrith, which she had not.

The payment of 308 marks and two pence was evidently for a relief or primer seizin—or as we should now call it, succession duty—and not an amercement. If it had been the latter it would have been so stated on the roll. But, even if all Mr. Yeatman's premises had been correct, it is difficult to see how he arrives at his conclusions.

(p. 318) "This father of Wachelinus [Maminot] was in all probability that Wachelinus de Werra or Britowerra, who Henry I. appointed one of his Chamberlains, and who granted Winfrith to the Abbey of Glastonbury, and whose nephew took the name of Glastonia."

Thus, Wacheline le Werreer having been Wacheline Brewer, now becomes Wacheline Maminot!!

(p. 306) "Mr. Bond would identify this Robert fitz Pain with the Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset of 31 to 35 Henry II., who was clearly the Robert de Poles, the father whose fine was partly paid in 1 John."

It is perfectly clear he was quite a different person for he succeeded Robert de Pole in the inheritance.

(p. 261) "Sir Robert Fitzpain was heir (nepos), that is, either nephew or grandson of Roger de Poles, who about 22 Hen. II., obtained seizin of half Roger Arundel's inheritance."

It is much to be wished that Mr. Yeatman had told us what authority calls him *nepos*, as, if he is correct, it would clear up one of the chief difficulties in the pedigree; for in the Pipe Roll 10 Rich. I., Robert de Pole is called brother of Robert Fitzpain, and in that of 1 John he is called his father.

(p. 267) "Aubrey, daughter and co-heir of Walter Waleran, married first, Sir John de Ingham, who died 6 John; secondly, William Boteril; and, thirdly, Robert Fitzpain, Lord of Marshwood."

In point of fact Aubrey's first husband was Robert de Pole, her second was John de Ingham, and her third was William Boterel. There is no probability of her ever having married a Robert Fitzpain. The first Fitzpain who owned Marshwood, Dorset, was Robert, great-grandson of the Robert who succeeded to a share of the Arundel barony.

Writing of Azilia, wife of Robert de Glastonia, Mr. Yeatman says:—

(p. 304) "Possibly she was mother of Matilde de Arundel, who married Robert de Novoburgo's father as well as Gerbert de Percy. Possibly she was identical with Cecelia fitz Walter to be mentioned presently; possibly he was Walter de Arundel, also to be mentioned. And this Walter was the link by which the Novoburgo's were connected with the family of Arundel. Now as we shall see presently Cicelia fitz Walter was the mother or stepmother of Robert fitz Pain, for he was bound to warrant her estate (in dower). If, therefore, Cicelia and Azilia are identical, she must, after the death of Robert Glastonia, have married a De Powes or De Poles. If Azilia was the Arundel heiress, it is possible that her daughters were Matilde and Cicelia, and one married Poles and the other Novoburgo, and this seems the most probable solution."

In reply to all these supposed "possibilities" let us turn to certainties. The wife of Robert de Novoburgo's father was not Matilda Arundel but Matilda de Glastonia, quite a different person from Matilda Arundel wife of Gerbert de Percy. Azilia could not have been identical with Cecelia fitz Walter, not only because Azilia and Cecelia are quite different names, but also because Cecelia claimed dower in Plymtree, Devon, which was Pole property and never belonged to the Glastonias or Arundels; and for the same reason it could not have belonged to Walter Arundel, who, therefore, could not have been a Fitzwalter. It is evident that Cecelia must have been widow of a Pole, from whom she obtained this estate in dower, but there is no reason whatever to suppose that she must necessarily have been mother or stepmother of Robert fitz Pain merely because he was bound to warrant the property. He may have been more distantly related, although the heir, and even if he was heir *jure uxoris*, the warrantee would not, I apprehend, be on that account deprived of the benefit of the warranty.

(p. 305) "We have the clearest proof, from the chartulary of Shaston, Harl. MS. 61, f. 28, that a Maude de Arundel was the daughter of Robert de Glastonia, his wife, by Azilia, his wife. This lady, Mr. Bond supposes, was her daughter, and the same chartulary proves that her husband was that Roger de Novoburgo, whom Mr. Bond makes the husband of her granddaughter; in fact Mr. Bond would make the mother and daughter of Azilia to be the same person."

Mr. Bond has said nothing of the kind, but quite the reverse. He has shown distinctly that the two Matildas were different persons, and "we have the clearest proof from the chartulary" that Matilda, wife of Roger de Novoburgo, was Matilda de Glastonia. She is not there called Matilda de Arundel.

(p. 306) "By what right did Robert de Poles obtain it," [i.e., half the Barony of Roger Arundel] "and who was he? . . . The immediate suggestion which arises on this fact is that Roger de Poles must have been the son of a sister, or of the daughter of Azilia, wife of Robert de Glastonia."

(p. 308) "If not identical, Azilia was either the sister or the mother of Cecelia, who was the mother of Robert fitz Pain."

There are not the slightest grounds for these suggestions, and I have found no reason to suppose that Azilia was in any way concerned in the Arundel barony unless through her husband Robert de Glastonia.

Mr. Yeatman continues—

"Mr. Bond's account of this transaction is singularly complex and erroneous, he adds to the confusion of making Azilia the daughter of Matilde de Glastonia, by giving her without any proof of any kind a sister Sibyl, whom he makes the wife successively of Pagan fitz John and of Maurice de Pola, or of Nicholas de Pola, of Wilts."

On the contrary, I have distinctly shown that Azilia was not the daughter but the mother of Matilda de Glastonia. With regard to Sybil it would have simplified the matter if Mr. Yeatman had informed his readers that, before he published the above paragraph, he had been informed by me in some correspondence which had passed between us, that I admitted I had been misled by Dugdale in making Robert fitz Pain to be a son of Pain fitz John; that I had been led to doubt the accuracy of that illustrious antiquary on that point since the 'History of Dorset' was published, and that, therefore, the conjectures (not positive statements as Mr. Yeatman interprets them) respecting the alliances

depending on that supposed paternity, of course, fell to the ground. Mr. Yeatman was also fully aware, from the same correspondence, that I had admitted myself to have been misled as regards the maternity of Azilia de Glastonia, by finding her in possession of Almer, which I at first supposed was Arundel property, and if it had been so it would have afforded strong evidence that she was heir or coheir of the Arundels; but further investigation had led me to discover that Almer was Glastonia property and only held by Azilia in dower. It would have been better if Mr. Yeatman, while severely criticising my suggestion (it was only the suggestion of a possibility), had told his readers that I had changed my views on that point, and why.

As regards Robert Fitz Pain I have been unable to discover, with anything like certainty, how he was connected with the Poles, but I am unable to accept Mr. Yeatman's views on the subject. I cannot help suspecting, however (and Mr. Yeatman will be justified in considering it "a mere guess"), that he may have been brother-in-law, that is to say, husband of a sister of Robert de Pole, and that he obtained the property *jure uxoris*. In the Pipe Roll of 10 Ric. I., he is called his *brother*, but in 1 John he is described as his father. The sheriff, evidently, did not know, nor was it necessary for him to enquire, which description was correct; I cannot agree with Mr. Yeatman in thinking the entries relate to two different persons. True, the wife of Robert Fitz Pain is nowhere mentioned, but this does not affect my theory. In the case of Gerbert de Perci, it is only by collateral evidence that we find he obtained the barony *jure uxoris*. Another case occurs in Dorsetshire, where I think it likely the relationship was similar. In the Close Roll of Henry III.,¹ we find the King granted to William de Whitwell the land of Wynterburn, which Roger de Milers, *his brother*, had from the King. Of course it is possible that Whitwell and Milers may have been half-brothers. The late Mr. Eyton told me he had met with a case in Shropshire, where "brother" evidently was used for brother-in-law, but I have no note of it.

In the Pomeroy pedigree, Rohesia de la Pomerai, mentioned hereafter, is described in most instances as *mother* of Henry de la Pomerai, but in one instance she is called his *noverca*, which in fact she was. The cases are somewhat analogous.

(p. 307) "Cecilia fitz Walter . . . was probably a coheirress of Matilde de Glastonia, another daughter of Azilia, and hence it was that the widow of Roger de Poles interfered in the estate of Robert de Glastonia."

It will be remembered that Mr. Yeatman thought Cecilia and Azilia were identical. Nothing can be more clearly proved by documentary evidence than that Matilda de Glastonia, daughter of Azilia, had by Roger de Novoburgo, her husband, a son and heir Robert de Novoburgo, ancestor of the Neuburgh family. It is not possible, therefore, that Cecilia fitz Walter could have been a coheir of Matilda de Glastonia.

(p. 307) "Robert de Glastonia and William fitz Walter both married sisters of Sanson de Lincoln."

In the absence of all evidence I am unable to accept the statement that Robert de Glastonia's wife was a De Lincoln. It is highly improbable.

¹ Rotuli Lit. Claus. Vol I., p. 477.

(p. 308) "As Gerbert de Percy evidently survived his wife and did not enjoy her estate, it is evidence that if she was the heiress, she died without issue unless, indeed, as it is very possible, Robert de Novoburgo was her son. Possibly on the death of her husband, De Novoburgo, she married Gerbert de Percy."

There is no evidence to show either that Gerbert de Percy survived his wife, or that he then lost the inheritance. It is clearly proved that Robert de Novoburgo was son of Roger de Novoburgo by Matilda de Glastonia. There is nothing, therefore, here to show that Matilda was not an heiress.

(p. 307) "It would seem that on the death of Matilde de Arundel, her husband, Gerbert de Percy, who for a very short time had enjoyed this inheritance, was put aside, and the king for a time seemed to have kept it himself, and then for some reason to have granted it to Alured de Lincoln, probably because of the ancient claim of his family through the Malets and others. The date of his investiture would seem to be about 29 Henry II., for the Pipe Rolls of that year show that he was then charged in the sum of £200 19s. 9d. Robert fitz Pain married his daughter, and possibly he then endeavoured to pass the inheritance to him, and we find, as before stated, that he paid £100 in 26 Henry II. as his relief for holding half the barony."

There is no evidence that Gerbert de Percy was put aside by the king, or that the latter "kept it himself for a time." The last we hear of Gerbert de Percy as connected with the barony is in 14 Hen. II., but the silence of the Roll, as regards his connection with the barony, from 14 Hen. II., when he certainly had the whole of it, for he paid scutage for the whole, does not prove that he was no longer in possession of it. It is obvious that, unless he owed money on account of it, it would not be noticed. I can find no reason for supposing that the king granted the barony to Alured de Lincoln, or, indeed, that Alured de Lincoln ever had anything to do with it, although Mr. Yeatman builds a good deal on the assumption that he had. I examined the Pipe Rolls of Dorset and Somerset of 26 and 29 Hen. II., as well as that of 16 Hen. II., in which latter year, also, Mr. Yeatman says (p. 308), the Arundel barony was in De Lincoln's possession; but neither of them has any such entry. On the contrary, in 26 and 29 Hen. II., the moiety of the barony, which afterwards belonged to the Fitzpains, belonged to Roger de Poles.¹ If Mr. Yeatman has met with any evidence which has escaped my researches, showing that Alured de Lincoln ever held any portion of the barony, it must have been the portion of the Neuburghs and must have been held only temporarily, as it afterwards was by Robert Belet, before it was restored to Robert de Neuburgh, during whose minority (apparently) it was disposed of by the king. This, however, would afford no evidence of relationship. There is no evidence, that I am aware of, that Robert Fitzpain married a daughter of Alured de Lincoln; but Roger Fitzpain, his son, married Margery, sister and co-heir of the last Alured de Lincoln; and hence probably the confusion in Mr. Yeatman's mind.

(p. 350) "He [Alured de Lincoln] held in the time of the Confessor the Manors of Lulworth, which at Domesday was partly held by Roger Montgomery and partly by Ailfus, the Chamberlain, probably his son. . . . Ailfus the Chamberlain was probably ancestor of Wacheline le Werrer and the De Glastonias, who brought this Manor to the Novoburgs."

Neither of the four Lulworths in Domesday ever belonged to Roger de Montgomery or Roger Arundel. There cannot be the least doubt

¹ Pipe Rolls of Devon.

that the Lulworth, which afterwards came to the Glastonias and through them to the Neuburghs, was the same which, together with Winfrith, was held by the king in demesne, for it was parcel of the manor of Winfrith, and both Winfrith and *that* Lulworth afterwards belonged to the Glastonias, having been granted to their ancestor by King Hen. I.² East Lulworth was held at the Domesday survey by the Earl of Mortain and was first acquired by the Neuburghs, by purchase from the De Lulworths, in the time of Edw. I. I suppose Mr. Yeatman's reason for identifying the Lulworth of Aiulfus with that which afterwards belonged to the Glastonias was because he finds Aiulfus described as chamberlain. But that could not have been the chamberlainship of the Glastonias, because we clearly identify their manor as being in the king's hands in the time Domesday, and their office of chamberlain is shewn, by the *Testa de Nevill*, to have been created in the time of Hen. I.

(p. 307) "The widow of Roger de Novoburgo appears to have married William, the son of Robert Belet, and there is a fine of 9 Henry III., between herself, Robert de Novoburgo, her son Robert fitz Pain, and Alice Brewer, which probably settled all questions of dower then in agitation."

There is no mention in the Fine³ of any widow of Roger de Novoburgo. A Margery Belet was a party to it, but there is nothing to show who she was, or in what way, if any, she was connected with either of the other parties. There is no evidence whatever that she was widow of Roger de Novoburgo.

(p. 311) "The de Poles were simply the de Powis family.....descended from Pagan Peverel."

(p. 306) "[In] the Pipe Rolls for 26 Henry II, where Roger de Powes paid £100 to have a moiety of the Honour of Poorstock."

(p. 319) "If we assume that William de Glastonia, the nephew of Wacheline, was the first husband of Matilde de Arundel, and the father of Roger de Poles, the inference is very strong that he was a Prince of Powis also, and that his uncle Wacheline was a member of the Peverel family, who did not take their absurd surname."

The supposition that William de Glastonia was father of Robert de Pole is certainly not a little strange, for, independently of the difference of names, the Poles never seem to have got any of the Glastonia estates. But, having satisfied himself from the evidence of the Pipe Roll that the De Poles were no other than Powis's, Princes in Wales, Mr. Yeatman enters into a long account of the Powis and Peverel families. Unfortunately, however, for his theory, the Pipe Roll which he cites affords no warrant for this strange theory. Mr. Yeatman has misread the record. The name on the Roll is never written Powes or Powis at all. It is invariably and clearly Poles and Pole. The entry in 26 Hen II., alluded to by Mr. Yeatman, says:—"Rogerus de *Poles* redd. comp. de c.l. pro habenda medietate de honore de Poorstoke." He paid £8 of the debt, and continued, *by the same name*, to pay off the residue by annual instalments till 1 Ric. I., when he had his *quintus*. Even if the name had been written Powes in the Roll of 26 Hen. II., the fact that in all the entries in subsequent years relating to the same debt it is invariably

² Testa de Nevill.

³ Divers Counties (Dorset and Somerset), 9 Hen. III, No. 37.

written Poles, would have proved that the first-named entry was a clerical error. But it is not only in relation to this debt that we meet with the name in these Rolls. It is mentioned in several successive years under the following form:—"Homines Rogeri de Poles de Suanewiz deb. dim. m. q^a injuste saisiver' se de crasso pisce;" which latter words Mr. Yeatman (p. 308) reads "crassas piscus"! Although the latter entries are found in the Pipe Roll of Dorset, whilst the former are in that of Devon, in which latter county the Poles resided, there can be no doubt that both relate to the same persons; for part of Suanewiz (Swanage) in Dorset was parcel of the Arundel barony.

There is, therefore, really not the slightest ground for supposing the Poles to be Powis's or Peverels, and, even if the "Poles" of the Pipe Roll were really Powes's, it would be a slender foundation on which to build so stately a superstructure.

But it is almost more remarkable that Mr. Yeatman makes the Pomeroy's the same family as the De Poles, and, therefore, Princes of Powis. He says (p. 63)—

"Joscelyn Pomeroy was probably a Prince of Powis."

And (p. 319).—

"Which name [Pomeroy] appears to be identical with that of Peverell, through why is not so clear as it is certainly identical with that of Powis."

It may well be asked "why?", for in point of fact the Pomeroy's were never either Poles or Powis's. There is scarcely a baronial family in England whose early pedigree has been so clearly and satisfactorily worked out step by step as that of the Pomeroy's of Berry Pomeroy in Devonshire. That there was some very early connection between the Poles and Pomeroy's is probable; but the only evidence of it is that King Hen. II. confirmed to the Canons of Plympton "*Cadewurdam quam Rogerus de Pola et Pomerius frater ejus dedit.*"¹ Now the Poles were Poles, at least from the time of William Rufus, in whose reign the Abbot of Gloucester gave Plymtree, Devon, to Nicholas de Pola in exchange for Edmundston in Warwickshire;² and the Pomeroy's were Pomeroy's from the time of Domesday.

Mr. Yeatman adds (p. 311)—

"Goszilinus Pomeria, who attested Henry I's Charter, married the daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall (King Henry's son)."

And (p. 247) he says:—

"Sybil Corbet had . . . by the King, Rohesia who married Johel Pomeroy."

There was no such person as Johel Pomeroy. The facts are these. Rohesia de la Pomerai was sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, as is proved by a transcript of an original charter printed in the third edition of Hutchins's History of Dorset (I. 629). Her son Joscelin de la Pomerai by Henry de la Pomerai, her first husband, is called nephew both of the Earl of Cornwall and of Herbert Fitz Herbert, son of Herbert the Chamberlain³ by Sibilla Corbet, mother of Earl Reginald. Rohesia must, therefore, have been daughter of Sibilla Corbet. She could not have been the king's daughter, because in the Dorsetshire Pipe Rolls

¹ Oliver's *Mon. Exon.*

² Dugdale's *Monasticon.*

³ Hoveden.

of King John, she is called sister of Doun Bardolf, being then wife of John Russel, her second husband. In p. 319, Mr. Yeatman gives her the name of Gundred.

(p. 310) "Matilda de Pomeria, was probably Matilde de Peverel, sister and heiress of William Peverell of Essex."

This is another of Mr. Yeatman's unfortunate "guesses," for Henry de la Pomerai, son of that Matilda, is described in a charter as "*filius Matilde de Vitrei*." Rohesia is called his "*noverca*."

(p. 310) "*Item Robert querit vsus Alice Brewere* (in the other Roll she was called Moun) *mediatate ville de worth*. . . . It is clear from this Roll that Robert, as coheir, was seeking half his inheritance. This Worth was possibly Lolworth, or perhaps the Deepworth of the Pipe Rolls and *Rotuli Curie Regis* before set out."

Worth was Worth Matravers in Purbeck, which was part of the Arundel barony; but never, as Mr. Yeatman elsewhere conjectures, its "*caput*." It is not correct that in the other Roll Alice Brewere was called Alice Moun in relation to the suit. Two suits were carried on concurrently, one relating to Worth the other to Surrenton in Somerset, but in the former (which is distinguishable from the other in which Alice Moun was defendant), the defendant is never called anything but Alice Brewer, and she is so called in a Fine of Worth, after Alice Moun had married William Paynel. There is reason, therefore, to question whether the two ladies were identical.

Not the least remarkable, as it appears to me, of Mr. Yeatman's flights of imagination, is the pedigree which he "*propounds*" of the Arundels of Cornwall and Wardour, who have usually, and with the greatest probability, amounting as some have thought to certainty, been supposed to spring from a son of Roger Arundel of Domesday. Mr. Yeatman supposes them to be a totally different family, viz., a branch of the Albinis Earls of Arundel, and quite unconnected with the baronial Arundels. His reasoning is rather complex, but if I rightly understand it, he shows, from an *Inspeximus* charter, that a William de Harundel granted lands in Treloy in Cornwall to Reinfrid de Harundel, and from the Close Roll of 17 John it appears that William de Arundel, uncle ("*avunculus*") of Unfredus de Arundel, was at that time in rebellion against the king, in consequence of which his land was seized. William de Albin Earl of Arundel was at the same time in rebellion against King John.

In Michaelmas Term, 3 Hen. III., William de Arundel was defendant in a law suit relating to Treloy, and as he did not put in an appearance (a very common occurrence), the cause was adjourned till Hilary Term following, that is to say, from September to January.

"Looking," says Mr. Yeatman (p. 216), "at the date and at the long period of delay given to William Harundel, it seems obvious that he was absent at the Crusades, a fact which is important in establishing his identity with the Earl of Arundel, who was at the Crusades at this very period."

About this time there were three successive generations named William Arundel, and contemporaneously, there were three successive William de Arandels of Cornwall. From these coincidences, Mr. Yeatman seems to

consider there is—

“No doubt whatever that William de Harundel, the grantor of Renfred de Arundel, was the Earl himself.”

Now, the adjournment of suits was the commonest occurrence, and they often lingered on for years. The adjournment from Michaelmas to Hilary was the shortest that could be made, for it was only till the next Term. There was, indeed, no long period of delay, and there can be no reason, therefore, from this circumstance to assume that the defendant was in the crusades.

William de Arundel, father of William, is called uncle of Unfred; but “uncle,” says Mr. Yeatman, may be used to designate nephew or grandson, a son or a cousin german, or in fact almost any one near of kin. Therefore, Unfred or Reinfrid de Arundel was *brother* of William de Albini, the third earl of that name, and son of William the second earl.

“The words of the deed” of William de Harundel, says Mr. Yeatman, “imply that he claimed to be an Earl,” but I fail to perceive in them any such implication.

I have thus laid before the reader some of the numerous inaccuracies into which the author of this work has fallen, and have stated some of the singular theories he has advanced. Whether his method of constructing a pedigree is “in accordance with the very simple rule of genealogical research,” and whether he has not—to use his own words—“added to the confusion by suggesting unquestionably erroneous conclusions,” I leave the reader to decide. The effect of his criticism on my own mind has been to confirm the views I previously entertained.

It only remains to be noticed that although Mr. Yeatman avers that in quoting authorities he has “given the exact words and even the mistakes of the original,” my own reading of some of those which he has given *in extenso*, the originals of which I have examined, is very different from his. I have found them to be in the common forms in which similar documents are worded, and they are perfectly good sense. So much cannot be said of Mr. Yeatman’s transcripts, as the practised reader will readily admit. The misreadings are numerous and very remarkable.

T. BOND.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF PLAYTER, OR PLAYTERS, OF CO. SUFFOLK.

(Continued from p. 49.)

ELLOUGH.

- 1542. March 31. Margrett dau. of Thomas Plaiters was bapt.
- 1543. April 2. Marye dau. of Thomas Playters Esq’ was bapt.
- 1545. Aug. 9. John s. of Thomas Plaiters esquire was bapt.
- Nov. 12. The said John was bur.
- 1546. Nov. 5. John s. of Thomas Playters esq’ was bapt.
- 1547. Feb. 23. Mathew s. of Thomas Plaiters gent. was bapt.
- 1549. Sept. 1. Gordge s. of John Playters gent. was bapt.
- 1553. Jan. 13. William s. of John Playters gent. was bapt.

1589. Jan. 29. Will'm Cuddon gent. and Elizabeth Playters gent. were marr.
1604. March 3. Susanna dau. of Thomas Playters Esquire was bur.
1674. April 21. Martha dau. of Lionel Playters Esquyre and Martha his Wyfe was bapt.
- March 9. Lyonell the Son of Lyonell Playters Gentleman : and Mistres Martha his wyf was bapt.
1677. May 28. Mary dau. of Lionell Platters Gentlman (*sic*), And Martha his wyff was bapt.
1680. May 18. John s. of Lyonall Platters Esquyre and Martha his wyff was bapt.
1681. Sept. 12. Anne dau. of Lionell Playters Esq^r and Martha his Wife was bapt.
1682. Aug. 27. Isabella dau. of Lionell Playters Esq^r and Martha his Wife was bapt.
1683. Feb. 12. Tallemach y^e Sonne of Lionell Playters Esq^r and Martha was bapt.
1684. Jan. 22. Richard y^e 4th Sonne and Eleventh Childe of Lionell Playters Esq^r and Martha his Wife was bapt.
1686. Aug. 17. Thomas y^e 5th Sonne and Twelfth Childe of Lionell Playters Esq^r and Martha his wife was bapt.
1687. Nov. 22. Lionell y^e 6 Sonne and 13th Childe of Lionell Playters of Ellough Esq^r and Martha his Wife was bapt.
1690. July 15. Thomas y^e 7th Son and 14 child of Lionell Playters Esq^r and Martha his Wife was bapt.
1752. Oct. 27. M^{rs} Ann Playters aged 73 was bur.
1768. Dec. 16. Sir John Playters Bart. was bur.

It appears that he was never commemorated by any monument or inscription.

WORLINGHAM.

1540. March 3. Margaret dau. of Thomas Playter esquier was bapt.
1617. Jan. 15. Richard Gildar and Francis Playter were marr.
- A note of the licence, which was granted Jan. 12, states that they were both single persons ; he being of Yoxford, and she of Worlingham Magna.
1711. April 24. Elizabeth dau. of Elizabeth and John Playters Esq^r was born.
1712. June 3. Frances, dau. of the same, was born.
1714. June 1. Felton, son of the same, was born.
1715. Oct. 27. Mary, dau. of the same, was born.
1716. Feb. 13. John, son of the same, was born.
1748. Nov. 16. Elizabeth Playters Wife of S^r John Playters Baronet was bur.

A notice of her tomb occurs among the Worlingham monumental inscriptions, which I copied for Tymms's *East Anglian*, vol. iv, p. 208.

HENSTEAD.

- Oct. 25. sepulta est Johanna Playter vidua.

The year is doubtful ; and perhaps for "Oct." we ought to read *March*. The will of Jane Playtere of Henstead, widow, was proved 10 April, 1540.

1557. Jan. 31. Mr Francis Cudden gen' of weston and Dorothye Playter gen' of He'sted were marr.

The baptism of Thomas s. of Francis Cudden gent., in Nov., 1558, is recorded in the Henstead register.

1612. Sept. 15. Mathewe Playter and Blithe Wilson were marr.
 1616. March 16. Thom's s. of Mathewe Playter & Blithe his wife was bapt.
 1628. Feb. 19. Ann dau. of Mathewe & Blith Playters was bapt.
 1638. June 3. Thomas s. of Mathewe Playters was bur.

MUTFORD WITH BARNBY.

1561. July 25. Christofer y^e sonne of John Playters clarke & Siluestra his wiffe was bapt.
 1564. xxiiiij daie of ... Fra'ncis P. y^e sonne of John Playters clarke & siluestra his wiff was bapt.
 Jan. 9. fra'ncis y^e sonne of John playters Clarke was bur.
 Jan. 10. xp'ofej y^e sonne of John Playters clarke was bur.
 1578. Sept. 14. Mathew Playters singleman & Margery Dye singlewoman were marr.

UGGESHALL.

1633. June 24. Elizabeth dau. of Lionell Playters, clerk, and Elizabeth his wife, was bapt.
 1635. May 15. An infant dau. of Lionell Playters and Eliz. his wife, born and bur.
 1636. April 21. John son of Lionell Playters and Eliz. his wife was bapt.
 1638. Oct. 17. Anne dau. of Lionell and Eliz. Playters was bapt.
 1640. Oct. 15. An infant son of Lionell and Eliz. Playters, born and bur.
 1641. Oct. 26. Frances dau. of Lionell and Elizabeth Playters was bapt. Buried 24 Feb., 1641.
 1643. June 22. Lionell son of Lionell Playters and Elizabeth his wife was bapt.

This Lionel married Martha Castell at Great Redisham, 22 May, 1673. He never succeeded to the baronetcy, as stated in *Davy's Suffolk Collections*, and some other works.

WESTON, NEAR BECCLES.

1740. July 9. Elizabeth dau. of John Playters Esq' and Anne his Wife was bapt.
 1741. Sept. 9. Elizabeth, dau. of the same, was bapt.
 1742. Sept. 26. John, s. of the same, was bapt.
 1743. Oct. 2. Robert, s. of the same, was bapt.

The Weston registers prior to the year 1709 have been lost.

BECCLES.

1663. July 30. Lyonell y^e sonne of William Playters gent. and Margaret his wife was bapt.

1664. Dec. 8. Eliza : dau. of William Playters gent. and Margaret, bapt.
 1667. April 2. Margaret dau. of Dr William Playters and Margaret, bapt.
 1670. July 29. Rich : son of Wm : Playters dr and Margaret, bapt.
 1671. Nov. 19. Juⁿ y^e son : of W^m Playters dr and Margaret, bapt.
 1677. July 11. Francis son of Wm. Playters dr & Eliz., bapt.
 1678. Oct. 29. Mary dau. of W^m Playters dr of Phisick & Eliz., bapt.
 1680. March 16. Lydia dau. of W^m Playters d : of physick and Lydia, bapt.
 1682. April 6. Hen : y^e son of Mr W^m Playter and of Lydia, bapt.
 1699. Feb. 13. Rose dau. of Richard and Catherine Plater, bapt.
 1700. Jan. 7. Eliz : dau of Richard and Catherine Playters, bapt.
 1703. March 15. Eliz : dau. of Mr Rich : Playters was bur.
 1705. Feb. 23. Eliz : dau. of Richard Playters Apothecary, bur.
 1707. Aug. 2. Tho : the son of Rich : Playters, bur.
 1713. May 29. William son of Richard Playters, bur.
 1721. April 14. Richard Playters was bur.

A friend has supplied these extracts from the Nonconformist records at Beccles :—

1705. Dec. 3. Esther dau. of Richard Playters and Elizabeth his wife was bapt.
 1709. Oct. 19. William, son of the same, was bapt.
 1711. Jan. 4. Thomas, son of the same, was bapt.

It further appears from the same records that Mr. Richard Playters was admitted a member 2 Feb., 1703; excommunicated 20 Feb., 1710; re-admitted 3 April, 1712; and quitted the Congregationalists for the Anabaptists in 1715.

ST. MARGARET'S, NORWICH.

1580. Oct. 27. John Castell gen. of Ramyngham & Frances Plater gen. of Wyllyngham in Suff. were married.

LONDON.

1634. Jan. 27. Susan, dau. of Mr Tallmatch Platers and Susan his wife, was bapt. Buried 16 May, 1635.
 1636. July 15. Drake, son of Mr Talmach Plaiters and Suzan, was bapt. Buried 3 Aug., 1638.
 1638. July 4. Suzan, dau. of Mr Talmach Plaiters and Susan, was bapt. Buried 23 Sept., 1638.
 1642. Aug. 8. Francis, son of Mr Tollemach Plater and Susan, was bapt.
 1646. March 5. M^{rs} Suzan Platers, wife of Mr Tolemach Platers, was bur.

These Loddon extracts were sent to me by a friend.

DILHAM.

1666. July 26. M^{rs} Katharine Playters was bur.

GREAT WITCHINGHAM.

1678. Sept. (?). 14. Thomas son of John Plaiter Esq. and Isabell his wife, bur. in woollen.

The vicar of Great Witchingham has informed me that there is "no inscription on any stone to his (Thomas Playter's) memory in the church of this Parish." There was one at the time when Blomefield wrote his *History of Norfolk*.

DITCHINGHAM.

1719. March 31. James Baxter of Loddon and Lydia Playter of this parish were married.

The earliest occurrence of this surname which has at present come under my notice is in the Hundred Rolls, co. Huntingdon, where, under the date 7 Edward I., Walter Playtur is mentioned as holding of Ralph lord of Wassingle, a cottage and a croft consisting of one acre of land in Normancross hundred, in the vill of Wassingle. The *Paston Letters* contain some particulars of Thomas Plaiter, or Playters: several of the letters in fact were written by him, two of them in 1460. He was apparently identical with Thomas Playter, the first of the family of that name who possessed property in Sotterley, and other neighbouring parishes. It has been alleged that the manor and advowson of Sotterley were conferred by Edward IV. upon Thomas Playter for faithful adherence to the Yorkist side in the wars of the Roses. But by an inquisition taken after the death of the said Thomas, viz., 22 Feb., 19 Edward IV., it appears that he acquired the property by purchase from Thomas Sotyrle Esq. It was also found that he died on the 20th of the preceding Sept., leaving his son and heir, William Playter, aged 10, and a younger son, Edmund. Only a fragment of his monumental brass is now to be seen in the church at Sotterley. In Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, 21 Sept., 1479, is given as the date of his death. There are several printed pedigrees of the family. Mr. Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A., has recently published the Visitations of Suffolk, A.D. 1561, and 1612, each of them containing a Playter pedigree. Of the pedigree inserted in Suckling's *History of Suffolk*, we are told that the first part was extracted from the Harleian MSS., "the latter descents being supplied from the private papers of the last Baronet." The arms borne by the family were Argent, three bendlets wavy Azure; the crest, a hawk regardant Argent, winged Azure, belled Or. Other crests, however, are met with on Playter monuments; as, a lion rampant crowned, and a lion sejant, collared and chained. Shields displaying the paternal coat, and the arms of families with whom the Playters intermarried, are numerous in Sotterley church.

*The following are notes of Wills in the Probate Office
at Norwich.*

1512. Sept. 7. William Playter of Sotterley, co. Suffolk, esquire. To be buried in the parish church of St Margaret at Sotterley. To the high altar there, for tithes, xxx^s. To the reparation of the same church £10, "wherof I woll A pyxe be bowghte to the value of syxe powndys," and the residue for some necessary ornaments by the discretion of "my wyffe" and son Christopher. Sums of money to the white friars of Yarmouth, the black and grey friars of Dunwich, and the Austin friars of Gorleston. To each of my daughters, to her marriage, lxxvj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d. To one of "my yonger Sonnyes," at the age of xxiiij, the manor of Nevys in Belton, with other messuages, lands, &c., in Belton, Haddiscoe, Toft, Bradwell, and Gorleston. To the other of my younger sons, at the same age, the manor of Great Redisham, with all other lands, &c., in Redisham, Shadingfield, Branton (Brampton), and Weston. To each of the other sons £40 at the same age. If any should die before the pay-

ment of this money, or any part thereof, the money shall go to "the findinge of a preste or prestys" in the church of Sotterley, to sing for testator and his wife Jane, and their friends. His said wife to have household stuff, corn, &c., and the manor of Uggeshall, with the advowson of the church, for her life, and all the other manors, lands, &c., except the manor of Tadington, and to "finde" the children, that is to say, the daughters until their marriage, and the sons until their age of twenty-four. If the said Jane die before the fulfilment of the will, my brothers Thomas Billingford and William Duke are to fulfil it. Nevertheless, if my son Christopher will be content to be bound to Master John Heveningham Esquire, and brothers William Duke, Thomas Billingford, and Christopher Jennye, in the sum of 500 marks, with condition that he shall fulfil in convenient time, then he shall have the said manors, lands, &c., "byfore excepte to my yonger Sonnyes for ther preferment." My said son Christopher to have the manor of Tadington immediately after my decease. My wife Jane, and brothers Thomas Billingford and William Duke, Esquires, to be executors. Master John Heveningham "Esquyre" to be supervisor. "Non probatur."

This testator is commemorated by a raised tomb on the north side of the chancel at Sotterley; the inscription stating that he was son and heir of Thomas and Ann Playters, and married Jane dau. to Sir Edmond Jenney of Knotshall, knight, by whom he had issue Xpofer & others, and died 11 Nov., 1512. The tomb was originally adorned with several brass shields. Those which now remain exhibit the arms of Playter, Dennys, Bryseworth, Jenney, Bokell, &c.

1540 (*sic*). March 4. Jane Playtere of Henstead, co. Suffolk, widow. To be buried in "the Churche of o' ladye" there. To that church and "the heigh Alter" thereof, vj^s viij^d each. To "the rep'ac'on of Vggeall (Uggeshall) stepull" iiij^{li}. To Edward Tylney, when xxj years of age, and to his lawful heirs, my tenement called "fayrewethers" in Henstead, with lands, groves, feedings, &c., in Henstead, Sotterley, and other towns adjoining, and also the land "whiche I bought of my Sonne Playtere," lately called "Stoktun lande." If he should die before that age, and s.p., then my son William Playtere to have the said tenement called Fayrewethers "to gyve and to selle." To my son "xpofer Playtere" a gilt salt with a cover, and "a fflate gilte pece." To Thomasin Clopton, dau. of Mr Richard Clopton, a standing cup gilt with a cover, a featherbed of "downe," &c. To Edward Tylney a gilt cruse, &c., also "iiij Sylu' Spones marked w^t P," and a coverlet "of pullam warke of Rede and blew." To my dau. Margery Clopton "half a garnishe of peweter," &c., also "all my araye what soo euer it be, at the daye of my dethe." Legacies to Jane Playtere "my goddoughter," each of my servants, son-in-law Richard Clopton, John Salter of Westall, and goddau. Jane Salter. Testatrix wills that at her "burieing daye" there shall be "fyve masses of the v wondes of our lorde;" each priest that shall sing them to have viij^d. The profits of all her lands in Henstead and Benekare (Benaere), for one year after her decease, to go towards the performance of the will, and keeping the houses in good reparation. Her son William to have the residue of goods, and be executor. He is to lay out sums of money for her at the "moneth daye," and at her "yere daye." Sir Christopher Drybecke "persone of Henstede" to be supervisor, and have xx^s.

Witnessed by Nicholas Neve, Robert Brosing'am, John Newman, Henry Du'n, John Smyth, and others. Proved 10 April, 1540.

This testatrix was widow of William Playter, who died in 1512.

1572. Sept. 8. Thomas Playter of Sotterley "Esquier." To be buried "according to my degree in the Chauncell of Satterleye aforesayd." To my wife Elizabeth, for her life, messuages and lands in Willingham, Sotterley, and Ellough, and other townes adjoining, lately purchased of William Sydnor Esq. To my youngest son Henry a yearly rent of x^{li}. To my eldest son William the aforesaid messuages and lands; also the several reversiones of the manors of Brusyers and Ellough "nowe in Joynter vnto Anne Jerneganne wedowe my mother in lawe" and to the said Elizabeth my wife; and also the manors of Soterleye and Owchall (Uggeshall), and all other manors in Suffolk, except a parcel of the manor of Brusiers aforesaid; to remain, after the life of the said William, to Thomas Playter, his son and "heire aparant," and to his heirs male; in default of heirs, rem. to the heirs male of Christopher Playter Esq., "my late ffather deceasid." To my second son, Thomas, a yearly rent of x^{li} out of the manor of Sotterley. To John Playter "my thredde sonne" x^{li} yearly out of the same manor. To Henry, my fourth son, x^{li} yearly out of the property lately purchased of the said William Sidnour Esq. To my servant Thomas Smythe a yearly rent of liij^s iiij^d; but sufficient meat, drink, apparel, and lodging might be given him by my son William, instead of the said money. To my wife Elizabeth all the silver plate, except a gilt standing cup, with a cover, "whiche I hade of the gyfte of Sr Thomas Jermyn knyghte my ffather in Lawe," also except "sex syver spones," &c.; she is, however, to have the use of them during her life, and then they are to go to William and his heirs male. To the said Elizabeth xx^{li}, also "iiij of my Roade Geldinges," &c., all the hangings in "the Parlour Chamber," and the bedsteads in the said chamber "called Mr Sidnors Chamber." To my son William "my Ringe of golde beinge my seale of Armes," also household stuff, tables, and stools, being in my hall of Saterleye. To my said grandchild Thomas Playter, when aged fifteen, one standing cup of silver, in value v^{li}. To my grandchild Elizabeth Playter a standing cup at the same age. To my dau. Frances 400 marks, half to be paid at the day of her marriage; if she should die before receiving the said money, it is to be parted between "my sayde iij yonger Sonnes" Thomas, John, and Henry, and the children of my son William. To "my welbeloued syster" Jane Harvye xl^s to make her a ring "for a remembraunce." To "the poore mennes boxe of Satterleye" vj^s viij^d. To William Mylles "my Baylyffe," and to Anne his wife, for their lives, the tenement inhabited by them; the longest liver of them to pay xx^s to the owners of "my maner of Saterleye." Sums of money to my brother John Playter, Thomas, his son and my godson, my brother Francis Playter, my servant Francis Cuddon, the poor people dwelling in Bœccles, the poor in Ellough, Occold, and Wrentham, my sister Elizabeth Sage, and brother William Playter. Residue for funeral expenses, payment of debts, &c. My wife Elizabeth, and cousins Edward Duke Esq. and John Jernegan "thelder" to be executors, and each to have five marks "for there paynes." Witnessed

by William Sudnor, George Harvy, William Playter, and Humphrey Yermouthe. Proved 19 Dec., 1572.

There is a brass in memory of this testator in Sotterley church; the inscription stating that he died 9 Sept., 1572, having had six sons and six daughters, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Jerman (*sic*) of Rushebroke, knt. His burial is not entered in the Sotterley registers under the year 1572. An Inquisition taken after his death, viz., 15 Eliz., mentions that the manor of Sotterley was held of the Queen; that he had also the reversion of the manor of Bresworth *alias* Brusiard; that Uggeshall was held of John Bleverhasset and others, and Ellough of Anthony Heveningham Esq.; that his widow, Elizabeth Playter, was living at Willingham; and that William, his son and next heir, was upwards of 36 years of age. There is also a recital of a deed which had been made in consideration of a marriage between the said William and Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Tymperley, Esq. The said Thomas Playter gave to Thomas Rous and others, an allowance for the use of the said William and Elizabeth out of the manor of Sotterley.

1630. May 1. Drake William Playters of Hardley, co. Norfolk, Esq. To be buried at the discretion of the executors. To wife Katharine all freehold lands during her natural life; also beds, &c., and a coach and horses. To my eldest dau., Anna Playters, £400. To my youngest dau., Mary, £300 at the age of twenty. To my second son, Lionell, a yearly sum of £13 6s. 8d., beginning when he is twenty-three. To my third son, Henry, a like bequest at the age of twenty-one. To my youngest son, Richard, a like bequest at the age of twenty-one. Sir William Playters, knt., to have the wardship of my eldest son Tallemach. Reference is made to certain articles of agreement between Roger Castile of Raveningham, Esq., and "my selfe," of and concerning the wardship of Mr. Edmond Doyley; the executors are to proceed in the matter according to the tenor of the articles "to the benefit of my Children." The said executors are to have "all my Coppiehold lands," until my son Tallemach come to the full age of twenty-six, for payment of debts, and bringing up of the children. To my sons Henry and Richard £50 apiece towards "there puttinge forth" when aged twenty-one. To my eldest son Tallemach all the freehold lands after my said wife's decease, and all the copyhold lands at his said age, he paying the annuities to his brethren Lionell, Henry, and Richard. Legacies to John Nashe, Elizabeth Gaudy, William Leake, and the poor of Hardley, Chettgrave, and Langley. My wife Katharine and Sir William Playters to be executors. The latter to have £10, and "my Roane geldinge." To the said Katharine £20. Proved at Raveningham 16 Nov. 1632.

There appear to be no early parish registers at Hardley, where this testator was lord of the manor, and was buried. The inscription to his memory in the chancel of the church there is given in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, vol. x. His shield of arms contains thirteen quarterings, the eleventh being the coat of Drake, viz., a wivern, with wings expanded. His wife was dau. of Sir Lionel Talmache, of Helmingham, co. Suffolk, Bart.

1659. July 13. Katharine Playters of Corton, co. Suffolk, widow. My body to the earth. To Thomas Lone of Raveningham, co. Norfolk, who is made executor, all my lands and tenements, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, in Lingwood and South Burlingham, or in any other

town in Norfolk, and to his heirs, executors, or assigns, to sell and convey the said property, or any part, as he, or they, shall "thinke it Convenient," or to let the same, and employ the monies thus: the said Thomas Lone, and his heirs, executors, &c., to pay therewith funeral expenses, debts, &c. To Elizabeth Gawdie, my old servant, £25, due to her "for wages for diuerse yeeres." To my grandchild Katharine Playters £10 at the age of twenty-one. To the three children of my dau. Mary £10 apiece at the same age. To my cousin Mary, the wife of Thomas Lone aforesaid, twenty shillings, to buy her a ring. To the said Thomas £10 for his care in executing this will. If my son Lyonell Playters shall "within one moneth after my decease" give the said Thomas Lone a general release, under his hand and seal, of all actions, debts, &c., and shall not sue or molest the said executor, the said Lyonell shall have all the remainder of the goods and chattels, and the overplus of monies received upon the sale of the lands, if sold: but the aforesaid Elizabeth Gawdie is to have all the linen and apparel. If any lands remain unsold after the payment of debts and legacies, son Lyonell is to have them: but if he should neglect or refuse to give the said Thomas Lone a general release, or be troublesome, he is to receive nothing; the said Thomas, and his heirs and assigns, in that case, taking the said goods and lands. Witnessed by Roger Castell and Andrew Robinson. Proved 27 Aug. 1666.

A note on the will states that this testatrix died at Dilham, co. Norfolk, where she was living for the space of three years before her death.

1699. April 25. Lionel Playters of Ellough, co. Suffolk, Esq. To be buried at the discretion of his wife Martha, who is to have all his messuages, lands, tenements, &c., in Ellough, Wellingham, Weston, Satterly, Orford, or elsewhere in Suffolk, and all messuages, lands, &c., in Billingford, *alias* Pirston, *alias* Prilleston, *alias* Pirston, or elsewhere in Norfolk, until his eldest son, John Playters, is aged twenty-one. She is also to have goods, chattels, &c., and maintain and educate the younger children, viz., Carolina, Anne, Richard, Lionel, and Thomas. The property in Billingford, or elsewhere in Norfolk, and a messuage and other tenements in Ellough, and all messuages in Orford, and in Norfolk and Suffolk, to be sold by my brother Sir John Playters, Bart., William Glover of Frostenden, Esq., and William Randall of Beccles, gent.; and then, to my dau. Carolina £500 at the age of twenty-one; to dau. Anne £400 at the same age; to sons Richard, Lionel, and Thomas, £300 each at the same age. If either of the daughters, before son John is twenty-one, shall have the proffer of a suitable and convenient match, then full power is hereby given to mortgage any part or parcel of my said messuages, lands, tenements, &c., for the raising of portions for the younger children. My said wife to be sole executrix. But if she should marry again, my brother Sir John and the two other trustees are to be executors. Witnessed by Frances Jacob, Jane Dunston, and John Harvey. Proved at Norwich 8 Dec. 1699.

1699. June 13. Anne Playters of Seething, co. Norfolk. My body to the earth. To my younger son Edward Playters my dwelling-house and adjoining land in Seething, and all the residue of goods, he having been very dutiful. But "only the sume of five shillings I give to Lionell

Playters my sonn to be paid him at Seething church porch at thend of thirty dayes after my decease." Anne Playters A her mark. Witnessed by William Gaudy, Frances Gaudy, and Katharine Youngs. Proved 9 Aug. 1701.

1762. June 8. John Playters, of Ellough, co. Suffolk, Bart. No order as to burial. To Mary, wife of John Foreman, for her life, a messuage or tenement with the land and appurtenances thereunto belonging, in Westton, co. Suff., known by the name of the Brick Kiln; remainder to Roger Gifer (?), of Ellough, and his heirs and assigns for ever, subject to the payment of a yearly rent of twenty shillings to Mary Clarke of Sotterley, widow, during her life. To the Reverend M^r Morden, of Weston, my bay horse. To the said Mary Clarke, and Mary Foreman, and my other servant Mary Avis, two guineas each for mourning. My daughter Mary Playters and the said M^r Morden to be executrix and executor. Witnessed by Thomas Clarke, Robert Sutton, and Mary Elgar.

Proved by Mary Playters 19 Dec., 1768, and by Thomas Morden 26 Dec., 1768.

This testator married Elizabeth, daughter of John Felton of Worlingham, Esq., at Playford, 2 Aug., 1710; where his daughter Mary Playters was buried 31 Oct., 1802. The notice of the Felton pedigree in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, vol. iv., part 1, ignores Frances and Mary Playters, two of the daughters of the said testator.

These notes are also from the Norwich probate office:—

1666. May 2. William Platers of —, died intestate; adm'on to Richard Conings.

1668. April 1. William Playters of Great Yarmouth, intestate; adm'on to his sister Catherine Playters.

1679. Nov. 22. Lionel Playters; adm'on to John Playters, bart., son of deceased.

(To be continued.)

WANLEY'S HARLEIAN JOURNAL.

(Continued from p. 117.)

The then existing church,¹ being in a very ruinous condition, was taken down, and the present structure² erected on the same site. "There is a Blank left in the Register of burials, between May 7, 1740, and April, 4, 1742; and the following entry is inserted:—'In this interval the Parish Church was rebuilt.'" [Smith (Thomas), *Historical Account of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone*, page 62, note.]

I have not yet been fortunate enough to find Wanley's grave; but, against the north wall of the present church, or rather chapel (built, as but now said, 1740-1742), at its eastern end, and

¹ The interior of the old church is shown in "The Marriage," being No. 5 of the *Rake's Progress*, the well-known series of eight paintings by Hogarth preserved in the Sloane Museum.

² This mean building, converted into the "Parish Chapel" by Act of Parliament, and still used for services, was superseded as the parish church, in 1817, by the large Classic edifice which faces York-gate, Regent's-park.

in immediate proximity to the spot indicated by Hearne as the burial place of Wanley, is a small marble monument to the memory of his second wife, who was re-married to Mr. William Lloyd. On a white marble tablet within a veined grey border, supported on two trusses, and surmounted by a broken pediment, with a carved representation of flames in the centre, is the following inscription:—

Near this Place Lyeth the Body of Mrs ANN LLOYD
Widow of WILLIAM LLOYD late of the Parish of St.
James's Westminster Gentleman and also Relict
of the late Mr HUMFREY WANLEY Library Keeper
to the Rt. Hon^{ble} ROBERT and EDWARD Earls of
Oxford, &c. she Dyed March the 9th. 1767 Aged 70
Years.¹

Wanley married first, in 1705, Mrs. Anna Berenclow,² a widow, by whom he had three boys, not one of whom survived his birth more than a day;³ and (says Chalmers) "the second time, only a fortnight before his death, to a very young⁴ woman, to whom he left his property, which was considerable." These words imply the existence of a will, whereas he died intestate, and to the widow was granted 3 Nov. 1726, administration of the goods, chattels and credits of Humphrey Wanley who lately deceased at his lodging in Clarges-street in the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex. An Inventory was exhibited on the same day, having been signed in readiness the day before (2 Nov.) by "Ann Wanley," and founded on an appraisement made 23 July 1726. The valuation of goods and chattels is set down at £234 17s. 4d., beside money in the house, £8 7s. 6½d. In the list are found the silver teapot given to

¹ Since I copied this inscription (in the exact lines and character of the original), I have found it printed in Smith's *Mary-le-bone*, p. 68.

² "I was married to Mrs Anna Berenclow (whose Grandmother by the Mother's side is said to have been a Maynwaring of Cheshire) by Mr. William Elstob, in the Church next London Stone, 1 May, 1705." [*Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, V. 143.]

³ "Humphrey Wanley, son to the above written Humphrey Wanley and Anna, Widdow of Mr. Bernard Martin Berenclow, daughter to Thomas Bouchier of New-castle-upon-Tyne, Esq. and Dorothy Whitfield, daughter of — Whitfield of —, Shropshire, Esq. was borne January 9, 1706/7, and died the next day, Being buried in the Church Yard of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster.

"This day of July, 1709, at three quarters past 11 in the forenoon, my Wife was deliver'd of a dead infant boy.

"I had one other son, by my said Wife, who died soon after its Birth, and was also, I think, buried in St Martin's Church Yard.

"172½, between 10 & 11 in the forenoon, my dear Wife, walking in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, was suddenly struck by an Apoplectic fit, and her breath left her between 1 & 2 the next Morning." [*Notes and Queries*, as above.] Mrs. Wanley was buried 5 January 1721-2 in the church or churchyard of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, as appears by the late Col. Chester's MSS. See the allusion to "my late grievous calamity" in the entry dated 15 January following.

⁴ Mrs. Wanley was then twenty-nine years old, as may be seen by the inscription on her monument printed above.

Wanley, by the Lady Henrietta Cavendish-Holles-Harley (wife of Edward then Lord Harley), the silver tea-kettle with lamp and plate also presented to him by the same gracious lady at a later date (21 July, 1722); the cornelian and gold seal used by his father and himself, displaying a coat of arms, to which I hope on some future occasion to refer in a separate paper on the "Wanley family." There are items of plate, "old sterling" and "new sterling," bustos, a dress-sword, a mourning-sword and cane, suits of clothes, &c., and some recent correspondents of *Notes and Queries* (6th Series, IX. 246, 313) may be interested in knowing that mention is herein made of "two pair of pillow-bears," showing the survival of Chaucer's *pillwebeer* down to 1726, at least. The names of Mr. George Browne, his nephew, and of Mr. John Stephens (who married Wanley's sister) occur in this Inventory.

First of the "debts owing to the deceased" is a sum of £800, due on a Bond from the "Earl of Oxford and Mortimer," followed by interest amounting to £10; and (passing others) Mr. John Beaver his son-in-law (who married Katharine,¹ daughter of Mr. Berencloew and the first Mrs. Wanley) owed, "as per Book," £255 6s. 9d. Not being allowed on mere payment of the search-fee to make notes of any document produced, I am compelled to trust to my memory for these details which must, therefore, be received as subject to that defect.

Such is the barest outline of Wanley's history. A portrait of him hangs in the Bodleian Library, and there is another in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. Several volumes of letters written to him are in the Harleian Collection; and some, written by him,² among the Sloane, Stowe, Additional, Egerton and Lansdowne MSS. with others (Ballard, Tanner MSS., &c.) in the Bodleian Library. Six letters from him to Dr. Tudway are in *Harl.* 3781. Hence it is seen that there exist ample materials for a memoir worthy of this most learned and admirable scholar.

Beside these MSS., numbered 771, 772, there is in the Lansdowne Collection a small note-book of Wanley's (n^o 677), which I had intended to notice in this place. Indeed, several interesting passages are ready for the press, but are withdrawn at the last moment, in the hope of returning to them hereafter.

¹ A letter to Wanley, then at Wimpole, from her (*Harl.* 3777, f. 170), dated "Feb. 12, 1716/7," in a postscript to which she says:—"all the talk of the Town is that my Lord Oxford comes out of the Tower to-morrow." His imprisonment continued until 1 July 1717, on which day the Lords by an unanimous vote acquitted him "of the Articles of Impeachment, exhibited against him by the House of Commons for High Treason, and other high Crimes and Misdemeanors, and all Things therein contained;" dismissing the Impeachment, and then ordering the Lieutenant of the Tower to discharge his prisoner. [*Journals of the House of Lords*, xx, 225.]

² His usual signature is "Humfrey Wanley;" occasionally "H. Wanley."

Very few words are needed to describe the two MSS. here dealt with:—

N^o 771 is a small quarto (6 inches wide by 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high) of 89 leaves (with some extra blank paper). It begins on 2 March 1714-15, and preserves a certain air of formality up to and including page 16, at the date, 18 July 1716. Here the entries, or "minutes," are interrupted for a considerable time; and the next page (17) is headed 11 January 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁰ with this note:—"This Journal resumed by my Lord Harley's Order." Henceforward the entries duly proceed to 5 March 1722-3.

N^o 772 is also quarto, but rather larger than the former (being 7 inches wide by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high), and consists of 90 leaves (exclusive of those left blank); the entries continued onwards, from 6 March 1722-3 to 23 June 1726, less than a fortnight before Wanley's death.

Each MS. has an Index of names at the end, as well as a leaf devoted to addresses, thus:—

"Thomas Madox Esq. at his house in Ford-Court at's Bedford Buildings near Red Lion-street, Holbourne."

As to the extracts, it is no easy task to make selections from several (perhaps seven) thousand entries. Deference must be paid to the presumed taste of the "general reader," who is only one degree less exacting than that other tiresome person, the working-man. Dry lists of books or MSS. would be out of favour with him, and literary topics must be gently insinuated rather than thrust too boldly forward. It will be convenient, I think, to present each set of extracts complete by itself in order of time, linking in one paper the entries which relate to the same person or subject, and adding, here and there, brief explanatory notes. I shall not feel myself precluded from reusing entries which have been printed at some long bygone time. Like the ancient Athenians, the readers of the *GENEALOGIST* desire "a new thing," and repetition of items which have appeared before is, as a general rule, to be deprecated; yet, in the existing case, it would be a thousand pities to omit a striking paragraph that tends to enliven a dry subject, because Nichols, or some one else has given it many years ago in some particular and distinct connection. Here I am reminded to add that Wanley's Journal has been also tapped (see before, p. 114) in *Notes and Queries* (1st S. VIII. 335), and in Edwards's *Memoirs of Libraries* (ii. 123, 145, 972). The reader may feel confident that, in the entries now before him, the original is not *altered*—a liberty not seldom most unwarrantably taken, and then unblushingly defended on the question being raised—in spelling, punctuation, or the use of capitals; and that every effort is made to print the MS. with as much fidelity and exactness as type (and human fallibility) will allow.

In concluding these prefatory remarks, I am anxious to express my obligation to Mr. Douthwaite, librarian of Gray's Inn, for having made me acquainted with "Wanley's Diary," by asking me to search the two volumes before us, for any reference to a valuable MS. (*Harl.* 1912) which relates to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, in view of a new edition of his "Notes."¹

(To be continued.)

HARVARD FAMILY.

Since your April issue I have received an item or two more as to the Harvards.

From the Register Books, St. Saviour's :—

1617. Henrye Harverd, a Chaundler.

1618. William Harvord, a Saddler.

1618-19. Garrett Harward, a Basket Maker.

My reverend correspondent at Emmanuel College tells me of a double entry in their books now discovered :—

1627. Harvard Jno. P. [Pensioner], *Middlesex*, A.M., 1635 ; and the one already noted :

1628. Harvard Jno., P. (see p. 110 *ante*, note 3).

He remarks that this entry of the county is frequent, but not universal : that it is significant and may mean a removal across the bridge, although difficult to verify after the great fire and the destruction of registers. Mr. Rose kindly remarks further 'I much regret it was not in your hands before your article in the *GENEALOGIST* came out,' so do I, but I did what I could, and the notices may yet elicit the needful information. Directly on receipt of the last letter from Cambridge, I wrote to a leading London paper asking attention to the registers of Middlesex parishes.

Again, 1582. Proceedings of Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark :—

Thomas Harvard, Butcher, tenement in close ; lease 21 years and not to kill there.

Another extract, from the Chaplain Benson's notes (sent to me by the Warden, an old student of St. Saviour's books and papers) :—

"Mr. Harvard who emigrated to Boston, America, about two centuries ago and founded the celebrated college bearing his name was born in St. Saviour's. He is supposed to have been the son of Robert Harvard, whose burial is recorded July 25, 1625 :—"A Gent. buried in south quire, fees 26s. 8d." (See p. 109 *ante*.)

Of course, when we find John Harvard, we produce nothing conclusive, only high probabilities that we are, as the boys in their play say, 'warm'

¹ *Gray's Inn : Notes illustrative of its History and Antiquities*, compiled by W. R. Douthwaite, Librarian. London, 1876, 8vo.

² With this clue it would be no difficult thing to draw the attention of officials of Middlesex churches, to the name John Harvard and the dates *circa* 1605 and after.

or even 'hot,' that is, on the scent, and we show quite a colony of Harvards near the Bridge end in Southwark. Certainly, by multiplying items like these, we increase materially the chances of success in our quest, and considering that the Harvard people across the water are now about putting up a statue, and at Emmanuel they are putting up a full-length figure of him in stained glass, the quest is worth some trouble! If it is not presumptuous in me to suggest it, I would hint a charming addition in relief to the statue, and in the stained glass window, to wit, a copy of the little vessel, the Mayflower; it is very picturesque and quaint and its significance would be obvious.

W. RENDLE.

Forest Hill, May, 1884.

SIR BERNARD BURKE ON
"QUEEN ELIZABETH AT HELMINGHAM."

(See pp. 82-90).

Sir Bernard Burke (with whom personally I had not the honour of previous acquaintance) has spontaneously written to me in terms so happy and frank, that I have ventured to ask his permission to print the letter. He has favoured me by allowing this to be done, and I now have the pleasure to lay before the readers of this magazine the testimony only too flatteringly rendered, touching the validity of my proofs, by so high an authority on all matters of genealogy as Ulster King of Arms.

JOHN A. C. VINCENT.

"Dublin Castle,
5 June 1884.

"My dear Sir,

'Queen Elizabeth at Helmingham' in 'the Genealogist' for April interests and convinces me. Her Majesty's Visit to 'the fair abode' of the Tollemaches, the Royal Christening and the memorial lute have no reality! Your argument is overwhelming, and henceforth my 'Peerage' will lose that pretty little story that has long clung like ivy round the home that the family loved so well.

It seems almost cruelty in a learned Antiquary, thus ruthlessly to pluck off such a green leaf from the Ancestral tree, but truth is stronger than fiction. The authorities, on which my narrative rests, would not stand a moment against your facts.

Yours very truly,

J. BERNARD BURKE,
Ulster."

FUNERAL CERTIFICATES.

Edited by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.

The following Certificates¹ are given in continuation of those printed at pages 112 and 142 of the Seventh Volume of the GENEALOGIST.

The right worshipfull Sir John Stanhope of Eluaston in the county of Darby, Knight, Departed this mortall life the 29th day of March 1638, and was interred the next day following in the Chauncell of the parrish church of Eluaston aforesaid. He married two wiues: the first was Oliue, Da. and sole heire of Edward Beresford of Beresford and Bentley, Esq^r, by whom he had yssue—Oliue, Da. and heire to her mother and wife of Charles Cotton of London, Esq^r; his 2^d wife was Mary, da. of Sir John Ratcliffe of Codsall in the county of Lancast^r, Knight, [by] whom he had yssue 5 sonnes and two daughters, viz:—John Stanhope, Esq^r, sonne and heire, about 9 yeares of age at his fathers death; Cromwell, 2^d sonne, then aged about 8 yeares; Radcliffe, 3^d sonne, aged about 7 yeares; Byron, 4th sonne, aged 6 yeares; and Alexander, 5 sonne, aged about 3 (?) yeares; Elizabeth, eldest Da., aged about 14 yeares; and Anne, 2^d Da., aged about 5 yeares. This Certificate was taken the 23 day of January 1638, by Edward Walker, Chester herauld, and attested to be true by the subscription.

RICHARD BROOKE.

Thomas Bagshawe of Ridge in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life at Ridge aforesaide within the parrish of Chappel le frith within the saide county the 2^d day of July 1632, and was interred y^e same day within the parrish church of Chappell le frith aforesaid vnder his owne pewe or seate there. He married Elizabeth, daughter to ... Blackwall of Alton in the county of Derby, Gent., by whom he had yssue—Edward, eldest sonne, Thomas, 2^d sonne, who married Barbara Da. to John Greues of Woodhouse in the county of Derby, Esq^r, Henry, Francis, Mary, Elizabeth married to John Shallcrosse of Shalcrosse in the county of Derby, Esq^r, Dorothy married to Thomas Stafford of Bothoms in the county of Derby, Gent., also, Margaret, and other sonnes and daughters that died young. This certificate was taken at Ridge aforesaid the xxijth day of November 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy for the Office of Armes, and testified by M^r Thomas Bagshawe, 2^d sonne and Executor to the defunct.

THOMAS BAGSHAWE.

Thomas Eyre of Highelow in the county of Derby and parrish of Hope, Gent., Departed this mortall life att Highelow aforesaid the xxixth day of November Anno Dⁿⁱ 1633, and was interred the first day December next following within the Chauncell of the parrish church of Hathersedge in the county aforesaid. He married Anne, daughter to William Jessopp of

¹ The originals are preserved among the State Papers (Domestic), in the Public Record Office.

Bromehall in the county of Yorke, Esquier, by whom he had yssue two sonnes and one daughter, viz. :—Robert, eldest sonne, who married Anne daughter to Barnard Wells of Holme in the county of Derby, Gent.; Humphry, 2^d sonne; and Anne. This Certificate was taken at Highelow aforesaid the xvith daye of November 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr Robert Eyre eldest sonne and heire to the defunct.

ROBERT EYRE.

Robert Woolhouse of Glapwell in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life the xxviith day of September 1633, and was, the xxviiith day of the said Moneth, interred in the same parrish church at Bouslquer in the county aforesaid. The said Robert married to his first wife . . . Da. to Patrick Sacheverell of Hemsall in the county of Nottingham, Gent., by whom he had yssue Myllicent Woolhouse, married to Richard Brock of Basford in the county of Nottingham, Gent., and to his 2^d wife Mary, Da. to Thomas Hutchinson of Basford aforesaid, Gent., by whom he had yssue 3 sonnes and 4 daughters viz^t: Thomas Woolhouse, eldest sonne and heire, who married Mary, da. to John Chaworth of Southwell, Esq^r, and Anne da. to Gilbert Lynecar of Lynecar in the county of Derby, Esquier; John Woolhouse, 2^d sonne, M^r of Arts; and Edward Woolhouse, 3^d sonne; Mary, married to Michael Sansom of London, Haberdasher; Martha, married to Samuel Bowles of Worksop in the county of Nottingham, Gent; Frances; and Elizabeth, married to John Kynaston of London, Grocer. This Certificate was taken the xxvth day of May 1638, at Glapwell aforesaid, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr Thomas Woolhouse sonne and heire to the Defunct.

THOMAS WOOLHOUSE.

Robert Eyre of Highlowe in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life at Highlow aforesaid, in the parrish of Hope, the xvth day of November 1622 (*sic*), and was interred the same day within the Chauncell of the parrish church of Hathersedge in the county aforesaid. He married Bridget, daughter to Sir Humphry Ferris of Tamworth in the county of Stafford, Barronett, by whom he had yssue—Thomas, eldest sonne, who married Anne, daughter to William Jesopp of Broome Hall in the county of Yorke, Esquier. This certificate was taken at Highlowe aforesaid, the xxith day of November Anno Dⁿⁱ 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr Robert Eyre Granchilde and heire to the defunct.

ROBERT EYRE.

Henry Bullock of Brampton in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life at Brampton aforesaid the xxijth day of January 1633, and was the same day interred within the Chauncell of the Chappell of Brampton aforesaid, within the parrish of Chesterfeild in the said county. He married Rosamond, Da. and coheire to James Barley of Barley in the county of Derby, Esquier, by whom he had yssue 3 sonnes and two daughters viz. :—James, eldest sonne and heire, who married Sarah, Da. to John Berresford of Newton Grange in the county of Derby, Gent.; John, 2^d sonne; Henry, who died younge; Katherin and Rosamond. This certificate was taken at Somersall in the county of Derby the xxxth day of July 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr James Bullock eldest sonne and heire to the defunct.

JAMES BULLOCK.

Godfrey Clarke of Somersall in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life at Somersall aforesaid the xxith day of March 1634, and was interred the next day within the Chauncell of the Chappell of Brampton, within the parrish of Chesterfeild in the county aforesaid. He married Jane, Da. to John Crundy of Thargerton in the county of Nottingham, Gent., by whom he has yssue one sonne and one Da. viz: — Gilbert Clarke, his only sonne and heire, who married Ellen, Da. and sole heire to John Clarke of Codnor in the county of Derby, Gent.; and Rosamond, married to Thomas Lyndeley of Skegby in the county of Nottingham, Gent. This Certificate was taken at Somersall aforesaid the 30th day of July 1638, by John Newton Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr. Gilbert Clark only son and heir to the defunct.

GILBERT CLARKE.

Adam Wolley¹ of Riber in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life at Riber aforesaid, within the parrish of Matlock, the xiith day of Aprill 1619, and was interred the xiiith day of the said moneth within the parish church of the said Matlock, in the North Ile there. He married 3 wiues: first, Anne, da. to M^r Crane of Darbshire, by whom he had yssue one sonne that died young. His 2^d wife Grace, Da. to Henry Hopkinson of Bonsall in the county of Derby, by whom he had yssue who died without yssue. His 3^d wife was Elizabeth, da. to William Middleton of Wansley in the county of Nottingham, Gent., by whom he had yssue two scunnes and 3 Da^{ters}: — William, now eldest sonne and heire, who married Suzan, Da. to Richard Bynnes of Thorp in the parrish of Almondsbury and county of Yorke, Gent.; Anthony, who married Mary, Da. to William Rocket of the Towne of Nottingham; Dorothy, married to George Hopkinson of Wirkworth in the county of Derby; Troth, and Frances. This certificate was taken at Clowne in the county of Derby the vth day of August 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by M^r William Wolley eldest sonne and heir to the defunct.

WILLIAM WOLLEY.

Rowland Moorewood of Alferton in the County of Derby, gentleman, Collonell of a Regiment of horse for that County, eldest sonne and heire of Anthony Moorewood of Alferton aforesayd, second sonne of Rowland Moorewood of Okes in the County of Yorke, Gent., and of Catherine his wife, one of the daughters and coheires of Humfrie Stafford of Eayme in the sayd County of Derby, Esq^r, departed this mortall life att his lodginge in Blackfriars, London, on Sunday the five and Twentieth day of Aprill 1647. He dyed a Bachelor, and left his onelie brother and heire Anthony Moorewood, of Alferton and Hasleborough in the sayd County, to succeed him. The sayd Anthonie married Mary, daughter of Roger Bretridge, by whome he hath yssue Frances, his onlie daughter. The truth of this certificate is attested by the subscription of the sayd Anthonie Moorewood brother and heire to the defunct.

ANTHONY MOOREWOOD.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Vert, an oak tree eradicted*, Or; 2 and 3, *Or, a chevron Gules between three martlets Sable.*

(To be continued.)

¹ See Vol. i (Old Series), p. 121.

DUKES, EARLS, AND MAORMARS.

It is with great regret that I am compelled to pursue my controversy with Mr. Lindsay, but it is necessary, in simple justice to myself, to call attention to his astounding statement:—

"In answer to Mr. Round's concluding paragraph, I say, emphatically, that the Maormar of ancient Celtic Scotland was as truly a peer as the dukes (*sic*) and earls of Saxon England. If the latter had left heirs there would be no absurdity in an existing English Earldom dating from before the Conquest, and such a fact does not appear incredible, or its assertion amusing, when it relates to Scotland" (*ante* p. 124).

For my part, I can only "say emphatically" that, but for this paragraph, I should have refused to believe that an official of the College of Arms could, in these days, gravely record his belief in the existence of Saxon "*dukes*" (!) Of course, if Mr. Lindsay believes this, it is most natural that he should believe, as he gravely does, an existing Scottish Earldom to have been "created before 1014," on the ground that a "maormar of Mar" occurs (in Ireland) in that year. No doubt Mr. Lindsay feels a generous pity for that mushroom nobility south of the Tweed, which cannot boast among its ranks an existing Saxon "duke-dom," derived from these Saxon "*dukes*" (*duces*) who were, no doubt, "as truly" dukes, as "duke Shammah, duke Mizzah," and their fellows among the sons of Esau! It is scarcely necessary, in these days, to explain that *dux* in "Saxon England" was the Latin equivalent of *Ealdorman*, "the chief magistrate of a shire or cluster of shires" (Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* i, 111, 113, 158-9; *Select Charters*, p. 519).

But let me refer Mr. Lindsay to a treatise by a fellow-countryman of his own, Mr. M'Kerlie's *Earldom of Marr*, where he will find these pleasant dreams rudely dispelled. The writer deals mercilessly with the Erskines' persistent—

"Attempt to make out an ancient standing for the earldom, which has no basis. The claim has been that from the ancient mórmhaors, it, and thereby their own descent in the female line, can be traced. This is opposed to history" (p. 1).

He proves, in the *first* place, that the mórmhaors—

"Held a much higher position than the earls who followed, although, through common phraseology, they have been confounded with them . . . They were, however, as distinct in rank and power as in race" (p. 4).

and, in the *second*, that—

"Of Donald, the nominal mórmhaor of Marr, who was killed at Clontarf in A.D. 1014, of whom mention has been made, there is not a shadow of information of any kind to show, or prove, that he ever had any, or left, issue to carry on his line. The conclusion, so far as can be gathered, is all the other way, and that with him his family ended" (p. 17).

Let me specially commend to Mr. Lindsay Mr. M'Kerlie's sagacious words:—

"There have been writers in abundance who have transferred the subject from the mythical to the real, and carried many believers with them, but *I think the period of that style of writing has expired*" (p. 18).

Surely, if there is such a thing as history, it is one's duty to raise a

protest against such a statement as that made, at Holyrood, by Mr. Goodeve-Erskine, that, as to the "ancient" earldom of Mar—

"I have the honour to inherit it from my Uncle, and the Earls of Mar, for the last thousand years (!)"

Is it not time for any sober historian to cry *Quousque tandem?*

Mr. Lindsay has exalted, before now, "the ancient nobles" and "the great dignities of Scotland" (GENEALOGIST, vii. 124). Let me suggest that his panegyrics should be compared with Mr. McKerlie's remarks on these Dignities:—

"It is fatal to purity of descent for titles to be inherited by females, who through marriage may take them to families of the lowest origin. . . . If properly understood, the chequered course it [the Scottish peerage] has had, should moderate pride and over-value."

Lastly, as to my critic's observations on my views as to the Earldom of Mar and its present position, I need only point out that I never insisted on the mediæval earldom being "extinct," but only in its being, at best, *dormant* (and, therefore, yet to be claimed); and that, instead of meeting me on my own ground, he endeavours, as was to be anticipated, to drag me into a discussion on the *merits* of the decision, which I distinctly, from the very first, excluded from my theme. As Mr. Lindsay is thus compelled to "travel out of the record," it must surely be concluded that my own argument remains unassailable and intact.

J. H. ROUND.

In answer to the foregoing observations of Mr. Round, in which he, with great regret, exhibits my ignorance, expresses emphatic astonishment that an official of the College of Arms should gravely assert the existence of Dukes and Earls before the Conquest, and finally accuses me of having endeavoured (as he expected) to drag him into a discussion (out of the record) upon the merits of the decision in the Mar Peerage case—supporting his ridicule of any possible connection between the Maormars and Earls of Mar by copious quotations from and references to a Mr. McKerlie—I beg leave to make the following remarks:—

1. That whether or not a lineal descent from Maormars to Earls can be proved as a matter of pedigree, I have expressed no opinion, but inasmuch as the seven original earldoms of Scotland were Celtic, and occupied a position *sui generis*, I think it very probable that the first Earls found in possession were the representatives of the previous Maormars, though the law of tanistry may have prevailed and the relationship may not have been that of father and son. Upon this point others may differ, and think the contrary opinion more probable. My "dreams" will not, however, be "rudely dispelled," unless by a writer of recognised authority, and I candidly admit that I am unacquainted with Mr. McKerlie's claim to that rank.

2. I think it very probable from the whole tenor of Mr. Round's argument that he has derived his knowledge of the subject from Mr. McKerlie and not from the Minutes of Evidence and printed Cases. I enquired in my first article last January, whether Mr. Round had read these, but have not elicited a reply.

3. There exist at least 150 Anglo-Saxon Royal Charters attested by persons with the title "dux." That this was not altogether a vague title

is shown by the strict order of precedence, and by the fact that in some cases the nobles are divided into *duces* and *comites*.

A charter of "Godiva uxor Leurici Anglici Consulis" to Victor, &c., of the date 1060—1066 is granted, confirmed, and attested by King Eadward, Leofric *dux*, Seward *dux*, Harold *comes*, and Testi *comes*, among others.

A charter of Coenuualha King of Wessex, before 675, is confirmed and attested by the King, the Archbishop, three Bishops, one "*dux*," one præfect, and one "*comes*."

The opinion that an elaborate system of feudal peerages or dignities existed at an early period in England, is supported by a charter of the date 664, or thereabouts, by "Wulfere Rex Merciorum et Mediteraneorum Anglorum Deo et beato Petro et monasterio suo de Medeshamsted..." in which, after a long enumeration of lands, occurs the following passage:—"Præcipimus etiam quod prædictum Monasterium et dominia sua sint libera et quieta ab omni dominatione, exactione comitum, baronum, vice-comitum et ministrorum suorum, &c."

This charter is confirmed and attested by four kings and four nobles with the title *princeps*. The Saxon charters from which I take these extracts were collated, latinized, and printed, under the editorship of John M. Kemble, by the English Historical Society, and I refer my readers to vol. iv. p. 168, and vol. v. pp. 2 and 12, for the above quotations, and to the prefaces for a list of the manuscripts consulted.

An index of Kings, Bishops, Dukes, Abbots and the general *Fasti* of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms was promised but I do not possess it.¹ I am of opinion that whatever may have been the constitution of dignities before the Conquest, I have sufficient authority for the expression which has astonished Mr. Round.

4. I have not the slightest wish to drag Mr. Round into any discussion whatever. I consider—to speak frankly—that it is he and not I who has travelled out of the record, and that he has not shown me the courtesy I had a right to expect. He began by impugning the *honesty* of those who argue for the continued existence of the ancient Earldom of Mar side by side with a modern Earldom admitted only by them in deference to the House of Lords. And when I endeavoured to explain the admissibility of the argument, he retorted in a very unusual manner, and he now with great regret but—in justice to himself (!)—endeavours to ridicule me in my capacity as an officer of arms.

Whether he succeeds or not I must leave to the judgment of my readers. I continue to believe in the existence of a connection between Saxon and Norman peerage in England, and between Celtic, Saxon and Norman dignities in Scotland—just as I look to the Wittenagemot for the origin of Parliament. I regret that the ancient English Earldoms should have died out, and I am glad that a few exist north of the Tweed. But I reserve my "generous pity" for those whose object it is to make our institutions as modern in their origin as possible; for those who have no belief in peerages before letters patent and summonses by writ; and for those who import personalities into antiquarian argument.

W. A. LINDSAY, *Portcullis*.

¹ I refer Mr. Round further to the fifth chapter of Selden's "Titles of Honour."

Calendarium Genealogicum :

OR

CALENDAR OF HEIRS,

Extracted from the INQUISITIONS, *temp.* Edw. II.

By JOHN A. C. VINCENT.

It has been confidently asserted, and with extreme probability, that no work published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls has been so extensively used as the one, entitled *Calendarium Genealogicum*.¹ There is every reason, then, to believe that its continuation will be acceptable alike to the merest tyro in genealogy, and to the most advanced student of records. Mr. Roberts's able and exhaustive preface includes all that needs to be said on the extreme value attached to inquisitions *post mortem*. Stretching in an unbroken series over four centuries, the evidence afforded by them as to the descent of property is of the highest kind. This Calendar, however, is confined to the genealogical matter found in them; and, in extracting this portion, it was wisely decided that the very words of each document should be cited, so that, in fact, a reader should be put as much as possible in the position of having the original under his eye. Here I venture to make a slight departure from the rules laid down for the guidance of editors of the Rolls' series. Instead of *altering* the words to classical form, the *actual spelling* is rigidly and literally adopted; and, as a minor matter, punctuation is discarded, if not altogether, at least as much as possible. These short and simple sentences are perfectly intelligible without points. There is another direction in which there is (I think) room for improvement. In using Mr. Roberts's book, it has occurred to me that, in order to fix more exactly the date, the year of the Christian era is wanted in addition to the regnal year; and, as the writ of *diem clausit extremum* issued at the period from which this new departure is made, and for some time after, does not order inquiry to be made as to the day on which the person deceased,² the date of the writ itself becomes important. It was most usually sued out immediately after the decease, and therefore furnishes the best attainable evidence of the approximate date of that event. Somewhat, perhaps, at the

¹ CALENDARIVM GENEALOGICVM. Henry III. and Edward I. In two volumes. Edited by Charles Roberts, Secretary of the Public Record Office. London, 1865, 8vo.

² "Et per sacramentum etc. diligenter inquiratis quantum terre ide[m] [nomen] tenuit de nobis in capite in balliva vestra die quo obiit et quantum de aliis et per quod servicium et quantum terre ille valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus Et quis propinquior heres ejus sit et cujus etatis Et inquisitionem inde etc. sine dilacione mittatis et hoc breve. Teste" etc.

risk of sacrificing that conciseness which so eminently distinguishes the former work, the date of every inquisition is here inserted. Whenever the day is named with reference to the festival of a saint, it is worked out by the aid of the late Mr. Bond's most admirable *Handy-Book*¹; but, adhering to the safe rule of letting the document tell its own story, the exact words are left as well. Classical purists will, I hope, forgive the omission of "die," when such a form as "6^{to} Junii" is used. I am quite aware that strictly it ought to be "vi^{to} (sexto) die Junii." For such use of Arabic figures in place of Roman numerals, and the omission of "die," there is ample precedent, as every record-reader knows. Following the prototype, all notes are to be avoided. It will be impossible, then, to explain or correct in other than these two ways: 1, to insert in a square bracket, immediately after the words, a suggestion in *italics* as an emended reading; 2, in cases of doubt, to leave a word in its contracted form with an apostrophe, or to mark the extension by square brackets. For example, if the words are "Johannis et Matill' uxoris eius," although I may have no doubt that the correct extension of *Matill'* is *Matillidis*, yet not desiring to mislead the reader as to the name being actually so written, I print Matill[idis], leaving him free to exercise his own judgment—exactly where the record leaves him.

The main objection to continuing such a Calendar in this magazine is the slow rate of progress alone possible in a quarterly issue, for very few pages of a single number can be taken up with matter which, however valuable from a certain point of view, is admittedly dry and uninviting as pure reading. This undertaking has, moreover, another disadvantage. It lacks the official stamp which gave an added value to Mr. Roberts's work. All the same, there is no need to magnify the subject, or to invest it with an exaggerated appearance of difficulty, although nothing less than the highest standard of absolute and literal exactness can be accepted. However hard of attainment, I shall strive to reach that end, while laying myself open to examination and criticism. The mode in which such correction (if need be) shall be made must be left to the individual critic to decide, but I shall be truly grateful for having any mistakes, however trifling, pointed out, in order that they may duly appear in the column of *errata* with the last number for the current year.

Happily, the extraction of this Calendar, however tardy in its progress, and tedious in its evolution, is not dependent upon the life of any one man. The pen that drops from one hand can be taken up by another; and thus the series can be carried, in

¹ *Handy-Book of Rules and Tables for verifying Dates*, &c. by John J. Bond, Assistant Keeper in Her Majesty's Record Office. London, 1875, 8vq.

imitation of the model on the lines heretofore laid down, further and further, and yet remain fortunate in the fact that, if abruptly stopped at any point, a compact mass of authentic information will still have been gained and duly set forth in chronological order.

It is necessary, perhaps, to be reminded that the Thirty-second Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records contains (App. i, 237-263) the *Calendar of Heirs* for the first and second years of the reign of Edward the Second. The two former reigns (Hen. III. and Edw. I.) are included in the two volumes so often before mentioned.

The several documents that relate to one and the same person are taken in the order in which they are filed, which may or may not be (and generally is not) the precise sequence of date. Moreover, it should be quite understood that the expression "literal exactness" covers the meaning, that words written in contracted forms are extended in such manner as would have been done by the writers themselves, the terminations being added which are demanded by the grammar of the context, and which are perfectly well known to and approved by all those who are conversant with records. Wherever there is the least doubt, the special case is met in the way above described. The capricious and haphazard use of capital letters in these inquiries is disregarded; and of the small letters, "i", "u" and "v" of the manuscript are printed "j", "v" and "u," whensoever demanded for pronunciation. This should be sufficient to explain them; but, as more striking to the eye, and more convictive to the sense, these typographical changes are best exhibited in the form of a table, thus:—

Printed.	<i>In orig.</i>	
j	i	eius, eiusdem, iuxta, iunior, cuius,
u	v	coniunctim, iam, &c.
v	u	uxor, vsque, ultimo, vt, vtrum, vna,
		&c.
		auunculus, Jouis, Hodebouyle, con-
		tinuauit, Grosuenour, Neuille,
		nouem, Natiuitatis, Foleuille,
		Novembris, parua, uel, &c.

For my part, I should prefer to leave all these, for the education and intelligence must be scant indeed when such letters become a stumbling-block. Why, a School-Board child in the tenth year of its age would read AVGVSTVS without the slightest difficulty!

Bating the infinitesimal exceptions just indicated, the reader may rely on a faithful and scrupulous adherence to the text of the original documents; and now, having clearly stated how much has hitherto been printed, I take up my parable in the third year of the reign of Edward the Second.

Anno 3^o Edw. II.1. JOHANNES ALDELOT. *Inq. p.m.*[*Breve deest. Datum fait 22^o die Feb. 1309-10.*]Johannes filius Johannis AldeLOT est propinquior heres ejusdem et est etatis quadraginta annorum. [*Inq. capta 9^o Aprilis 1310.*] Ebor'.[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. nn. 2, 8.*]2. JOHANNES STYNE [vel STYVE] *nuper fatuus et ideota. Inq. p.m.*[*Breve dat. 24^o Sept. 1309.*]Radulphus Styne frater Rogeri Styne patris predicti Johannis est avunculus et propinquior heres ipsius Johannis Et est etatis sexaginta annorum. [*Inq. capta 7^o Oct. 1309.*] Wiltes'.[*In dorso*] Memorandum quod Walterus Styne venit in Cancellariam Regis apud Ebor' et dixit quod ipse est propinquior heres Johannis Styne et hoc petit quod inquiratur etc.[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 13; Abb. Rot. Orig. 1 Edw. II. ro. 13, 2 Edw. II. ro. 9, 3 Edw. II. ro. 4.*]3. RICARDUS SEMAN de Kymstone. *Inq. p.m.*[*Breve dat. 16^o Dec. 1309.*]Willielmus Seman filius predicti Ricardi est propinquior heres ejus et plene etatis. [*Inq. capta 20^o Feb. 1309-10.*] Not'.[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. nn. 7, 10.*]4 JOHANNES HEYLE. *Inq. p.m.*[*Breve dat. 14^o Junii 1310.*]*De terris et tenementis que tenuit ad terminum vite sue die quo obiit de hereditate heredis Elye de Albinaco infra etatem et in custodia domini Regis existentis.* [*Inq. facta 26^o Julii 1310.*] Somers'.5^a. WILLIELMUS DE ROS de Ingmanthorpe. *Inq. p.m.*[*Breve dat. 28^o Maii 1310.*]Willielmus filius Willielmi de Kaunteloupo est propinquior heres ipsius Eustachie [*quondam uxoris dicti Willielmi de Ros*] et est de etate octodecim annorum. [*Inq. capta die Jovis proxima post festum Translacionis beati Thome martiris (9^o Julii) 1310.*] Derb'.[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 2.*]5^b. ROULANDUS DE LA VALEYE. *Inq. p.m.*[*Breve dat. 14^o Junii 1310.*]*De terris et tenementis que Roulandus de la Valye tenuit ad terminum vite sue die quo obiit de hereditate heredis Elye de Albinaco etc.* (*Vide n^o 4.*) [*Inq. facta 25^o Julii 1310.*] Somers'.[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 2.*]6. ELIZABETHA DE PENEBRUGGE. *Inq. p.m.*[*Breve dat. 29^o Junii 1309.*]Dominus Johannes de Penebrugge est filius et heres Elizabeth' de Penebrugge et etatis quadraginta annorum et plus. [*Inq. capta die Martis proxima ante festum sancti Kenelmi martiris (15^o Julii) 1309.*] Hereford'.

Dominus Johannes de Penebrigge est propinquior heres Elizabez de Penebrigge et etatis quadraginta annorum et plus. [*Inq. facta die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Kenelmi martiris (14^o Julii) 1309.*] Hereford^l.

Johannes de Penebrugge est filius et heres propinquior Elizabeth' de Penebrugge et etatis xl annorum et plus. [*Inq. facta die Sabbati in vigilia Sancte Margarete (19^o Julii) 1309.*] Wallia.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 16.*]

7. ROBERTUS LOUND DE HAREWODE. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 13^o Feb. 1309-10.*]

Agnes filia ejusdem Roberti Lound est ejus propinquior heres et etatis viginti quatuor annorum. [*Inq. capta die Veneris in septimana Pasche (24^o Aprilis) 1310.*] Ebor^l.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 2, 8.*]

8. HENRICUS DE DOGLAUNDRE. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 14^o Junii 1310.*]

Et dicunt quod Robertus Doglaundre [*d'Oglaundre*] est filius et propinquior heres predicti Henrici et quod est de etate xxvii annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta 24^o Junii 1310*] Suth't.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 1, 2.*]

9. JOHANNES DE WOLLAXTON. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 15^o Junii 1310.*]

Agnes filia predicti Johannis etatis xxij annorum et Elizabeth' filia ejusdem Johannis etatis xxj annorum sunt propinquiores heredes ejusdem Johannis. [*Inq. facta 6^o Aug. 1310.*] Essex^l.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 2.*]

10. EDITHA QUE FUIT UXOR REGINALDI DE ASSEBURNE. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 17^o Feb. 1309-10.*]

Thomas filius predictorum Reginaldi et Edithe est heres eorum propinquior et etatis x annorum. [*Inq. facta 27^o Feb. 1309-10.*] Kane^l.

[*In dorso*] Thomas filius Ad' de Assheb[urne] habeat custodiam usque ad etatem heredis et maritagium ejusdem heredis per finem Centum solidorum.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 7, 8.*]

11. GALFRIDUS FILIUS ADE DE WHYTYNHAM, *factus*. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 7^o Maii 1310.*]

Alicia uxor Johannis de Syngelton et Margeria sorores ejusdem Galfridi et Margeria filia Cristiane cond' sorore [*quondam sororis*] predictorum Alicie et Margerie sunt propinquiores heredes ipsius Galfridi Et predictae Alicia Margeria et Margeria filia Cristiane sunt plene etatis. [*Inq. facta die Veneris in septimana Pentecostes (12^o Junii) 1310.*] Lancast^l.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 6.*]

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books.

THE ANNALS OF CHEPSTOW CASTLE. By JOHN FITCHETT MARSH, deceased.
 Edited by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A. (Exeter: privately printed
 by Pollard, 1883).

The author of this fine work had intended to write a complete History of the Castles of Monmouthshire. He had, however, scarcely completed that of the first which he selected to deal with, when his labours were prematurely terminated by a fatal illness. But, though it is deeply to be regretted that Mr. Marsh did not live to complete his design, it cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to find that the late author's executors were able to appreciate the value of this MS. history which thus came into their hands, and showed such excellent judgment in the selection of an editor.

In a brief Introduction, which exhibits, however, evidence of abundant research, we find some curious information with reference to the etymology of the ancient name of the spot. Mr. Ormerod's studies have clearly established the identity of Chepstow Castle with the place mentioned in Domesday as Estrighoiel, and Mr. Marsh here gives us no fewer than seventy-one various spellings from ancient authorities of this one name. From these varieties he selects Striguil for normal use. On the subject of the derivation of the name, some strange blunders and corruptions are cited. Thus, Sir Robert Atkyns, who placed it in the city of Gloucester, not only misread the name as "Estbrighoiel" but then converted it into "East Bridge Hoiel," which his copyists improved into "East Bridge Hotel." Mr. Ormerod suggests that the name of Estrighoiel, Strighul, or Strigul given to the Norman fortress on the bank of the Wye, was adopted from that of a neighbouring earthwork called "Ys-traigyl" which it superseded; and of this latter name we have a most whimsical corruption in its application to the little island with its lonely oratory at the mouth of the Wye, popularly known as "*Saint Treacle* Chapel"!

"The annals of Chepstow," as the Editor remarks, "is not a mere local history." "The whole series of the Lords of Striguil were among the foremost men of the ages in which they respectively lived, and took their parts in the most stirring and important events of their times." A glance at the admirable table of contents will at once confirm this statement, for, starting with the family of Fitzosbern—William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford, and Count of Breteuil, Pasey and Ivry, leader of the van at the battle of Hastings, built the tower or keep which Roger Bigod, fifth earl of Norfolk, transformed into a stately castle—we pass to such historic names as those of Clare, Marshal, Bigod, De Brotherton, Manny, Hastings, Segrave, Mowbray, Herbert, Tudor, Somerset and Cromwell, all of them more or less intimately associated with the subsequent history of the Castle. Our space, unfortunately, does not permit us even to glance hurriedly at the details of this history and we can only refer our readers to Mr. Marsh's well-told narrative. Indeed, in the historical portions of the book the author appears to the greatest advantage; his legal quali-

cations were well adapted to aid him in testing the conflicting evidence afforded by his authorities, but as a genealogist he is not so strong. Of especial interest are the two concluding chapters, devoted to the Cromwells and the restored family of Somerset. Here Oliver Cromwell's connection with Chepstow is traced in considerable detail—including an interesting account of the siege of Chepstow by Colonel Ewer—and the story of the marvellous projects and the inventions of the second Marquis of Worcester, which will be new to many, is minutely recorded. In connection with the strange schemes of this nobleman, Mr. Marsh draws attention to a point not noticed in Dircks's memoir of the famous Marquis, though it was only too obvious—that in his latter years his mind had evidently given way. As one proof of it he cites the remarkable speech, prepared for delivery in the House of Lords, in which the Marquis—

“expresses his gratitude to the Lords for the passing of the Patent Act—gives them a narrative of his parentage, education, sufferings, and services—gives a detailed statement of his losses and expenditure in the cause of Charles I., which, by means partly of statements of actual sums expended, and partly of estimates in very round numbers, he makes to amount to £918,000—and he proceeds to make a number of the most extravagant proposals, among which are, to raise at his own expense an auxiliary troop of a hundred cavaliers, each to keep a servant with a led horse, as well as his own, of the value of £100 apiece, and each to furnish and lodge in store arms for 100 men, so as to arm 10,000 men when occasion might require—to endow, from the profits of the Water-commanding engine, a daily ordinary, with wine and meat, for forty indigent officers—to make four causeways, of two miles in length, at four of the principal approaches to the city—to erect, and endow with £500 a year each, a hospital and house of correction at the end of each causeway, ‘this pious work to begin within two years, and to be finished within seven’—and to allot ‘£1,000 a year for ten years from Michaelmas come twelve-month’ towards the building of St. Paul’s”—

and all these projects, as the author states, were to be carried out by a ruined man, who described himself as wanting bread, and gave practical evidence of his pecuniary difficulties by obtaining loans of small sums, ranging from £20 to £200!

In conclusion, we would only remark that Sir John Maclean has dealt with the manuscript entrusted to him, as Walton advised his angler to treat his worm—“as if he loved him.” Not only has he provided, as above hinted, a most exhaustive table of contents, but his well-judged notes and full index are all that the most exacting could wish for. That distinguished antiquary Sir William Dugdale, would, however, hardly have liked to have seen (p. 275) the array of “mistakes,” “misquotations,” and “mistranslations,” for which he is held responsible. Mr. Pollard's share of the work also deserves to be noticed—the thick Dutch hand-made paper, good type, and solid binding, all contribute to make the volume a “joy for ever” to the bibliophile.

THE ORDER OF THE COIF. By ALEXANDER PULLING, Serjeant-at-law. (London: William Clowes and Sons, 1884).

Under the above title—in allusion to the distinctive head-gear, described by old writers as the *birretum album*—Serjeant Pulling has brought together a variety of curious and interesting information bearing on the history of the Serjeant Counters, Serjeants of the Coif, *Serrientes ad legem*, or Serjeants-at-law. The title, rank, or dignity has belonged to the Order for more than eight hundred years, and thus its history, as our

author remarks, "must be a matter of interest, not only to lawyers, but to the students of the constitution and history of England."

In the arrangement of his subject the learned Serjeant has not adopted a strict chronological course. Opening with a chapter on law and lawyers before the reign of Edward I., he passes in subsequent chapters to those subjects more closely connected with the history of the venerable Order—the *Aula Regis*, *Curia Regis*, and Westminster Hall; the King's Justices, the Common Bench and the Assizes; the *Apprenticii ad legem*, and the Attorneys and Solicitors; the *Hostels* of the Judges and Serjeants; the Benchers, Readers, and Ancients; the Utter and Inner Barristers; the appointment of King's Counsel extraordinary; the old and modern rules of precedence and precedence; the ceremonies, feasts, revels, and moots of the Inns of Court; the solemnities and observances at St. Paul's and at Westminster on the creation of Serjeants-at-law; the costume of the order; and finally, in the concluding remarks, some of the more distinguished members of the Order of the Coif are noted, with genealogical particulars as to the noble families descended from them. From this summary it will be seen that the subject afforded a wide range, and doubtless it must have been a source of some trouble to the author to keep the wealth of illustrative material within reasonable bounds. Otherwise, Serjeant Pulling would certainly have availed himself of that sure source of new information—the public State Papers, which are now so readily accessible by means of the printed "Calendars." Possibly, the following extract from one of our note-books might have been deemed worthy of a corner in a foot-note; it is taken from one of the MS. indexes compiled by Benjamin Ayloffe, Keeper of the Duchy of Lancaster Records at the beginning of the last century, and runs as follows:—

Rings, &c. due to the Chancellors of the Duchy [of Lancaster] from every new Serjeant.

"MEMORANDUM.—That in Michaelmas Term 1700, in the 12th year of King Wm 3rd, there was a Call of 18 Serjeants, viz.: S^r Joseph Jekill, &c., who made a Question whether the Right Hon^{ble} Tho: Earle of Stamford, then and now Chancello^r of the Duchy and Co. Pal. Lanc., had a Right to have Rings from them upon their being call'd to be Serj^{ts}, in which case they were satisfy'd that he had a Right to them, for that every one of the s^d Serj^{ts} sent and presented him with a Ring, price 16s., in fine Gould; Mr. Lunn at Temple Barr in Fleet Street was the Goldsmith, whose Bookes will make it appere. And every one of them also sent a paper of Sweetmeates, and also six Bottles of Wine, viz^t:—4 of Sack and 2 of French Wine, each Bottle holding a quart; and that as of Right likewise, and, as to the Wine, the Acc^t thereof will appere in the Bookes of _____ at the Kings Armes Taverne in Fleet Street over against the Middle Temple Gate.

"The like presents were made to my Lord Stamfords predecessors, Chancellors of the Duchy, since the Restauration of King Charles the Second, viz^t:—Sir Tho: Ingram, S^r Robert Carr, S^r Tho: Chicheley, Coll. Phillips, and to my Lord Willoughby, upon the calls of Serj^{ts} in their respective tymes; and this upon the memory of me.

"BEN. AYLOFFE, Deputy to Cheek Gerard, Esq.,

Clerke to the Counsell of the said Duchy.

"The like presents to my Lord Gower, Chancell^r of y^e Duchy, in Trin. Terme 1705, —Mr. Serj^t Parker, the Queen's Serj^t, &c.

"BEN AYLOFFE."

Again, in a letter dated 1578, addressed to Lord Burghley by an eminent Recorder of the City of London, on the subject of the superiority of the Lord Mayor's Court over that of the Sheriffs, we have some very distinct evidence as to the dignity and precedence of the Queen's Serjeants:—

"Further, my very good Lord, the truth is, that in her Majesty's Court holden before my Lord Mayor and his brethren, the evidence is always given as solemnly at the Bar, as it is in Westminster Hall, and therefore we have very often times the Queen's Serjeants, Attorney, and Solicitor come there to give in evidence, whereas a 'meane' counsellor will not deal in the Shreves Courts, because that the evidence is never given before any Judge nor at the Bar, but under a pillar in some corner of the Hall, where great disorder is used."

There is also a pleading worth noting on the *Coram Rege* Roll for Trinity Term, 25 Edw. I. (m. 22), which is thus summarized in the *Abbreviatio Placitorum* :—

"Et predictus Thomas le Mareschal dicit quod ipse est communis serviens narrator coram Justiciariis et alibi ubi melius ad hoc conduci poterit. Et quod ipse in placito prefate assise coram prefatis Justiciariis stetit cum predicto Johanne et de consilio suo fuit. Et in hoc ei in quantum potuit auxiliatus fuit tanquam serviens suus et sicut talibus servantibus in hujusmodi casibus bene licet, &c.

"In hoc placito judicium redditum quod pendente placito de xxiiij ad convincendum incepto et non finito defendens non debet respondere querenti in placito conspiracionis."

Prefixed to the volume is a most valuable list of Serjeants with the dates of their creation. There are also several excellent illustrations—*e.g.*, the Court of Common Pleas, *temp.* Hen. VI.; the Court of Wards and Liveries, *temp.* Elizabeth; and the effigies of Serjeants Howard, Haugh and Pycot, of Sir John Cokain and Judge Littleton. In fact, the handsome form in which the book is issued is, in every detail, worthy of the important subject.

SOME ROUGH MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE HUNDRED OF NORTH ERPINGHAM, CO. NORFOLK. Collected by WALTER RYE. Part I. (Norwich: Goose and Co. 1883).

With a wise liberality Mr. Rye throws open to all antiquaries in these pages his valuable collections towards a History of the Hundred of North Erpingham, upon which he has been engaged for so many years. This "new departure in topography" is one much to be commended, for, as the industrious collector remarks, "should I never live to accomplish my task, I shall, at all events, have put the rough material into other men's hands in an accessible form." One only wishes our early antiquaries had done the same with their collections, or that all the best MS. *notanda* in our public libraries could be sent off to the printers at once. What an infinity of labour would thus be saved!

The contents of this Part include—Kempe's Church Notes, made about 1575, now No. 901 among the Harleian MSS.; Le Neve's Collections in the Bodleian; all the Aids and Returns of Knights' Fees for the Hundred in question; and all the Inscriptions—about 2509—in its Churches and Churchyards. In the next Part we are promised copies of all the Subsidy Rolls and Feet of Fines relating to the Hundred, and possibly, a list of all the Wills of the early inhabitants, from the Norwich and London Registries. We can only say as we close this well-filled volume that we most sincerely trust that the maxim, "*Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes*," so applicable to antiquarian collectors, may at least in this instance not be fulfilled; but rather, that Rye's "History of the Hundred of North Erpingham," will ere long rank among the standard works on Norfolk topography.

INDEX TO ENGLISH SPEAKING STUDENTS who have graduated at LEYDEN UNIVERSITY. By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A. (London: Longmans, 1884).

In the year 1875, the University of Leyden published a list of all its Students in a volume entitled: "*Album Studiosorum Academiae Lugduno Bataviæ, 1575—1875*"; and from this large quarto, containing 1440 columns, Mr. Peacock has, with most praiseworthy industry, selected all the persons occurring in the catalogue who could be identified as English-speaking people. The descriptions are in most cases given simply as *Anglus*, *Scotus*, *Hibernus*, or, in some instances, *Londinensis*, *Edinburgensis*, and *Dublinensis*, but the entries are rarely more precise, except as regards a few of the more distinguished *alumni*—e.g., MURRAI, Johannes, *Marchio de Tullibardine, filius primogenitus illustris Domini Ducis et Principis Atholæ, Nobilis Scotus, 22 Jan. 1706*.

With this interesting list before him the student will the more readily appreciate the editor's prefatory remark that—"British scholarship and British freedom owe very much to the Netherlands, and especially to that great University where so many of the most thoughtful children of these islands were instructed in the highest and best knowledge of the time, during the long period when the Universities at home were closed against those who objected to religious tests." We should add that this is one of the recent additions to the publications of the "Index Society."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. "Dialect, Proverbs and Word-Lore." Edited by G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. (London: Elliot Stock, 1884.)

Only in our last issue we noticed the first volume of this "Library," and already Mr. Gomme, with amazing though most satisfactory rapidity, presents us with a second instalment of his classified collection of the chief contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. The materials in this instance are arranged under six different heads:—(1) Lists of Local Words and Specimens of Dialect—under which we have the curious Exmoor Scolding and Courtship; (2) Proverbs; (3) Proverbial Phrases—e.g., "An't Please the Pigs," "Dab at Anything," "Drunk as David's Sow," "Old Maids leading Apes in Hell," "Ploughing with Dogs," "As the Devil loves Apple Dumplings"; (4) Special Words, such as *aroint*, *dandy* and *dandyprat*, *lurdanes*, *nunchion*, and *stump pie*; (5) Names of Persons and Places; and (6) Signs of Inns, &c. Thus, as anyone may readily glean from this slight indication of the contents, there is not a page which does not contain something amusing or instructive, and it may be confidently asserted that few who take this volume up will lay it down in a hurry. We are above all things glad that the editorship of this laborious task has fallen into such able and energetic hands, and shall eagerly await the completion of the scheme.

PEDIGREE OF THE CONANT FAMILY. Compiled by FREDERICK ODELL CONANT, of Portland, Maine, 1884.

Contains a very full account of the descendants of Roger Conant who was baptized at East Budleigh, Devon, 9 April 1593. The family was of French extraction but settled at Gettisham, between Honiton and Ottery St. Mary's. Roger Conant left Exeter about the year 1622

for Plymouth, Massachusetts. He built the first house at Naumkeag, now Salem, Mass.; became a Governor of the Dorchester Company, and Delegate to the first general Court in 1634. He died 19 Nov. 1679.

The pedigree gives the names of many hundreds of his descendants, and displays extensive research. The compiler states that he would be glad to hear from any of the family now in this country.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BAYNTON. By A. S. ELLIS.

The full title given by Mr. Ellis defines the extent of this Pedigree more exactly, it runs: "Pedigree of the ancient Family of Baynton of Bromham and Falston in the county of Wilts, and of their descendants the Elmslies, with a royal lineage through Gundreda, daughter of Queen Matilda, from King Alfred the Great and the Emperor Charlemagne." The Baynton portion begins with Thomas de Beinton of "Faldeston," 9—14 Edw. III. Apart from the genealogical information herein contained this pedigree is an extremely clever example of calligraphy. The original manuscript of the compiler is reproduced by lithography and is illustrated with several coats of arms from monuments, &c.

FAC-SIMILE of the original CHARTER granted by KING RICHARD III. to the Worshipful Company of WAX-CHANDLERS of the CITY OF LONDON. Dated 16 February, 1 Rich. III. Chromo-lithographed by W. GRIGGS.

We have seen no better specimen of the chromo-lithographic art, as applied to manuscripts, than the one here noticed. Not only is the ancient court-hand most marvellously imitated both as to its character and the colour of the ink, but the handsome floral design which runs round three sides of the margin of the MS. is most faithfully reproduced in dull colours and bright gold. The imitation of the parchment is so perfect that one would almost fancy that the original charter had been mounted on a sheet of white card-board. In reply to numerous inquiries on the subject, we can only say that those who are desirous of obtaining duplicates of any of their most precious MSS. cannot do better than to place them in the hands of Mr. Griggs.

THE EARLY ANCESTORS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES OF THE HOUSE OF WETTIN. By Shephard T. Taylor. (London: Williams and Norgate, 1884.)

The author describes this work as "an historical tour," and this it certainly is, rather than a contribution to genealogical knowledge, as some might have expected from its title. True it is, that pedigrees of the House of Wettin and of the ancient Landgraves of Thuringia find a place in Dr. Taylor's pages, but the letter-press is simply a readable and gossiping narrative—somewhat liberally interlarded with historical data—of a journey through Meissen, Dresden, Freiberg, Alt-Zella, Mühlberg, Wittenberg, Halle, Wettin, Petersberg, Giebichstein, Altenberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Gotha, Eisenach, and Coburg, the principal localities connected with the history of this House.

NOTES ON THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.

The object of this paper being to show in a concise manner how often each County has been visited, and how far the Visitations exist, in either a printed or manuscript form, I do not propose to attempt a general calendar of the numerous copies of them to be found in public or private Libraries. It will be sufficient for my purpose to indicate how many times each County was visited, and where the best of each Visitation is to be found. Various lists of Heralds' Visitations have been printed, as in Moule's "*Bibliotheca Heraldica*," Sims's "*Manual for the Genealogist*," Noble's "*College of Arms*," and Gutch's "*Collectanea Curiosa*." The latter, which is the most valuable of the four, is from a MS. in All Souls' College, Oxford, and is entitled "*Nomenclator Feccialium, qui Angliæ et Walliæ Comitatus visitarunt, quo anno et ubi Autographa seu Apographa reperiuntur: Per Johannem Anstis, Garter Principal. Regem Armorum Anglicanorum*." To it Mr. Gutch has added some valuable notes. I have in my own library a MS., formerly belonging to (Sir) T. C. Banks, entitled "*Index to the Visitation Books In Coll. Armor. By Thomas Sherriiff, Rouge Dragon*," which gives a list of the Visitations and also of the collections by Vincent and Philpot, with the reference number of the MS. in the College prefixed to each. So far as manuscripts are referred to in the following pages my information is derived from these sources; as to printed works my own knowledge of them will I hope be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of my statements.

It should be borne in mind that Heralds' Visitations began, pursuant to a commission given to Benolt, in 1528-9, and ended in 1686, when the powers of the Earl Marshal's Court ceased owing to there being no Constable of England. It has been asserted by some writers that a Visitation was taken as early as 1412, but this fiction has been very happily disposed of in an article on "*The Earliest Heralds' Visitations*," in the "*Herald and Genealogist*," vol. vi, p. 436. In the same publication (vol ii, pp. 185 *et seqq.*) will be found a series of very able notices of such of the Visitations as were printed up to 1865, the date of that volume, by the late John Gough Nichols, than whom no one was more competent to undertake the labour of reviewing them. To these elaborate criticisms I shall call attention as occasion requires.

Many Visitations were printed wholly or partially by the late

Sir Thomas Phillipps at the Middle Hill press. I take no notice of these, as a general rule, for two reasons, first, because they are inaccessible to the public, and second, because they are so badly edited and printed as to render them practically worthless. Moreover they are unindexed. Those who wish for information concerning them may consult the "Herald and Genealogist," vol. ii, p. 187, and Mr. Bridger's Index to Pedigrees.

It may not be inappropriate to remark, in reference to the latest Visitations especially, that copies or partial copies of many of them are to be found in collections accessible to the public although unknown to most genealogical students, consequently the popular notion that their contents can only be found in the College of Arms is to a great extent erroneous.

I take the Counties in alphabetical order for the sake of convenience. The reader will do well to bear in mind that the 'so-called' Visitations which have been printed do not as a rule tally with the documents in the College of Arms they are generally supposed to represent. Though very useful as a clue they must be received with caution, and being reproduced from sources of no value as legal evidence in no degree supersede the Records in the College, which are alone the legal proofs of the pedigrees entered at the Heralds' Visitations.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Visitations of this county taken in 1566, 1586, and 1634, are in the press under the editorship of Mr. F. A. Blades for the Harleian Society, and will form the xxth volume of its publications. Those entered in the lists as 1582, 1583, and 1586 appear to be all one. Gutch says the original is at Queen's College, Oxford, and Moule that Antis had it. The Visitation of 1566 is in the College (II. 9, 15). Mr. Blades tells me that the Visitation of 1586 is, with the exception of a few extra pedigrees, the same as that of 1566. The probability therefore is that the Visitation of 1582-6 is really only a copy of 1566 with some additions. The Visitation of 1634 is in the College (C. 31), and contains 131 pedigrees. That of 1669 by Bysshe is also in the College (D. 24), and a few pedigrees from it are in Harl. MS. 1531. Moule says that the original is in the Harleian Collection, and that Sir Thomas Phillipps had a copy. I must defer making further remarks on these Visitations till Mr. Blades, who is well known as a careful genealogist, has produced his work. His preface will no doubt afford a succinct account of the Bedfordshire Visitations.

BERKSHIRE

Was visited by Benolte in 1532 (College of Arms, H. 20; Brit. Mus. Add. 12,479); in 1566 by Harvey (College of Arms G. 5), a copy in Harl. 5822 is not mentioned in Mr. Sims' List. Moule, Gutch, and Noble, state that this county was visited in 1584 by Cooke, and in 1597, and quote various MSS. as copies. It is very improbable that two Visitations were made at such a short distance of time. Camden visited

it in 1623; the original of this is in the College (C. 18), and contains 104 pedigrees. The last Visitation was made by Bysshe, 1664-6 (College of Arms, C. 12).

The Visitation of 1566, as given in Harl. MS. 5867, is now appearing under the editorship of Mr. Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A., in the *GENEALOGIST*.

Some pedigrees from the 1566 Visitation will be found in the third volume of Ashmole's "Antiquities of Berkshire," and an account of them in the "Herald and Genealogist," vol. ii, p. 520.

The Visitation of 1664-6 from Harl. MSS. 1483, 1530, has been printed in the *GENEALOGIST*, and was edited by Mr. Metcalfe. Some copies of this were struck off separately, uniform in size with the publications of the Harleian Society, and entitled:—

"The Visitation of Berkshire 1664-6. By Elias Ashmole, *Windsor Herald*, for Sir Edward Bysshe, *Clarenceux*. (Harl. MSS. 1483, 1530.) Edited by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A." Exeter, 1882, 8°, pp. iv. and 126.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

A Visitation of this county which all the authorities say is *sans date* is in the College (H. 15). I apprehend the date is 1532. It was next visited by Harvey in 1566 (College of Arms, H. 9, 15), and again in 1574 by Cooke (College of Arms, F. 1); also by Cooke in 1580, according to Noble, Gutch, and Moule, but I should think it more probable that the 1574 Visitation was finished or copied in that year. The original Visitation made by St. George in 1634 is in the College (C. 26), and contains 136 pedigrees. This county was visited by Bysshe in 1669, and the Visitation finished in 1675 (College of Arms C 2, 26).

The Visitation of 1566 has been printed in the *GENEALOGIST*, and some separate copies issued uniform in size with the publications of the Harleian Society, with this title:—

"The Visitation of Buckinghamshire In 1566, by William Harvey, *Clarenceux Rex Armorum*. (Harleian MS. 5867.) Edited by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A." Exeter, 1883, 8°; frontispiece, pp. iv. 56, and slip of errata.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Moule, Noble, and Gutch, state that there is a Visitation of this County in the College (G. 14, 18), *sans date*, and Mr. C. H. Cooper in a paper read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society also refers to it. Visitations were taken in 1575, 1619, and 1684. The reader can consult the "Herald and Genealogist," vol. ii, p. 202, and the references there given, for a more particular account of them. I need only add that that portion of the 1684 Visitation copied by Mr. Cole from the original in the College (K. 7), has been printed in the *GENEALOGIST*, vol. iii, pp. 231, 296.

CHESHIRE.

On the three first Visitations of this County 1533,¹ 1566-7, and 1580, any remarks by me might be deemed superfluous, as they have been very

¹ The fragment which remains of this Visitation was also printed by the Chetham Society, vol. ex, almost simultaneously with the issue of the Harleian Society's volume. A very useful note on Genealogical MSS. relating to Cheshire will be found in Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 566.

ably edited for the Harleian Society (vol. xviii.) by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A. His preface to this volume affords all the information to be desired concerning them. The title is:—

"The Visitation of Cheshire in the year 1580, made by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, for William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, with numerous additions and continuations, including those from The Visitation of Cheshire made in the year 1566, by the same herald. With an appendix containing The Visitation of a Part of Cheshire in the year 1533, made by William Fellows, Lancaster Herald, for Thomas Benolte, Clarenceux King of Arms. And a fragment of The Visitation of the City of Chester in the year 1591, made by Thomas Chaloner, Deputy to the office of Arms. Edited by John Paul Rylands, F.S.A." London, 1882, 8°.

Cheshire was also visited by St. George in 1613 (College of Arms C. 6), this contains 150 pedigrees; and in 1663 by Dugdale (College of Arms, C. 38).

CORNWALL.

This county was visited in 1530, 1573, and 1620. All these have been printed,¹ and so carefully edited as to render any observations on my part entirely unnecessary. It is noteworthy that the attempt of Sir Harris Nicolas to bring out the 1620 Visitation ended in failure, 28 pages only being printed, *sans* title page and date. An account of it will be found in the "Herald and Genealogist," vol. ii, p. 195, in which Mr. Nichols observes, "The present Garter [Sir C. G. Young] is the only owner that we can hear of, that can show a copy of these—now possibly unique sheets." Since this was written the stock has come into the hands of the second-hand booksellers, and the readers of the GENEALOGIST are doubtless familiar with the work. The Visitation of 1620, edited, with a very good preface, by Col. Vivian and Dr. Drake, is vol. ix. of the publications of the Harleian Society, with this title:—

"The Visitation of the County of Cornwall in the year 1620. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Vivian and Henry H. Drake, M.A., Ph. D., member of the Royal Archeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland." London, 1874, 8°.

Col. Vivian, whose indefatigable energy is worthy of all praise, has nearly completed,

"The Visitations of Cornwall, comprising the Herald's Visitations of 1530, 1573, and 1620, edited with additions by Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Vivian." London, —, 4°.

In this book each pedigree is extended as far as possible, many to the present day, and it appears to be the most complete and exhaustive work of the kind hitherto undertaken.

CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland has been thrice visited. In 1530 by Tong (College of Arms, D 4); in 1615 by St. George; and in 1665 by Dugdale (C. 39). There is no copy of the 1615 Visitation in the College, and the statement of Moule that the original is in the Harleian Collection appears to be without foundation. The only copy known is Harl. MS., 1536, a copy in the handwriting of Richard Mundy, which has been edited for the Harleian Society (vol. vii.) with this title:—

¹ To be exact, I should say "will have been printed" when Col. Vivian's work, 520 pp. of which have been issued, is completed. Mr. W. Pollard, 40, North St., Exeter, is the printer.

"The Visitation of the County of Cumberland in the Year 1615. Taken by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms. Edited by John Fetherston, F.S.A." London, 1872, 8°.

Some remarks, worth reading, on the Cumberland Visitations, will be found in the "Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological Society," vol. i, p. 300.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derbyshire was visited in 1563-9 by Flower (College of Arms II. 19); and if we may credit a statement made by Moule, Gutch, and Noble, who say that a copy was in the hands of Mr. Ames, in 1596 also. I find no confirmation of this assertion. St. George visited this County in 1611 (College of Arms C. 4), and again in 1634 (College of Arms C. 33), when 118 pedigrees were entered. The last Visitation was taken in 1662-4 by Dugdale (College of Arms, C. 34); an abstract is in the Harleian Collection, MS. 6104; this has been printed in the *GENEALOGIST*, and also separately (100 copies), with this title:—

"The Visitation of Derbyshire, taken in 1662, and reviewed in 1663. By William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King at Armes." London, 1879, 8°, pp. iv. and 42.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Visitations of this county have all been edited by the Revd. Dr. Colby; that of 1620 for the Harleian Society (vol. vi.), and those of 1531 and 1564 printed by subscription. In reference to them the readers will do well to consult the notes of Gutch, and Moule, as well as the prefaces of Dr. Colby, and also a review of Mr. Tuckett's Devonshire pedigrees, (an unsuccessful attempt to bring out a series based upon the Visitations), in the "*Herald and Genealogist*," vol. ii, p. 197. A notice of Dr. Colby's edition of the 1564 Visitation appeared in the *GENEALOGIST*, vol. v, p. 219.

The titles of these works are:—

"The Visitation of the County of Devon In the Year 1620. Edited by Frederic Thomas Colby, B.D., F.S.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford." London, 1872, 8°.

To render this volume complete it should have "Notes and Corrigenda to the 'Visitation of Devon in 1620,' published by the Harleian Society," 2 pp. 8vo, privately printed; and "Errata and Notes for Visitation of Devon," 1 page, 8vo, privately printed. Further errata will be found in "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," New Series, vol. iii, p. 287.

"The Visitation of the County of Devon in the year 1564, with additions from The Earlier Visitation of 1531, Edited by Frederic Thomas Colby, D.D., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and member of the Council of the Harleian Society, London." Exeter, 1881, 8°. pp. vi. and 249, and slip erratum.

Westcote's View of Devonshire in 1630 contains a series of pedigrees compiled after the manner of a Visitation.

"The Visitations of the County of Devon. Edited with additions by Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Vivian," are being published by Mr. Eland, book-seller, at Exeter, in 4°. Three parts, comprising 120 pages, have been issued. This work is done upon a plan similar to the "Visitations of Cornwall," by Col. Vivian, mentioned above, and so far as can be presumed from the pages already in type bids fair to be of equal value.

(To be continued.)

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(Continued from p. 194.)

12. JOHANNES DE HODEBOVYLE. *Inq. p.m.*[Breve dat. 18^o Sept. 1309.]

Petrus de Debenham et Rogerus de Hodebovyle nuper de licencia domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie patris domini Regis nunc feoffaverunt Johannem de Hodebovyle et Hillariam uxorem ejus de duabus partibus Manerii de Aketone cum pertinenciis Habend' et tenerid' eisdem Johanni et Hillarie et heredibus ipsius Johannis Et dicunt quod eadem Hillaria seisinam suam a tempore feoffamenti predicti simul cum predicto Johanne viro suo usque ad diem obitus ejusdem Johannis pacifice continuavit. [Inq. facta 6^o Oct. 1309.] Suff'.

[De herede nihil apparet.]

13. WARINUS FILIUS WARINI LE GROSVENOUR. *Inq. p.m.*[Breve dat. 9^o Sept. 1309.]

Robertus filius dicti Warini propinquior heres ejus est et est etatis viginti unius anni [sic] et amplius. [Inq. facta die Veneris proxima ante festum sancti Michaelis (26^o Sept.) 1309.] Cestr'.

[Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 13, 14.]

14. THOMAS DE NEVILLE DE CLETHAM. *Inq. p.m.*[Breve dat. 19^o Januarii 1309-10.]

Rad[ulph]us de Neville est filius predictorum Thome et Matild' [qui quidem Thomas et Matild' uxor ejus tenuerunt conjunctim etc.] et eorum heres propinquior et est etatis xxvj annorum. [Inq. facta 6^o Feb. 1309-10.] Line'.

[Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 9.]

15. WILLIELMUS LE ROUS. *Inq. p.m.*[Breve dat. 16^o Junii 1310.]

Simon filius dicti Willielmi est propinquior heres ipsius Willielmi et etatis novem annorum. [Extenta facta die Martis proxima post festum sancti Jacobi Apostoli (28 Julii) 1310.] Buk'.

Simon filius ejusdem Willielmi [qui quidem Will's et Joh'a uxor ejus conjunctim feoffati tenuerunt etc.] est ejus heres propinquior et est etate ix annorum. [Inq. capta 11^o Julii 1310.] [Bedeford'.]

[Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 2.]

16. JOHANNES DE MONEMUTHE FILIUS ET HERES WALTERI DE MONEMUTHE defuncti nuper infra etatem et in custodia domini Regis existens. *Inq. p.m.*[Breve dat. 10^o Maii 1309.]

Thomas frater dicti Johannis filii Walteri de Monemuthe est propinquior heres ejusdem Johannis et est etatis xvij annorum et plus. [Inq. facta die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Ethelberti Regis (21^o Maii) 1309.] Hereford'.

Thomas de Monemuthe frater predicti Johannis est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis sexdecim annorum. [Inq. capta 19^o Maii 1309.] Glouc'.

[*Aliud breve datum 29^{no} die Januarii 1309-10.*]

16. *Katerina filia Rogeri de Bellu fago asserente se fuisse uxorem Johannis de Monemuthe defuncti, et petente rationabilem dotem suam sibi assignari; mandatur inquisitio super etate ejusdem Katerine, viz. cujus etatis fuit die quo idem Johannes obiit, et an fuerit uxor ejusdem Johannis.*

Predicta Katerina fuit etatis duodecim annorum die Jovis proxima ante festum Purificacionis beate Marie anno regni Regis nunc secundo. Et dicunt quod predictus Johannes de Monemuthe obiit circa festum Annunciacionis beate Marie tunc proximo sequens eodem anno secundo. Dicunt etiam quod eadem Katerina fuit uxor predicti Johannis de Monemuthe die quo idem Johannes obiit et diu ante mortem ejusdem Johannis. [*Inq. facta 12^{mo} Feb. 1309-10.*]

Oxon'.

[*Vide Inq. 3 Edw. I. (rectè Edw. II.), n^o 89, de dote predictæ Katerine assignanda in com. Glouc' et Hereford'.*]

17. HENRICUS DE CLERE. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 17^o Dec. 1309.*]

Isabella filia predicti Henrici de Clere quam Henricus atte Houke duxit in uxorem est heres ejusdem Henrici propinquior et etatis xxv annorum. [*Inq. capta 12^o Januarii 1309-10.*]

Sussex'.

[*Breve 2^{dum} dat. 19^o Januarii 1309-10 ad inquirendum utrum predictus Henricus de Clere fuit seisisus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de tenementis supradictis etc.*]

Predictus Henricus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo etc.

Isabella filia predicti Henrici quam Henricus atte Houke duxit in uxorem est heres ejusdem Henrici de Clere propinquior et etatis xxv annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 7^o Marcii 1309-10.*]

Sussex'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 7, 10.*]

18. GALFRIDUS WHYTEYE. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 8^o Junii 1310.*]

Predictus Galfridus obiit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato. [*Inq. capta 20^o Junii 1310.*]

Suth't.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 2.*]

19. JOHANNES LE BRODE. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 12^o Dec. 1309.*]

Philippus le Brode est frater predicti Johannis le Brode et heres ejusdem propinquior et etatis xxx annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 28^o Dec. 1309.*]

Sussex'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 8, 10.*]

20. RADULPHUS DE SANCTO MAURO. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 1^o Aprilis 1310.*]

Eadmundus de Sancto Mauro filius predicti Rad'i propinquior heres ejus est. Et est etatis viginti duorum annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta 14^o Julii 1310.*]

Norh't.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 6.*]

21. THEOBALDUS DE VERDUN senior. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 28^o Aug. 1309.*]

Theobaldus de Verdun est filius et heres predicti Theobaldi propin-

quior et est de etate viginti et octo annorum. [*Inq. facta 9^o Sept. 1309.*] War'.

Theobaldus de Verdun filius predicti Theobaldi est propinquior ejus heres et etatis triginta annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta 12^o Sept. 1309.*] Glouc'.

Theobaldus de Verdun junior filius predicti Theobaldi senioris est propinquior heres ejusdem Theobaldi et etatis viginti duorum annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta die Martis proxima post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis (16^o Sept.) 1309.*] Buk'.

Theobaldus de Verdon filius predicti Theobaldi de Verdon est propinquior heres ejus et est etatis xxiiij^{or} annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 16^o Sept. 1309.*] Oxon'.

Teobaldus de Verdun junior est filius et heres Teobaldi de Verdun senioris propinquior et etatis xxx annorum et plus. [*Inq. facta die Jovis proxima post festum Nativitatis beate Marie (11^{mo} Sept.) 1309.*] Wallia.

Theobaldus de Verdun junior est filius et heres propinquior Theobaldi de Verdun senioris et etatis triginta annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta die Veneris proxima post festum Nativitatis beate Marie (12^o Sept.) 1309.*] Hereford'.

Et dicunt quod propinquior heres ejusdem Teobaldi est
doun filius ejusdem et est de etate xxvii^j annorum. [*Inq. facta die Martis in crastino Nativitatis beate Marie virginis (9^o Sept.) 1309.*] Leye'.

. propinquior heres ejusdem Theobaldi
et est etatis xxx annorum. [*Inq. facta die Sabati proxima post Nativitatem beate Marie (13^o Sept.) 1309.*] Stafford'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 13, 14.*]

22. THOMAS CORBET. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 7^o Maii. 1310.*]

Robertus filius Thome Corbet est propinquior heres ejusdem Thome et fuit etatis quinque annorum die Natalis Domini ultimo preterito. [*Inq. facta die Sabbati proxima ante festum Assencionis Domini (23^o Maii) 1310.*] Salop'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 6.*]

23. LECIA QUE FUIT UXOR WILLIELMI BUSCHE. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 10^o Dec. 1309.*]

Beatrix filia predictae Lecie et Willielmus Martyn nepos ejusdem Lecie sunt heredes propinquiores predictae Lecie Et predicta Beatrix est etatis quadraginta annorum et dictus Willielmus est etatis quatuordecim annorum. [*Inq. facta 12^o Januarii 1309-10.*] Essex'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 11.*]

24. JOHANNES DE FOLEVILLE DE ASSHEBY FOLEVILLE. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 8^o Junii 1310.*]

Johannes de Foleville filius predicti Johannis de Foleville propinquior heres ejus est Et fuit etatis viginti et trium annorum ad festum sancte Katherine virginis anno rengni Regis Edwardi qui nunc est tercio. [*Inq. capta 19^o Junii 1310.*] Leye'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 1, 2.*]

25. RADULPHUS PIPARD. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Duo brevia consimilia de verbo in verbum data 21^o die Oct. 1309.*]

Johannes filius predicti Rad'i est heres ejusdem Rad'i propinquior et etatis triginta et septem annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 12^o Nov. 1309.*] Warr'.

Johannes Pipard filius predicti Radulphi Pipard est heres ejus propinquior et etatis triginta annorum. [*Inq. facta 15^o Nov. 1309.*] Essex'.

Johannes Pippard filius predicti Rad'i Pippard est heres ejusdem Rad'i propinquior et etatis quadraginta annorum. [*Inq. facta 8^o Nov. 1309.*] Glouc'.

Johannes filius Rad'i Pipard est propinquior heres ejusdem Rad'i et etatis xxx annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta die Mercurii in crastino sancti Martini (12^o Nov.) 1309.*] Buk'.

Johannes Pipard filius predicti Rad'i est propinquior heres ejusdem Rad'i et etatis triginta annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 6^o Nov. 1309.*] Suff'.

Johannes Pippard filius predicti Rad'i est heres ejusdem Rad'i propinquior et etatis xxxvj annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 10^o Nov. 1309.*] Oxon'.

Johannes Pippard filius predicti Rad'i Pippard est heres ejus propinquior et est de etate xxxij annorum. [*Inq. facta 18^o Nov. 1309.*] [*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 10.*] [Derb']

26. WALTERUS DE INSULA. *Inq. p.m. De quibusdam terris que Walterus de Insula tenuit per legem Anglie de hereditate Florencie quondam uxoris sue defuncte die quo obiit.*

[*Breve dat. 5^o Aug. 1309.*]

Willielmus de Insula filius supradicte Florencie est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis xxviii annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta 24^o Aug. 1309.*] Glouc'.

Willielmus de Insula est filius predictae Florencie et heres ejusdem propinquior et etatis xxv annorum. [*Inq. facta 15^o Aug. 1309.*] [*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 13, 16.*] Sussex'.

27. ISABELLA QUE FUIT UXOR ADE DE MONTE ALTO nupta prius . . . Daubeny. *Inq. p.m. De terris et tenementis que fuerunt Isabelle de Mohaut.* [*Breve dat. 1^o Nov. 1305.*]

Dicunt etiam predicti Jur' quod Johannes Daubeny et Petrus Daubeny sunt filii et heredes ejusdem Isabelle propinquiores quorum Johannes est etatis xiiij annorum et Petrus vij annorum quo ad predicta tenementa que tenentur in Gavelykende que sunt partibilia secundum consuetudinem patrie Dicunt tamen quod prefatus Johannes per se est heres ejusdem Isabelle propinquior quo ad tenuram que de domino Rege tenetur ut predictum est. [*Inq. facta 8^o Feb. 1305-6.*] Kane'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 7.*]

28. JOHANNES WADE. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 16^o Nov. 1309.*]

Henricus frater predicti Johannis Wade est propinquior heres ejus et est etatis xxx^a annorum. [*Inq. capta 12^o Januarii 1309-10.*] Oxon'.

Henricus Wade frater predicti Johannis Wade est propinquior heres ejus et est etatis xxx annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta 15^o Januarii 1309-10.* Berk'.]

Henricus Wade frater dicti Johannis est propinquior heres dicti Johannis et etatis xxx annorum et amplius [*Extenta facta die Sabati proxima ante festum sancti Thome Apostoli (20^o Dec.) 1309.* Buk'.]

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 9, 11.*]

29. JOHANNES DE ROCHEFORDE. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 5^o Aug. 1309.*]

Robertus de Rocheforde filius predicti Johannis est heres propinquior, ejusdem Johannis et etatis triginta annorum. [*Inq. capta 12^o Aug. 1309.* Essex'.]

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 14, 16.*]

30. JOHANNES LE CHAMBERLEYN. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 18^o Feb. 1309-10.*]

Martinus frater predicti Johannis le Chamberleyn [*qui quidem Johannes et Johanna uxor ejus conjunctim feoffati tenuerunt etc.*] est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis octodecim annorum. [*Inq. facta 16^o Marci 1309-10.* Essex'.]

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 8.*]

31. WALTERUS DE HODEBOVYLE. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat. 16^o Nov. 1309.*]

Alicia et Agnes sorores dicti Walteri sunt heredes propinquiores ejusdem Walteri et sunt etatis triginta annorum et amplius Et dicunt quod ignorant utrum dicta Agnes sit viva vel mortua vel ubi sit quia absentavit se a villa de Aketone x annis elapsis Et dicunt quod dictus Walterus habuit quandam uxorem nomine Margareta die quo obiit et utrum sit pregnans nec ne ignorant.

Item dicunt quod dictus Walterus tenuit die quo obiit in villa de Aketone per legem Anglie de hereditate Elisabet le [*de*] Clerbeke quondam uxoris sue defuncte de domino Rege *etc.*

Et dicunt quod Robertus de Rokwode filius dicte Elisabet est heres propinquior ejusdem Elisabet et est etatis xxiiij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 13^o Dec. 1309.* Suff'.

Idem Walterus tenuit in eodem Comitatu per Curialitatem Anglie de hereditate Elizabet de Clerebek quondam uxoris sue nuper defuncte terciam partem *etc.*

Robertus filius predictae Elizabet est ejusdem Elizabet heres propinquior de tercia parte predicta et est etatis xxj anni [*annorum*] et amplius. De propinquiore herede predicti Walteri iidem Jur' requisiti penitus ignorant quia idem Walterus nullas alias terras tenuit in Comitatu predicto die quo obiit alio modo nisi in forma prenominata. [*Inq. facta 16^o Dec. 1309* Dors'.

[*Vide n^o 12 supra; et Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. mm. 9, 11.*]

[Pro Matheo de Holebroke } Rex prefato Escaetori salutem Quia
et Alicia uxor ejus— } accepimus per inquisitionem *etc.* quod
de fidelitate capta. } Walterus de Hodeboville defunctus
tenuit de nobis in capite die quo obiit quedam *etc.* et quod dictus
Walterus habuit quandam uxorem nomine Margar' et ignoratur
utrum eadem Margar' sit pregnans necne cepimus fidelitatem

Mathei de Hollebroke qui prefatam Aliciam duxit in uxorem de omnibus terris et tenementis predictis et ea eisdem Matheo et Alicie reddidimus ita videlicet quod si contingat ipsam Agn' ad curiam nostram accedere et propartem suam ipsam de terris et tenementis predictis contingentem a nobis petere aut prefatam Margar' de predicto Waltero quondam viro suo partum habere tunc nos omnes terras et tenementa predicta in manum nostram resumere et jus petentibus de terris et tenementis illis plenam justiciam possimus exhibere Et ideo vobis mandamus quod *etc.* eisdem Matheo et Alicie omnes terras *etc.* liberetis tenend' in forma predicta Teste Rege apud Westm' xvij die Marcii. *Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 7.* Suff'.

32. ALEXANDER DE CROKEDAYKE. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 3^o Januarii 1309-10.*]

Item dicunt quod quis ejus heres propinquior sit ignorant et cujus etatis quantum ad tenementa in Comitatu Bedef' quia obiit sine herede de corpore suo exeunte Set quantum ad terras et tenementa si qua tenuerit in aliis comitatibus in feodo Johannes Croke nepos dicti Alexandri ejus heres propinquior est et etatis trium annorum. [*Inq. facta die Lune in festo sancti Mathie Apostoli (23^o vel 24^o Feb.) 1309-10.*] Bedef'.

Johannes filius Johannis de Crokedayke nepos dicti Alexandri est ejus heres propinquior et est etatis trium annorum et amplius.

Predictus Johannes filius Johannis de Crokedayke est infra etatem et in custodia domini Regis ratione terrarum predicti Johannis patris sui defuncti qui de domino Rege tenuit in capite ultra Trentam. [*Inq. capta 21^o Januarii 1309-10.*] Hunt'.

Johannes filius Johannis del Crokedayke quondam fratris predicti Alexandri est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis trium annorum et dimidii. [*Inq. capta die Jovis in septimana Pasch' (23^o Aprilis) 1310.*] Ebor'.

Johannes filius Johannis del Crokedayke quondam fratris predicti Alexandri est heres propinquior ejusdem Alexandri et est etatis trium annorum et dimidii anni. [*Inq. capta die Mercurii proxima post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis (1^{mo} Aprilis) 1310.*] Cumberl'.

Johannes filius Johannis del Crokedayke quondam fratris predicti Alexandri est heres propinquior predicti Alexandri et est etatis trium annorum et dimidii anni. [*Inq. capta die Jovis proxima post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis (26^o Martii) 1310.*] Westmerl'.

[*Vide Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. I. n^o 69, 34 Edw. I. n^o 50; et Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 10.*]

33. ROBERTUS DE TONY. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 28^o Nov. 1309.*]

Alicia de Leyburne soror predicti Roberti de Tony est heres ejusdem propinquior et est etatis viginti sex annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta 5^o Dec. 1309.*] Essex'.

Alicia que fuit uxor domini Thome de Leybourne defuncti est soror et propinquior heres predicti Roberti et est etatis viginti et quinque annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 10^{mo} Dec. 1309.*] Wilts'.

Alicia quondam uxor Thome de Leyburne soror predicti Roberti est propinquior heres ejusdem Roberti et est etatis xxv annorum. [*Inq. facta 24^o Dec. 1309.*] Wygorn'.

Alicia que fuit uxor Thome de Leyburne et soror prefati Roberti de Tony est propinquior heres ipsius Roberti et etatis xxv annorum et amplius. [*Extenta facta die Lune in vigilia Epiphonie (5^o Januarii) 1309-10.*] Hertford'.

Alicia quondam uxor Thome de Leyborne soror Roberti de Tonny est ejus heres propinquior et etatis viginti sex annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Thome Aplosoli (24^o Dec.) 1309.*] Hereford' Wallia.

Alicia que fuit uxor Thome de Leyburne soror predicti Roberti de Tony propinquior heres ejusdem Roberti est et est etatis xxiiij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 3^o Januarii 1309-10.*] Norff'.

Alicia quondam uxor Thome de Leyburne soror dicti Roberti de Tony est heres ejus propinquior et est etate xxvj annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 7^o Januarii 1309-10.*] Caantebriegg'.

Alicia que fuit uxor Thome de Leyborne est propinquior ejus heres et est plene etatis. [*Inq. capta die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Hillarii (12^{mo} Januarii) 1309-10.*] Devon'.

Alicia que fuit uxor domini Thome de Leyburne est soror et heres prefati Roberti et etatis xxvij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta 2^o Dec. 1309.*] Cornub'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 11.*]

[Pro Guidone de Bello) Rex cepit fidelitatem Guidonis de Bello
campo Comite Warr'—) campo Comitum Warrewyk' qui Aliciam
de fidelitate.) sororem et heredem Roberti de Tony
defuncti duxit in uxorem de omnibus terris et tenementis que
idem Robertus frater ipsius Alicie tenuit de Rege in capite die
quo obiit etc. Teste ut supra (i.e. xxvij^o die Februarii 1309-10).
Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 7.] Norff' et Suff'.

[*Aliud breve dat. 12^{mo} Dec. 1309. De Matillide nuper uxore Roberti de Tony defuncti.*]

Matill' que fuit uxor Roberti de Tony defuncti qui etc. conjunctim cum prefato Roberto quondam viro suo feoffata fuit per Rad'm de Tony patrem predicti Roberti de maneriis de Neketon' et parva Cressingham et terris et tenementis in Wrotham una cum advocacionibus etc. [*Inq. facta 5^o Januarii 1309-10.*] Norff'.

Assignacio dotis Matill' que fuit uxor Roberti de Tony defuncti etc. tam ex consensu Guidonis de Bello campo Comitum Warr' et Alicie uxoris ejus sororis et heredis ejusdem Roberti quam de assensu predictae Matill' die Sabati proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio (30^{mo} Maii 1310) juxta tenorem brevis dicti domini Regis Escacotori ejusdem Regis citra Trentam inde directi. Norff'. Cornub'. Devon'.

34. PETRUS DE MALO LACU. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Brere dat. 25^o Aug. 1309.*]

Petrus filius Petri de Malo Lacu est filius et heres propinquior ejusdem Petri et etatis viginti et octo annorum. [*Inq. capta die Jovis proxima ante festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis (11^{mo} Sept.) 1309.*] Elbor'.

Petrus de Malolacu filius predicti Petri defuncti est
defuncti propinquior et est etatis xxvij annorum. [*Inq. facta die*
Jovis proxima post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis (18^o Sept.)
1309.] Ebor'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. nm. 13, 14.*]

35. PETRUS DE SUTHCHERCHE. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 11^o Julii 1309.*]

Alicia etatis septem annorum et Johanna etatis trium annorum filie
predictorum Petri et Johanne [*qui quidem Petrus et Johanna uxor*
ejus conjunctim feoffati tenuerunt etc.] sunt heredes propinquiores
predicti Petri. [*Inq. facta. 18^o Julii 1309.*] Essex'.

35. JOHANNA DE SUTHCHIRCHE. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 16^o Nov. 1309.*]

Alicia et Johanna filie predictae Johanne sunt heredes propinquiores
ejusdem et predicta Alicia est etatis septem annorum et dimidii et
predicta Johanna est etatis trium annorum et dimidii. [*Inq. facta*
8^o Dec. 1309.] Essex'.

[*Aliud breve ad inquirendum de quo vel de quibus terre et tene-*
menta in Northorpe teneantur. Datum 24^{to} die Januarii
1309-10. *Inq. capta 6^{to} die Feb. 1309-10.*]

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. nm. 11, 16.*]

36. JOHANNES DE MOELES. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat. 24^o Maii 1310.*]

Et dicunt quod Nicholaus de Mules filius predicti Johannis de Mules
est propinquior heres predicti Johannis et quod idem Nicholaus
fuit de etate xx annorum die sancti Laurencii proximo preterito
anno regni Regis Edwardi quo supra. [*Inq. capta 9^o Junii 1310.*]
Suth't'.

Nicholaus de Moeles filius predicti Johannis de Moeles est propinquior
heres predicti Johannis Et erit etatis xxj anni [*annorum*] die sancti
Laurencii proximo venturo [*Extenta facta 9^o Junii 1310.*] Buk'.

Nicholaus filius dicti Johannis est propinquior heres ejusdem
Johannis et fuit de etate xx annorum in vigilia sancti Laurencii
proximo preterita. [*Inq. facta 9^o Junii 1310.*] Devon'.

Nicholaus de Moeles filius predicti Johannis de Moeles est propin-
quior heres ipsius Johannis Et fuit etatis viginti annorum in festo
sancti Laurencii anno regni Regis Edwardi secundo. [*Inq. capta*
5^o Junii 1310.] Leycestr'.

Nicholaus de Mueles filius predicti Johannis de Mueles est propin-
quior heres ejus et est [*erit*] etatis xxj annorum die sancti Laurencii
proximo futuro. [*Extenta facta 19^o Junii 1310.*] Oxon'.

Nicholaus filius predicti Johannis de Mueles est propinquior heres
ejus et erit die sancti Laurencii proximo futuro etatis xxj annorum
[*Inq. facta 17^o Junii 1310*] (Stoke Basset) Oxon'.

Nicholaus de Moel' filius predicti Johannis de Moel' est propinquior
heres ejusdem Johannis Et dicunt quod fuit etatis xxj annorum in
festis sancti Laurencii proximo preterito. [*Inq. facta 16^o Aug.*
1310.] Hertford'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. m. 3 ; et 4 Edw. II. m. 19.*]

(To be continued.)

"THE CHIEFS OF GRANT."

There is a popular estimate of the national character of Scotland which represents the Scottish gentleman as boasting a long descent, with very scanty possessions. This estimate is about as correct as most popular opinions, but perhaps it is true that genealogy receives somewhat more than its due share of consideration in Scotland. It would, however, be a great mistake to look down upon genealogy as merely ministering to family pride. Both it and its sister science heraldry, which is often ignorantly despised, are valuable helps to the study of history. The doings of a great family throw important light on the public events of its times. The thread of its genealogy is interwoven with the history of the country, and is a clue to many an otherwise perplexing question. The history of Scotland is strongly coloured by such threads. For good or for evil, the great families have largely influenced the course of events, and their archives contain a vast amount of the materials of history, in the shape of charters and other public documents, besides private papers and correspondence.

This material, in the mass, however valuable, is too tough intellectual food for the digestion of any but professed historians; but when that part which belongs to a particular family is selected from the mass and made to interpret and illustrate the family history, it straightway assumes a special interest.

The work of selection must necessarily be one of great labour and expense, requiring extensive knowledge and untiring industry, therefore we cannot expect that it should be often undertaken. It has, however, not only been undertaken, but accomplished, in a remarkably complete manner, in a book which has just been printed though not published, entitled "The Chiefs of Grant," by William Fraser, LL.D., under the direction of the two late Chiefs—the seventh and eighth Earls of Seafield. This book, which is in three large quarto volumes, contains the history of the successive Chiefs, extending through six centuries, as far as it can be ascertained from authentic sources, with genealogical tables of the many branches of the family. It also contains a great number of public documents and private letters, and a valuable series of plates, consisting of portraits of many of the Chiefs and their wives, facsimiles of important documents and letters, autographs of many sovereigns and distinguished persons. It is difficult to speak too highly of the munificence of the Patron, the industry, care and accuracy of the Editor, and the excellence and beauty of the printing and illustrations. The

book may, without exaggeration, be called splendid, and is a worthy contribution to the literature of Scotland.

The family of Grant, though not among the first in historical importance, has yet long occupied a considerable position. Its head is chief of one of the largest Highland clans, and the landed estate is a princely territory. The family has not been noted for great exploits, nor, on the other hand, for great disasters. It has flowed on, in a gradually increasing stream, receiving many rich tributaries and throwing out numerous branches. Its heads have been, for the most part, what are called safe men, who have had the sagacity to keep out of troubles by which other and greater families have been ruined. Loyal to the 'powers that be,' they gained many a broad acre from royal favour, and never lost any by joining in enterprises to which loyalty, differently understood, impelled many of their brother chiefs. They passed unscathed through the '15 and the '45, and never suffered a confiscation or attainder. By a fortunate marriage, in the middle of the last century, they gained immense estates and an earldom—estates so happily situated that they carry on the territory of the Chief, with no very great break, from the upper part of the Spey to the sea at Cullen.

The traveller by the Highland railway to Inverness,—a designation now applicable to a large proportion of the inhabitants of Great Britain—having slowly and painfully climbed the course of the Garry, through a wild and desolate region, finds a most agreeable change of scene and motion as he descends the upper part of the course of the Spey. After following, for an hour or so, the growing river, among grand views of the Grampians, he comes to Grantown, the capital of the Grant country. A mile or two farther on, he sees, on his right, a large and somewhat heavy building, surmounted by a flagstaff, and with an approach decorated by a coat of arms. That is Castle Grant. It has not, however, always been the residence of the chiefs of the name. Their first possessions were in Stratherrick, on the south-eastern side of Loch Ness. These were held by them for a century or more, and then passed into the possession of the Frasers of Lovat, to whom they now belong. How or why this transfer took place cannot now be ascertained, as all documents which might have thrown light on the subject have perished. The Grants afterwards acquired the lordship of Freuchie in Strathspey, and were called Grants of Freuchie for several generations.

In 1694, all the possessions of the family were consolidated by royal charter, into one holding, called the Regality of Grant. The castle of Freuchie became Castle Grant, and the head of the family Grant of Grant.

The origin of the family cannot be exactly ascertained, and is the subject of dispute. Its earliest known progenitor is Sir

Laurence de Grant, who, in the thirteenth century, was Sheriff of Invernessshire. The opinion of Dr. Fraser is that he was of Anglo-Norman origin, and he connects him with a family of the same name in Lincolnshire, which came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. Many members of the Grant family, however, scout the idea of Norman descent, and insist upon being a branch of the Macgregors—the name being, according to them derived from a Gaelic word of a signification much less flattering than that of the French 'le Grand.' I have also seen an absurd pedigree, actually in print, in which the family is gravely traced to Norway in the 5th century, and to no less distinguished an ancestor than Woden!

The hypothesis adopted by Dr. Fraser is indirectly confirmed by the fact that the Lincolnshire le Grants were connected by marriage with the family of Byset, or Bisset, who, besides a high position in England, had large property in Scotland, and were certainly Lords of Stratherrick before the Grants. Here also the science of heraldry comes in with a side light. The Frasers of Lovat now possess most of the property of the Bysets, who have been long extinct. They bear in their arms, quarterly, three eastern crowns on a red field, which are the arms also of the Grants. Were not these derived by both families from the Bysets?

From Sir Laurence le Grant to the Earl of Seafield, there have been twenty-three chiefs, of each of whom Dr. Fraser has given a biography. It cannot be said that any one of them attained eminence, but several of them took an important part in public affairs, and their history goes far to dissipate a popular notion, fostered by some eminent writers, that the Highland Chiefs were in the habit of dividing their time between coarse festivities at home and predatory incursions on their neighbours.

Of the part which the family took in public affairs we have an early example in Robert le Grant, brother of the fourth chief and father of the fifth, who appears in two curiously distinct characters: first, as the champion of Scotland in a single combat on the Border, arranged with all due formality under instructions from the King of England to John, Duke of Lancaster, Lieutenant of the Marches; secondly, as ambassador to France, accompanying the Bishop of St. Andrew's. His name appears as witness to a treaty signed by the French King Charles VI. in 1391.

The eighth chief, John Grant, seems to have been a very able and efficient as well as loyal supporter of the government, for, having materially assisted the Earl of Huntly in the repression of disorder, he and two of his sons were put in possession of a large territory for the purpose of maintaining order and good government in it. Every one who has passed through the Caledonian Canal knows the ruined castle of Urquhart, the most picturesque

object on the somewhat uniform shores of Loch Ness. Numbers also of tourists and sportsmen know the beautiful glen of the same name which extends about ten miles from Temple Pier to Corrimony. About eleven miles beyond Urquhart Castle, on the same side of Loch Ness, is the opening of Glenmoriston, through which the river Moriston descends by a fine fall into the Loch, and at its mouth stands the square tower of Invermoriston House, well known in the first half of this century for its Highland hospitality. In these days, many questions arise as to the ownership of land, in whom it is ultimately vested. King James IV had no doubt at all on the subject, for, in the year 1509, he bestowed the whole of Glen Urquhart and Glenmoriston, with all the space between, on John Grant of Freuchie and his two sons. This splendid gift, amounting to about a hundred and fifty square miles, was divided into three baronies, Urquhart, Corrimony and Glenmoriston. The first was assigned to the chief, the second to his second son John, and the third to an illegitimate son of his, also named John. From these two sons sprang three branches of the family: Corrimony, Shewglie and Glenmoriston; and these, though retaining a professed allegiance to the chief, yet from being at a distance from Strathspey and surrounded by powerful neighbours, were often almost compelled to join with them; and so, in many of the contests by which the country was distracted, they took the opposite side to the chief. In fact, most of them espoused the cause of the Stuarts until its final collapse at Culloden, while the chief was uniformly on the other side.

James Grant, the ninth chief, had a good deal of trouble in keeping possession of his lands in Urquhart. After the death of James V., leaving the crown to an infant daughter, the Highlands became the scene of much confusion. A raid was made on Glen Urquhart by the Camerons of Lochiel and Macdonnells of Glengarry, and large booty was carried off, but the marauders were attacked and defeated by the Earl of Huntly, and a considerable part of their lands was bestowed on the Laird of Freuchie, as a compensation for the injury done to him. These additional lands, including Glengarry and Lochalsh and extending to the castle of Strome, carried the Grant territory to the western coast of Rossshire; which, however gratifying to the Laird's ambition, increased the difficulty, already great, of maintaining his authority over possessions so remote from his residence. His son John dealt with this difficulty with great worldly wisdom. He bestowed these last acquired lands in marriage portions with his daughters, thus securing the aid of powerful sons-in-law in the defence of his possessions in Urquhart.

This same chief was an adherent of Queen Mary in the earlier part of her reign, and was present at Holyrood, in the train of the Earl of Huntly, when Rizzio was murdered. He continued

on the Queen's side until after the fatal battle of Langside, when, with Huntly and others, he submitted to the Regent Murray.

James Grant, the fourteenth chief, had very difficult cards to play, and it must be owned that he played them with great skill. His lot was cast in the troublous times of King Charles I. and the Commonwealth, and, his territory of Strathspey being one of the main outlets from the Highlands to the South, he became perforce much involved in the wars of that distracted period. He first took part with the Covenanters; but when Montrose, after his victory at Inverlochy, proceeded to enforce submission on several barons and lairds by burning down their houses, the Laird of Freuchie judged it wise to change sides, and sent Montrose three hundred men. These men, however, did not do him much credit, being more distinguished for plundering than valour. Montrose complains in a letter that not only were they "bade and feu like to Jacob's dayes," but that they ended by running away. After the battle of Naseby, Montrose, by the King's desire, but sorely against his own will, disbanded his forces in Scotland; whereupon the Laird of Freuchie hastened to make his peace with General Middleton, commander for the Estates, craving pardon for his offences and offering service. He seems, at the same time, to have sent professions of loyalty and offers of service to Queen Henrietta Maria and Prince Charles, from whom he received gracious answers. During the remainder of the unhappy reign of Charles I., he discreetly kept clear of the efforts that were made in the King's behalf, and, during the Commonwealth, he remained as quiet as he could. At the Restoration, however, he again appeared in the rôle of a Royalist, and with such success that he was actually about to be made Earl of Strathspey, in consideration of his loyal aid to Montrose, when the royal intention was frustrated by his death!

This accomplished observer of the signs of the times left his eldest son a minor, under the guardianship, among others, of the ill-fated James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the young man studied at the University, under the superintendence of that prelate. He did not, however, take the side which might have been expected from such training. In 1684 he was summoned before a Committee of the Privy Council for Non-conformity. In 1689 he was one of those who signed a congratulatory address to William III., and was chosen by vote as one of a Committee which offered the Crown to William and Mary. He joined General Mackay in his campaign against Dundee, but being left with others to defend the North, he was not present at Killiecrankie. After the death of Dundee, the remnant of his forces under General Buchan came into Strathspey, and, being encountered by a force of which the Grants formed part, suffered a severe defeat, commemorated in a well-known song, "The Haughs of Cromdale." After this the laird gave up military

proceedings, and devoted himself to civil duties. He was a member of Parliament, and also Sheriff Principal of Inverness-shire, in which capacity he showed great firmness in dealing with powerful offenders against the law. Under him the possessions of the family were constituted the Regality of Grant, and henceforth the title of Freuchie disappears. His youngest daughter married Simon, Lord Lovat, to which connexion we owe a very remarkable collection of letters of that extraordinary man. This marriage, however, did not take place till after the Laird's death.

His son and successor Alexander was distinguished both in civil and military capacities. During the lifetime of his father he was member for the county of Inverness, and was one of the Commissioners appointed for Scotland to treat for the union with England. After this he entered the army, and attained the rank of Brigadier. He joined the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders in 1708, and was engaged in the siege of Mons. In 1713 he was elected member for Elgin and Forres. In the next year Lord Lovat first appears in connexion with the Grant history. Ten years before, Simon of Beaufort, as he was then called, had been sent from France to Scotland on a mission in the Jacobite interest to the Highland Chiefs. A hunting party was to be held at the Duke of Gordon's at which proposals for a rising were to be made. But the Chiefs distrusted Simon, and would none of his projects. He returned to France, and remained there till 1714. Meanwhile, it appears that an attempt had been made to set aside his claim as Chief of the Frasers, in favour of the husband of the daughter and heiress of his cousin Hugh, eleventh Lord Lovat; but, his clan having heard that he was alive, sent to him to return. On this he presented a petition for reinstatement to the King, in which Brigadier Grant and others joined. He represented that his services would be valuable in keeping his clan from any treasonable proceedings. It is evident, from his letters, that, though professing to be a Hanoverian, he was intimately acquainted with the Jacobite plans, and that the impending attempt of 1715 was perfectly well known to him. His return at this time was celebrated by a beautiful Gaelic song, 'Morfhear Shimm' 'Lord Lovat's welcome.' The adherence of Lord Lovat to the Government was considered so important that his marriage with Brigadier Grant's sister was strongly urged, as a matter of policy, by the Duke of Argyll. Another suitor, who had been first in the field, was contemptuously set aside by the Brigadier, who, in a letter to Lady Grant of Ballindalloch, calls him a "meer young laird," and expresses himself "shure that with Lord Lovat his sister will be happy in a good man and a better esteat by much than the former." As to the goodness, the Brigadier, if he had lived, might have changed his opinion, but in regard of the happiness, his prognostications were right, for Lord Lovat was devotedly attached to his wife, and was inconsolable at her death.

Brigadier Grant was employed in military duty during the whole time of the rising of 1715, and the disorders consequent on it. He died in 1719, without children, and was succeeded by his brother James, who had taken the name of Colquhoun on his marriage with the heiress of Luss, and had been created a baronet in succession to his father-in-law. He now, however, resumed the name of Grant, and the Colquhoun name and property devolved on his son. Sir James lived till 1747, and therefore was chief during the last rising on behalf of the Stuarts. He was, however, a great deal occupied in Parliamentary duties, which called him to London, and left the administration of his affairs in the north very much to his son Ludovick. The latter, in fact, acted as chief all through the troubles of 1745; though, apparently a good deal under his father's directions—Sir James remaining quietly in London during a period of unexampled difficulty to his country and clan. Neither he nor his son appears to have thought for a moment of espousing the cause of romance and sentiment, of which not a particle appears in either of them. A letter was addressed by Prince Charles to Sir James, which was forwarded to him in London. He did not even open it, but handed it still sealed to the Marquis of Tweeddale, Secretary of State! The letter, however, might have been safely read, as far as any danger of exciting enthusiasm was concerned, for it is an extremely tame production, as matter-of-fact in style as a State paper. There is not a single appeal to that noble and touching loyalty which induced many to join in what they felt to be a desperate enterprise. Dr. Fraser has obtained the letter from the present Marquis of Tweeddale, and has given a facsimile of it. "You cannot be ignorant," writes the Prince, "of my being arrived in this country and of my having set up the Royal Standard, and of my firm resolution to stand by those who will stand by me. I refer you to my printed declaration for the rest. On such an occasion, I cannot but expect the concurrence of all who have the true interest of the country at heart. And I have heard such a character of you as makes me hope to see you among the most forward. By answering these expectations, you will entitle yourself to the favour and friendship of which I shall ever be ready to give you proofs."

Where the Prince can have heard such a character of Sir James as to expect him to be among the most forward in his cause, it is difficult to imagine, for nothing could have been more improbable, as every one who knew Sir James must have been aware. Possibly, however, the letter was of the nature of a circular to all the Chiefs. Sir James never answered it. He washed his hands of the Pretender and all his doings. He was an eminently safe man. The only overt part which he seems to have taken in regard to the rebellion was the expression of a strong opinion adverse to the proposal of Lord President Forbes to form what

were called independent companies from the Highland clans, for the defence of the country. Sir James considered that the best way to secure the co-operation of the loyal clans was to call out each clan under its Chief, after the usual Highland custom. Whether clans so assembled might not have caught the enthusiasm of their 'fellows' and joined the insurgents, may well be doubted. Probably the Lord President thought so. However, Sir James not only memorialised the Secretary of State on the subject, but offered himself to raise a regiment from his own clan,—an offer which was declined.

It is to Ludovick Grant, from this time, that we must look for the administration of the clan, and the part taken by it in the civil war. According to Dr. Fraser, "Mr. Grant patriotically exerted himself in support of the House of Hanover, in opposition to Prince Charles Edward. He was ready zealously to aid King George and his Government with the whole of his clan, who were brave, loyal, united under their Chief and among themselves, and attached to the then established Government."

The Government, however, appear to have been somewhat dissatisfied with the action of the Laird of Grant. They expected him to join the royal forces with his men, instead of which he contented himself for the most part with defending his own country, and engaging the insurgents when they came into his neighbourhood. In a letter from Brodie of Brodie, Lyon King of Arms, the Laird is blamed for not assisting Sir John Cope when he passed through Strathspey, as he was in need of a body of Highlanders to act against the enemy in the hills. Brodie says, "never give yourself any airs of having a clan that can support and serve the Government, if, when it comes to the push, they tell you they will not go alongst with you." The Laird was afterwards engaged, in concert with another loyal clan, the Macleods, in encounters with Lord Lewis Gordon, but all near his own country. He also acted in defence of Cullen House, belonging to his father-in-law, Lord Findlater. When the Duke of Cumberland came north, he joined him at Aberdeen. He did not, however, go on with him in his westward march, but returned home to gather his clan, as a reinforcement to the royal forces. This gathering took place on the very day of the battle of Culloden, and the clan did not reach the Duke of Cumberland's head-quarters at Inverness till four days afterwards; consequently they had no share in the victory of the King's troops. Possibly the loss of the somewhat doubtful glory of that victory was not the only unfavourable result to the Laird of his arrival four days too late, and the Duke may have set his own value on so tardy a reinforcement. Be that as it may, he turned the reinforcement to account by setting the clan to hunt down fugitives on whom to wreak the vengeance which has made his name infamous. In this inglorious service the Laird persuaded a number of the

Urquhart and Glenmoriston men to lay down their arms, which they had refused to do to any one but their own chief. He unfortunately made no terms for them with the Government at the time, and an application which he made afterwards on their behalf, in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, was disregarded. The unhappy men, after a cruel imprisonment, were sent to the plantations, whence very few ever returned. About the same time, Alexander Grant of Shewglie in Glen Urquhart, was made prisoner, accused of being the chief mover in the proceedings of the Urquhart men, though he himself, being an old man, did not actually join the Prince's army. He was taken to London and confined in Tilbury Fort, where he died of a fever, just as he was about to be brought to trial. The letter of the Laird of Grant to the Duke of Newcastle, above referred to, was written chiefly, as he says, to defend himself against charges brought against him in a petition on behalf of Shewglie. He does not say what those charges were, but vindicates himself by stating the reasons why Shewglie was made prisoner.

There is a curious passage in this letter. "If His Majesty shall pardon and dismiss Shewglie at the request of any great man, I wish he may prove more faithful to his King and country than I have reason to believe he has hitherto done."

This about the great man fits in with a story which is told that a Scottish gentleman of influence went to the Duke of Newcastle to intercede for Shewglie, assuring the Duke that he was an old man, who had stayed quietly at home during the troubles. "But," said the Duke, "the Laird of Grant has twenty witnesses to swear that he was concerned in the rebellion." "The Laird of Grant," rejoined the other, "could get twenty witnesses to swear that your Grace was concerned in the rebellion."

The plan of the Government, as has already appeared, was to form independent companies out of the loyal clans. They formed twenty such companies, and offered one to the Grants. But the clan were deeply offended at having only one. They were assured that no more could be given to one clan, but they discovered that no less than five had been assigned to the Macleods. It became apparent, as things went on, that what the Government wanted was to pay only as many Highlanders as they could not get without pay, and to obtain the services of the rest on the old clan system for nothing. That they were scandalously niggardly appears from the almost incredible fact that Sir John Cope was hindered in his march northwards by want of money. Having assigned one company to the Grants, the authorities wanted the Laird to bring the rest of the clan to the standard without pay, leaving his lands to be ravaged by the insurgents. The Lairds of Grant had suffered severely in this way during former wars, and there was a large amount acknowledged to be due to them as compensation since 1689, which the Government never could be

induced to pay, and in fact did not pay till many years afterwards, and then only by a "place." No man could be blamed for want of zeal in behalf of a Government so mean and shabby or for coolness of loyalty to a Sovereign like George II.; and it is tolerably clear that they got from the Laird of Grant quite as much as they had any right to expect.

No reader needs to be informed that the battle of Culloden sounded the knell of the clan system, and that a chief would now no more lead his clan to battle than he would go out shooting with a matchlock instead of a breech-loader. The old attachment, however, of the clan to the chief survived long in many parts of Scotland, and in Strathspey as much as any. There was a curious revival of the old spirit as late as the year 1820, when Lady Anne Grant, sister of the Chief, was in some danger from the violence of an election mob in Elgin. A messenger was sent to Strathspey, the fiery cross was sent round, and a large body of Highlanders drove the mob out of the town. This was probably the last occasion of a clan gathering for anything but festivity and athletic sports.

Sir Ludovick Grant was the last chief, not only who led his men to battle, but who took any important part in public affairs. His successors have been men of quiet habits and tastes, respected and beloved as kind and indulgent landlords, but unknown in the world of politics. One, indeed, gave early promise of a distinguished if not eminent career. His debüt at the Scottish Bar was such as to delight judges and advocates of high reputation, and he was heard with encouraging attention in the House of Commons. But, at the early age of twenty-four, a cloud came over his reason, from which it never emerged, and till his death, half a century afterwards, he was dead to the world. The splendid inheritance of his grandmother Lady Margaret Ogilvy came to him through the failure of the male line of the Earls of Findlater; but it was his only in name. He bore the title of Earl of Seafield, but the management of the estates and headship of the clan devolved on his brother.

There is one point on which great credit is due to the chiefs of Grant, as landlords, especially at the present time,—that they, as a rule, never disturb the crofters on their estates; and it is said that they find them some of the most satisfactory of their tenants. One result of this policy is worth remarking and commending to other landlords, namely, that in several cases, members of the crofters' families have made their way in the world, and, coming back to the old place as a home, have built there substantial houses, to the improvement of the property, and advantage of the neighbourhood.

On the whole, as we look through the history of the Chiefs of Grant—if we miss any great brilliancy of exploit or talent—we find much steady and useful service to the State, and many

private virtues; and considering the long period and the turbulent times through which these annals extend, we must own that they are remarkably free from records of vice and crime.

When, in consequence of the change in the Highlands after Culloden, the chiefs settled quietly into county magnates, the members of the many branches of the family were impelled to seek their fortune in other countries, where many achieved distinction. Several went to America and settled there. It is a question which it would be very interesting to have answered, whether their illustrious namesake, General Grant, is descended from any of these; and if so, which branch has had the honour of giving a chief—not to a clan but to a nation.

A. R. GRANT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF BEXLEY, CO. KENT.

(Continued from p. 113.)

BURIALS.

1607. Ap. 9. Eliz., relicta Rob^{tl} Hewar.
 " Ap. 22. Rob^t, son of M^r Samuel Goldsmith.
 1608. *Visitation of plague again.*
 1609. Oct. 19. George Best, bacc. theologiae, A^o etat. 63.
 " Nov. 17. Gulielmus Luffe, Magister in artibus, Oxon., vicariatus sui anno 19, etat. circ. 50.
 1610. Anna, uxor Philippi Leigh.
 1611. Nov. 17. Saundrell, Jo. Collins vidua, æt. 63.
 1612. June 25. Samuel Gouldsmith, infans.
 1614. Maii 2. M^{rs} Paronell Santacilia, Antonii Sant. vidua, æt. circiter 64.
 " June 17. Theodora, Ric. Champeneis, armig., infans.
 1615-16. Feb. 27. Fardinando Santacilia, gener'.
 1616. Sep. 13. Elizabetha Corbette, gen. vid., æt. 71.
 1617. Dec. 18. Elizabetha, Do'i Edmundi Cooke, armigeri, uxor charissima et preciosissima.
 1618. Oct. 6. Richardus, Rich. Cha'peneis, armig^{ri}, filius.
 1619. Maii 28. Sicilia, Th^æ Thornehurst, armig^{ri}, infans; Jo. Croucheri uxor nutrix.
 " Oct. 22. Edm^{us} Cooke, Armiger, obiit æt. 21. Rit. funebr. celebr. Novemb. 16.
 1622. Julii 30. Anna, Stace Soane de Leigh filia, & Nicholai Franckwell vicarii neptis.
 " Aug. 14. Anna Shurley, Petri Wroth, militis, matertera,¹ & Rob. Shurley, militis, noverca.²
 1624. Sep. 21. Gulielmus Cumberledge, senex.
 " Oct. 25. Maria Gouldwell, Gul. Grimwade, civis Lond., uxor, æt. 35.
 " Dec. 14. Rebecca, Joannis Munger, generosi, uxor pia.
 " Dec. 29. Williamin, m^{rs} Jo. Gouldwell filiola, æt. 8.
 1625. Mar. 11. Sidney Samford, gen., infans.
 " " 12. Joannes Gouldwinne, filius.
 " " 25. Joannes Gouldwinne.
 " Maii 26. Alicia Gouldwinne, vidua.
 " Aug. 26. M^r Joannes Russell, London.
 1626. Oct. 13. M^r Daniel Vere, Dux & nobilis, ut aiunt.
 1627. Feb. 2. Henricus Tonson, clericus.
 1627. Jan. 23. Robert, Henrici Fitzherbet filius.
 1628. Jan. 24. M^r Benjamin Frie, civis London.
 " Aug. 15. Elizabetha, d. of M^r Anthonie Hewar.

¹ i.e. aunt by the mother's side.

² Stepmother.

1629. Apr. 6. Jeane, M^{ri} William Paine filia, æt. 13.
 „ Maii 28. M^r Thomas Cooke.
 „ Nov. 19. Antonio s. of Lucian Santacilia.
 1631. Mar. 19. M^r John Beomont, Indie merchant.
 1632. Apr. 5. Georgius Cooke, hujus Eccl. Patron. Bene.
 1632-3. Mar. 14. Susanna Ounsted, virgo.
 1633. Maii 4. Antonie, s. of M^r Tho. Santacilia.
 „ Sept. 5. M^r Lambeth Cooke of North Cray hill, died Lo'do'.
 „ „ 7. M^r Edwardus Bishop.
 „ Nov. 21. Thomas, s. of S^r Peter Wroth.
 1634-5. Mar. 14. M^{rs} Anne Draper, Gul. uxor, æt. 20.
 1635. Aug. 13. Theodora, uxor Thomæ Jowelin, Militis.
 „ Nov. 23. Edward, s. of S^r Peter & Eliz. Wroth.
 1636. Maii 17. M^r John Cokette, London.
 „ Aug. 12. M^{rs} Margaret, wife of M^r Thomas Wentworth.
 1637. Jul. 22. M^r Antonie Hewar.
 „ Nov. 7. M^s William Gouldwell, Jo. G. uxor charissima.
 „ Nov. 27. Susanne, Antonie Hewar his wife.
 1638. Sep. 18. Thomas Wentworth, Esquire.
 1641. Sept. 21. Joane y^e relict of Captaine Daniel Vere—a legacie for o^r poore's stock, five p^{ds}.
 1642. Oct. 8. M^r Paul Bishop.
 1642-3. Jan. 7. John, s. of Richard & Margaret Bourne, Esq.
 1643. Sep. 21. Damian, y^e relict of Nic. Franckwell, cler.
 1644. Maii 11. Gulielmus Peckwood, gen. curialis.
 „ Maii 12. Sir Peter Wroth, 'Parliament,' p'se'tly gave ten pou'nds for a stocke payable by his b^r S^r Tho. after the fell of a wood.
 1644-5. Susanna, w. of Ric. Barrowe.
 1645-6. Jan. 24. Margaret, d. of Lucian & Anne Santacilia.
 1646. Aug. 13. Ferdinando Cressey.
 „ Sep. 11. Margaret Gouldwell.
 1648. Oct. 24. Captaine William Lee.
 1648-9. Jan. 25. Anne, relict M^r George Cooke. N.B. Who died in April 1632.
 1651. Ap. 24. Edmund Cooke, armiger.
 „ Mai 25. Gouldwell, s. of Richard & Margarite Bourne.
 1651-2 Jan. 5. Anne Levet, vidua, filia Georgii Gouldwell.
 1652. Sep. 23. Elisabeth, d. of M^r Edward and Catharin Wright.
 „ Dec. 11. Elisabeth, d. M^r Richard & Margaret Bourne.
 1652-3. Jan. 7. M^r Thomas Santacilia.
 1653. Ap. 27. Thomas, sonne of John & Letice Wroth, Baronesse Harris.
 „ Nov. 22. Meriel, relict of M^r Thomas Santacilia.

No entries from Dec. 3, 1653, until 1666.

- S^r Robert Austen, Bart^t, was buried Nov^{bris} y^e 5, 1666.
 1667. Henry Carew, Generosus, Vicarii amantissimus.
 1668-9. Feb. 9. Richard Bourne, Esq^{re}, Barrester.
 1669. Aug. 31. Joseph, y^e son of a poore widdow woman by name Katherine Hatton. He dyed under y^e Parsonage Granarie; shee said her Husband was kill'd in taking down y^e Steple of St. Paul's, London.
 „ Oct. 4. Richard Barrow, olim clericus.
 1670. Oct. 25. Filius Ben. & Mariæ Huntington, inbapt., Mortuus antequam natus.
 1671. July 25. Mary Carew, Filia natu maxima Henrici Carew, Gen., et Mariæ uxoris.
 „ Aug. 8. Nathaniel Lillingston, Filius Thomæ Lillingston de Aston Samford in Comitatu Bucks, Rectoris, et Janæ uxoris; necnon Mariæ, uxoris Ben. Huntington hujus Parochiæ Vicarii, Frater dilectissimus.
 „ A stranger who came hither to be cured of his wounds received in Essex, Aug. 8.
 „ Oct. 8. Richard Saxbey, maritus Revera vicinus, vir antiqui moris, justæ et honeste vite concio.
 1671. Dec. 9. John, son of John Oveatt, gen., & Rebecca his wife de Baudines, bapt. Sabbato p^{cedenti} 3 die mensis.
 1671-2. Feb. 14. Mary, wife of Hewar fitchett: num vivit necne incertum.
 1672. June 14. M^r John Payne, son of M^r Ephraim Payne & Mary his wife, Mag: Art.. Cantabr., Clericus et Rec^{tr} de Longfield in Com. Cantii concio.

- 1672-3. Feb. 12. Martha, wife of Richard Bourne, Esqre.
 1673. Nov. 21. Henry, son of Mr Henry & Anne Traveys.
 1673-4. Mar. 21. Thomas, son of George Cooke, Armig., & Rebekah his wife.
 1674. Jun. 5. Robert Bathurst, gen. Lond.
 " July 30. Henry, son of George Cooke, Arm., & Rebekah ux.
 " Nov. 5. Elianore, daughter of Benjamin Huntington, vicar, & Mary his wife,
 Filia bona indole natu et dilectione maxima, obiit Nov. 2, juxta horam
 decimam vesp'tinam, nata 7 annos 7 menses et tres dies.
 1675. Julii 14. Katherine, daughter to George Cooke, Arm., & Rebecca his wife,
 Amicus vic.
 " Sep. 29. Anne, daughter of Mr George & Mrs Ursula Stawell.
 1676. July 2. William Piccott serv't to y^e R^t Hon^{ble} Henry L. O'Bryen.
 1676. Aug. 24. Robert, son of Samuel Wyseman, gen. Lond., & Elizabeth his wife.
 1677. Sep. 7. Henry Oldenburgh, gen.
 1677-8. Feb. 18. Ephraim Payne, Gen^l. He gave to y^e poore of y^e Parish 2*li*, distributed
 in Bread.
 " Mar. 14. Dorothea Peckwood, daughter of Mr Thomas Santacilia, aged to a day
 71.
 1678. Mar. 26. Margaret, daughter of George & Susannah Peckwood,
 " Sep. 5. Sir R^d Ford, of Baudines in y^e Parish of Dartford, member of y^e Hon^{ble}
 House of Commons, Alderman, & sometimes L^d Mayor of y^e City of London; y^e
 first y^t was buried here in Woollen according to y^e Act.
 " Dec. 24. Mr George Cooke, sometimes Patron of this Church. [N.B. See George
 Cooke buried Ap : 1632.]
 1678-9. Febr. 22. Catherine, daughter of John Ford, Arm., & Theophila ux.
 1679. May 22. Hannah, wife of Mr Bahlwin Higgins & daughter of Sir Richard Ford.
 " Nov. 12. Anne, wife of Mr Henry Traveys, Lond.
 1680. Dec. 7. Thomas, only son of Charles Edolph, gen., & Mary his wife.
 1681. Maii 15. John Ford, armiger.
 " Aug. 31. The Lady Grace Ford, Relict of S^r Richard Ford sometime L^d Mayor
 of London.
 " Oct. 13. Mrs Elizabeth Abell, widow, sister to S^r Edward Brett
 " Dec. 30. Brett, son of Henry Fisher, gen., & Elizabeth his wife d. of Mrs Abell.
 1681-2. Mar. 17. Leoline-Goldwell, son of Richard Bourne, Esq^{re}, & Anne his wife.
 1682. Ap. 21. Elizabeth Greenville, serv't to Sir Felix Wilde, Bar^{tt}, accidentally killed
 by y^e shott of a gunn.
 " July 8. Francis Leigh, Gen., Affid. by Joane Ingall, & certifyed by Rob^t Gardi-
 ner, Curate of Crayford, July y^e 14, brought y^e same day.
 " July 21. Mary, daughter to M^r William Burman, Medic : de Wilmington, & Sarah
 his wife.
 " Aug. 16. Mrs Barba : Hill, wid., Lond.
 " Aug. 21. Mrs Mary Locke, wid.
 1682-3. Feb. 19. Henry Gryme, gen.
 1683. Julii 9. Mary, wife of Charles Edolph, gen.
 " Nov. 16. Mary, wife of Edward Austen, Arm.
 1683-4. Jan. 31. Anne, daughter of Richard Bourne, Arm., & Anna his wife.
 1683-4. Feb. 18. S^r Edward Brett, k^t. He willed 20*li*. to the use of the Poor of
 this parish.
 1684. April 4. Francis Moore, anno æt. 74. He bequeath'd to y^e poore of y^e p'ish 10*s*
 p' annum for ever, to be distributed in Bread according to y^e discretion of y^e
 Minister & Ch'wardens; 5*s* y^e first Sunday after his Baptism Aug: 19, & 5*s*
 on y^e first Sunday after his Burial.
 1684-5. Feb. 7. Robert, Son of Robert & Elizabeth Shott, y^e first buried after y^e
 Decease of y^e Most Gracious & Incomp'able Sovereign King Charles y^e 2^d.
 1685. Mrs May Naper, wid., sister to y^e Lady Anne Austen.
 1685. Aug. 27. Anne, daughter of Thomas Newsam, gen., & Elizabeth his wife, de
 Baudines in Dartford p'ish.
 " Dec. 24. Charles Edolph, Gen.
 1687. Aug. 24. Thomas Barrow, Gen. Father of y^e Learned Dr^s Isaac Barrow,
 sometime Master of Trinity College in Cambridge, an. æt. 88.
 " Aug. 24. William, son of Joseph & Rebecca Harvey, grandson to y^e said M^r
 Barrow, in y^e same Grave.
 " Nov. 3. The Lady Anne Austen, wid., Relict of S^r Robert Austen, Bar^t; she

bequeathed to y^e Church a velvett Pulpitt Cloath, Cushion, & Carpett, of 50^l value, to y^e Poore 10^l, & to y^e Vicar 5 peices. Sobol. ejus benedicat Deus.

1687. Oct. 19. Theophila, Relict of John Ford, Esq^{re}.
1688. July 23. John, son of Robert Austen, Esq^{re}, & Elizabeth his Wife.
- 1689-90. March 16. John, son of Robert Austen, Esq^{re}, & Elizabeth h's Wife.
1690. April 23. Richard Bourne, Esq^{re}, pⁱ Mag^r Hunt de Footscray.
1690. May 23. Grace, wife of Charles Rycaut, Esq., of Putney in Surrey, daughter of S^r Rich. Ford.
- 1690-91. Mary, wife of Benjamin Huntington, Vicar, & eldest daughter of M^r Thomas Lillingston, Rect^r of Aston Sampherd in Com: Bucks. Ob Die Lunæ Jan^r. 12^o inter hor: 12 & 1 po. merid: Anno Æt 54. Borne at Cuddington in y^e County of Bucks y^e 26th of Sep., betwixt 10 & 11 of y^e Clock in y^e forenoon, being Tuesday, A.D. 1637.
1691. Oct. 29. Peter, son of Joseph Harvey, Esq^{re}, & Rebecca, uxor, Lond.
1692. April 6. Elizabeth, daughter of Ben Huntington, vic., & Mary his Wife, nup^r def^r. Ob. Die Sab., Apr 2^{do}, inter hor. 11 & 12 Vesp.; Anno Æt. 22. Nat. Oct. y^e 25, 1670.
- 1692-3. Jan. 20. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Austen, Arm., & Elizabeth ux.
1693. Ap. 23. The Right Hon^{ble} ye Lady Mary Gerard.
1694. May 26. Edward, Son of Edward Austen, Esq^{re}, and Elizabeth his Wife, An. Æt 1^o.
- „ June 4. M^{rs} Elizabeth Cooper, vid. She bequeathed Thirty pounds for two Sermons to be preached yearly for ever.
1695. Feb. 12. Rebecca, Wife of M^r John Oveatt, & Daughter of S^r Richard Ford.
- MEM.—That in y^e week before Palm Sunday, about the 18th of March An. Domⁱ 1683, I Benjamin Huntington, Vicar of Bexley in the County of Kent, for y^e discharge of my duty and conscience, did certifie to the Churchwardens of the p^{ish} aforesaid, John Watts & Thomas Atkinson, That there were severall pieces of Plate, viz^t. two Silver Flagons and Silver Almes Dish (or Bazon) Alienated from the use of the Church, to which they were given by pious and generous benefacto^{rs}, and had been ever since the times of the late horrid Rebellion: and did then likewise according to the best Information acquaint them y^t they were deposited by M^r Nicholas Franckwell, sometime Vicar, in the han^{ds} of M^{rs} Anne Grymes the wife latly of M^r Henry Grymes but now a widow.
- BEN. HUNTINGTON.
- 18th Aug. 1698.
- Memorand.—That the Vicaridge was a sad ruinous place when I came to it, without fence or pale; that the house of office, the barne, stable, & hogsties, and the brew-house were erected; that the kitchen was enlarged and heighte'd & divided by a partic'on; that the Hall was new floord & new windored, and likewise y^e parlour new windowed & wainscotted, new windowes made in the parlor chamber, and the chimney altered, new lights in the Hall Chamber and the Kitchen, the Cloth (*sic*) hedge, the Walkes, the Arbour, the Orchard, all planted, & all the Trees in the brooke, & the Land improved by
- BEN. HUNTINGTON.
1696. Aug. 23. The Hon^{ble} Robert Austen, Esq., one of y^e Lord Comis^{rs} of y^e Admiralty, & Member of y^e House of Com^{ons}.
1697. April 13. Susannah, daughter of Samuel Strickson, gen., & Susannah ux^r.
- 1699-1700. Jan. 28. M^{rs} Margaret Bourne, Relict of Richard Bourne, Esq^r, An. Æt. 81^o.
1702. May 3. Elizabeth, daughter of S^r John Austen, Bart^t, & Rose his Lady.
- 1702-3. Jan. 16. Elinor, 2^d wife of M^r Baldwin Higgens, Sen^r, of y^e p^{ish} of S^t George in Southwark.
1703. Nov. 1. John, son of Benjamin Huntington, Vic^r, & Mary his wife, def^r; Ob. Die Merc: Oct. 27, paulo ante hor. 6 vesp. Anno Æt 35; Nat: Feb. 29^o, 1668.
1704. Dec. 1. Elizabeth, 2^d wife of Edward Austen, gen.
1705. Aug. 26. Rachel, daughter of Edward Austen, gen., & Elizabeth ux: def. Æt. 11^o.
1706. July 5. Sir Robert Austen, Bartt.
- „ Sep. 27. M^r Henry Traveis, Lond., Æt 76. He bequeath'd 10 li. to y^e use of y^e Poor.

1706. Nov. 2. Robert, son of Mr Robert & Mrs Anne Rodes, bapt: Sept. y^e 13th p^{re}ced.
 1706-7. Jan. 10. The Rev^d Benjamin Huntington, Vicar de Bexley, Bur^d. He bequeath'd 50 li. to y^e use of y^e Poore.

Among a list of Benefactions to the Parish of Bexley are the following:—

Mr John Gouldwell, Esq., gave ten p^{ds} p^{an}nu' to the poore of Bexley fourtie yeares beginning from the death of Damian his relict, Sep. 17, 1643.

Sir Peter Wroth, Mai^r 12, 1644, gave twentie shillings p^{se}tly distributed, & tenne pounds stocke; Sir Th^o., about some 16 an. after, is to pay it.

Nov. 1614. Gave y^e poore of Bexley five pounds y^e next day after her buriall distributed & to my self 40^s for books: y^e L^d blesse Mr Wright her husband & her 2 daughters—Mr^s Catherin Wrights Legacie.

The Pullett & Font Sett up at y^e Charge of y^e Parish: John Watts & Thomas Atkinson, Churchwardens, 1684.

Aug. 27. 1685. Mr^s Elizabeth Polley, of y^e Family of Shorham, gave to this Parish a Buriall Cloth w^{ch} cost one pound ten shillings; y^e Poore and Labouring people have it *gratis*, those of better quality to pay six pence.

Mr G. Cooke a silv^r plate—3*li*. 3*s*. 4*d*.

Sr Th. Ham'ond—twentie shillings.

Mr Kendall on All Saints day 40^s & a feast Personage on Palm sunday 1*l*. in Corne & on Easterday 10^s in breade & cheese. From y^e chiefe house in Bridgen 6*s*. 8*d*. Palm-sunday.

Sr Mawrice Abbot—4*li*.

Mr W^m Camden Clarencieux, L^d of o^r mannor of Bexley, gave to an Historie lect^r in Oxford in his lyf^e seven-skore pounds p^{an}nuum, & after y^e lease ended y^e whole renewes, valewed at 4400 p^{an}nu', to Broad-gate, now Pembroke Colledge.

Mrs William Gouldwell, wife to Jo. Gouldwell, Com^r Cloth—8*li*.; tow y^e lesser flagons 2*li*.

Sir John Sidley 2*li*. towards o^r Almshouse Aug 19, 1638.

Mr .. Coppin brother to Sr William Coppin was founder of 3*d*., & lesser flaggon, 1641, three pds.

(To be continued.)

MARVODIA:

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE LAST ILLNESS OF JAMES I. AND OF THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF HIS BODY, FROM A MS. LONG IN THE POSSESSION OF THE MARWOODS OF HONITON; TO WHICH ARE APPENDED SOME NOTES IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MARWOODS AND OF THEIR DESCENDANTS.

By WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The following account of the last illness of James I., and of the *post-mortem* examination of his body, is now printed, and for the first time, from a MS. which was long in the possession of the Marwoods of Honiton, co. Devon, and jealously preserved by them and their descendants among the family archives.

The Marwoods were an Æsculapian family, that gave not fewer than five physicians to Honiton and its immediate neighbourhood. Of these, one—Thomas Marwood, the founder of the family—was so renowned, that he was summoned from Honiton to London by Queen Elizabeth to attend the Earl of Essex when

his cure was despaired of; and another of the family—Thomas Marwood also, the grandson of the one just referred to—is traditionally stated to have been for some time about the Court of James I., to have been along with the physicians in ordinary in medical attendance on the King during his last illness, and present at the examination of his body after death; and to be the author of the following report.

The MS. volume which contains the report is a medical case book, or rather, with the exception of the account of the King, a mere copy of the prescriptions used for the writer's patients. There is nothing in the volume itself to identify the writer of it. The name of Marwood does not once occur in it, and on a minute examination of the volume there are circumstances that raise a suspicion whether it was really the work of a Marwood. But, it has always been believed to be so by the Marwood family—there is no record or knowledge as to how or whence the volume was derived—it had been time out of mind among the family archives—and has always been believed by its possessors, to be the work of that member of their family, who, according to a uniform tradition among themselves, was for some time in London and employed in his medical capacity about the Court of James I. The late Sir Edward Marwood Elton, Bart., the last possessor of the volume, has made the following memorandum on the inside of the cover:—

“This Book belonged to Dr. Marwood anno 1615. He attended James 1st in his last illness, 1625. At the end of this vol. is a relation of the Last Illness of this Monarch and also a Post Mortem examination of the Body.

EDWD. MARWOOD ELTON.”

Be this as it may, the historic value and interest of the report is in no degree diminished. It bears intrinsic evidence of being the work of a medical man, and that its author was present during the illness of the King and at the examination of the body after death. It supplies a fuller and more connected account of the King's habits, illness, and death than has yet appeared, and it contrasts favourably with the gossiping and sensational accounts of some of the persons who were about the Court. It shows conclusively that James I. died not of poison as was surmised by a few, but of a tertian ague rendered pernicious and fatal by the King's gross and generally diseased state of body, and by his refusal to submit himself to his physicians and to the medical treatment which his disease indicated, and the general condition of his body rendered necessary.¹

¹ Fuller in his *Church History* writes:—“King James fell sick at Theobalds, of a tertian ague, in spring; for a King rather physical than dangerous. But soon after his ague was heightened into a fever; four mischiefs meeting therein. First, the malignity of the malady in itself had to be cured; secondly, an aged person of sixty years' current; thirdly, a plethoric body full of ill humours; fourthly, the King's averseness to physic and impatience under it.”

RELATIO BREVIS morbi et mortis cum serie causarum morbificarum serenissimi magnæ Britan. Regis Jacobi piissimæ memoriæ domini nostri clementissimi, qui vicessimo septimo die Martii Anno Domini 1625, ex hac mortali et ærumnosa ad felicem et perennem, Deo optimo maximo miserante, vita commigravit.

Serenissimo Regi partes omnes principales satis laudabili a natura temperie donatas fuisse verisimile est, ætatis tamen decursu plurimis in victu erroribus, et causarum externarum appulsu, ab illa mediocritate multum defluxisse plane constat.

Cerebrum enim humidius et calidius repletioni et catarrhis obnoxium erat, frigida et humida maximè tempestate et flante austro.

Hepar intensius calidum, bilis erat feracissimum.

Lien succo melancholico frequentius turgidus tetros vapores et fuligines expirabat, a quibus corde, reliquisque partibus vitalibus læsis, pulsus sæpe intermissio, cordis palpitatio et alia gravissima symptomata melancholica frequenter ejus majestati affligebant.

Cor calidissimum plurimo egebat refriger[io], nec nisi aperto aere Rex unquam bene sese habuit.

In eodem caloris excessu cum corde conspirabant pulmones fervidissimi, qui frequentissimè materiam fuliginosam, atram, adustam per tussim exufflabant.

Ventriculus justo frigidior, flatu et fluctuatione ingestorum sæpissime, distentus, cruditatis manifesta signa præbuit, unde generosi vini continuus usus.

Huic partium intemperiei accedebant errata in victu quam plurima, licet omni in cibo satis moderatus erat, defectu tamen dentium eum non masticabat sed integrum deglutiebat, in fructuum etiam horariorum usu gravissime offendebat, quos sine ullo ordine quavis hora diei et noctis commedebat.¹

In potu omnimodo peccavit, promiscue bibens alam, cervisiam, vinum Hispanicum, Gallicum, dulce, album, qui ipsi familiaris potus erat ut plurimum crassum et turbidum; his de causis uberrimus vitiosorum humorum proventus accidebat, bilis scilicet in hepate, pituitæ in ventriculo, in liene melancholicæ, cum renes imbecilliores essent, et calculis et arenulis sæpius infareti, licet urinæ satis laudabiles apparebant, tamen pro poculentorum ingestione frequenti et quantitate insigni parcius quam par esset sæpius accidebant, unde reliqui humores maxima seri copia permisti facilius in venas et corporis habitum transierunt, et ad artus tandem primo ortu debilissimos frequenter decumbentes dolores arthriticos excitare soliti sunt.

Rex præterea violentissimis venationis exercitiis deditus cum ante

¹ "Truly," says Bishop Goodman, "I think King James every autumn did feed a little more than moderately upon fruits; he had his grapes, his nectarines, and other fruits in his own keeping, besides we did see that he fed very plentifully on them from abroad. I remember that Mr. French of the spicery, who sometimes did present him with the first strawberries, cherries, and other fruits, and kneeling to the King had some speech to use to him—that he did desire his Majesty to accept them and that he was sorry they were no better, with such like complimentary words, but that the King never had the patience to hear him one word, but his hand was in the basket."—*The Court of King James the First*, by Dr. Goldfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, from the Original Manuscripts: by John S. Brewer, A.M., 2 vols. 8vo., Lond. 1839, vol. 1, p. 409.

annos aliquot, ingravescente jam ætate, et præpeditus tibiæ arthriticarum imbecillitate, multo quietior redditus esset et plus justo jacens [?] excrementorum coacervationi maxima occasio data est, idque magis quod a medicamentis evacuantibus quæ debito tempore exhibita, (sine dubio naturam tanta sarcina salubriter exonerassent) ab omnibusque aliis auxiliisque medicis semper alienissimus erat. Est certo certius nisi benignissima natura ejus majestatis profusa diarrhœa sæpius sublevasset, et humoribus liquidis putridis fæditissimis maxima copia per alvum excretis, vires tanto succubiissent oneri et medicorum omnium opinione diu antehac in gravissimum aliquem morbum cum non minori discrimine multoties Rex incidisset.¹

Hieme præterita solito multo erat parcior ipse fluor, nec hæmorrhoides adeo copiose noxium humorem perfundebant, neque adeo graves dolores juncturarum aut longi, sed cito et facile evanescentes, indicium segniorem redditam fuisse naturam, viresque debiliores, unde major abundantia peccantium congesta humorum, qui, tanquam hostes ferocissimi in insidiis latitantes, cum majori impetu (occasione data) erupturi essent, quod malum certe acceleravit Regis animus, maximis curis detentus et gravissimis distractus negotiis, dum pro pace et tranquillitate totius orbis Christiani continuo sollicitus erat, unde summa spirituum dissipatio et virium sequuta est dissolutio.

In tanto morbo appatu, humorumque vitiosorum congesta colluvie, constitutione epidemica, febribus malignis et mali moris passim grassantibus, Die Martii 4^{to} invasit febris, quæ primo insultu febrem tertianam intermittentem omnino referebat cum frigore enim et horripilatione inci[pi]ebat, post duas circiter horas succedebat calor et in declinatione sudebat nec ultra duodecim horas perseverabat. Primis diebus mitiores erant paroxysmi, putrescente tantum et accensa tenuiore bili, et febris cum ad perfectam quietem perveniret, securitatem polliceri videbatur. Cum vero Rex omnium impatientissimus,² nec in principio accessionis a potu abstinere, nec in statu caloris vehementiam et molestiam sine continua corporis jactatione et refrigeratione sustinere, neque sudorem in declinatione ullo modo perferre, imo nec a vino penitus abstinere, nec quicquam de auxiliis medicis audire voluerit, omnia vehementiora facta sunt; post tertiam accessionem pulsus valde intermittere cæpit, alternis fere ictibus, moto in liene sacco melancholico, et fluctuante in sinistro hypochondrio plurimo flatu.

Rex tristis, anxius, suspirabundus, nullo modo se consolari potuit, imo animum plane despondere visus est, medici interim illum periculi admonebant, et ut sibi consuleret humillimis præcibus rogabant; nam licet febris ista febris sua natura non adeo videbatur periculosa, omnem tamen febrem morbum esse magnum nec vacare periculo, præsertim in senæ, asserebant, et posse (nisi evitentur errata) suam naturam mutare et ex intermittente simplici duplicem aut continuam fieri.

Quibus permota sua majestas et persuasa, clysterem primò sed satis ægre

¹ "After this eating of fruit," writes Bishop Goodman, "his body fell into a great looseness, which although while he was young did tend to preserve his health, yet now being grown toward sixty it did a little weaken his body."—Vol. i, p. 409.

² "He had always conceived such a repugnance to physic, that the doctors even in his worst affliction were unable to persuade him to have recourse to it."—*Aulicus Coquinarie* in "Secret History of James I," vol. ii, p. 237.

admisit,¹ qui cum alvus esset pigrior aliquoties repetitus; urinæ aliquantulum tinctæ erant sed non pro ratione morbi, in quibus rudimenta concoctionis post quartum paroxysmum apparuerunt.

Post quintum, exhibitum medicamentum leniens et benignum ex senna, rheo, tamarindis et manna satis feliciter septies vel octies illum purgabat; sanguis per hyruidines e venis sedalibus extractus, cum a venæsectione in brachio omnino abhorreret.

Cucurbitulæ cum multa flama contra symptoma melancholicum sinistro hypochondrio adhibitæ unde se plurimum juvari sentiebat, easque aliquoties reiterari jubebat. Epithema ex cordialibus temperatis regioni cordis applicatum. Julapia refrigerantia ex decoctione hordei, cichorei, acetosellæ, cornu cervi, floribus calendulæ, cum syrupo de succo citri et acetosellæ a principio præscripta, aliquando tin[c]tura violarum et garyophyllorum spiritu vitrioli extracta, pariter et jacula alterata cum refrigerantibus et aperientibus, in quibus dissoluta magister' perlarum et corallorum salprunell' in cervisia dissolutis. Jecori contemperantia et refrigerantia adhibitis et clysteri frequenti alvus sollicitata, quibus presidii contra tam morbum quam accidentia strenue pugnatum, sed—proh dolor!—superabat remedia omnia, malum magis magisque ferociens, paroxysmi deveniebant protensiores multo pleni laboris et molestiæ, sudor nullus universalis sed tantum circa caput, collum et supremum pectus copiosus ac sæpe frigidus, pulsus celerior, crebrior, debiliior factus est, et respiratio laborissima regem defatigabat, et sitis ardentissima cui cum impedita erat deglutitio a vitio ei conato, jamque ex siccitate faucium aucta, satisfacere copioso satis potu nullo modo licuerit, reluctantæ sæpius e ventriculo flatu et descendentis liquoris filum filum [sic] impetu repellente, linguae aderat scabrities et ariditas, et ob internum ferocissimum incendium, et præcordiorum a vaporibus melancholicis coarctationem et oppressionem, frequens in animi deliquium propensio, et licet tandem post viginti aut plures horas febris secuta sit intermissio, et quies in pulsu, satis tamen semper affligebat viriumque secuta est prostratio, grævedo etiam sopor et urinarum accidentia mutatio, in quibus apparebant signa concoctionis subito evanescentia, obscuram et occultam malignitatem indicabant.

Post undecimum paroxysmum cum de reiterando cathartico medici statuissent, alvus sponte fluxit et triginta plusquam vicibus eodem die biliosa, adusta, putrida excrevit, quod cum euphoria et aliquo virium levamine, cum factum esset, spes non exigua suborta est omnia futura leniora et sequentem paroxysmum mitiorem, qui tamen contra spem et præter rationem tanta sævitia tam longo frigore et horrore et tam crudeli incendio adortus est, ut debiliores vires tam inæquali incertamini impares, post longam tamen et difficilem pugnam penitus succubuerunt, loquela defecerit et pulsus, cum dejectionibus plurimis nigris et sudore diaphoretico, in quo conflictu per quadraginta fere horas permanens, frustra tentatis

¹ It is to this period of the illness probably that Arthur Wilson, a contemporary writer, refers when he says:—"The King that was very much impatient in his health was patient in his sickness and death."—Quoted by Jesse "Memoirs of the Court of England during the reign of the Stuarts," vol. i, p. 114. And Fuller, having mentioned the King's averseness to physic and impatience under it, as among the obstacles to his recovery, adds—"Yet the last was quickly removed above expectation, the King contrary to his custom being very orderable in his sickness."—(*Church History*, Book x, Cent. xvii). How little foundation there really was for these statements may be gathered from the Medical Report above.

omnibus auxiliis, tandem regis—regum omnium Christianissimi, justissimi, prudentissimi—piissima anima ex terreno hoc ergastulo, non sine maximo suorum omnium mœrore et perfusissimis lachrimis, in æternum gaudium ad Jesum Christum redemptorem evolavit, die Martii vicesimo septimo Anno Domini 1625.

Die sequenti, aperto corpore, partibusque internis diligenter inspectis, satis earum dispositio inventa est.

Jecur foris multis in locis limis et maculis lividis variegatum, intus vero exangue, pene siccum et aridum, partim a febrili calore, partim a fervidiore diu antehac contracta intemperie.

Lien magnitudine debita sed adeo laxus, mollis, male cohærens et diffusus, ut, et ad visum et tactum plane putridus apparuerit, cruore atro et melancholico repletus erat; vesicula fellis bile adusta, crassa, et instar atramenti nigra, turgida erat, eodem plane et colore, consistentia et fœtore, cum excretis paulo ante mortem, ita ut hinc et alienes humores putrescentes in ventriculum, intestina, et partes vicinas eructatos febrem intermittentem notham et (ut brevissimo verbo utamur) mali moris accendisse plane constat; hinc etiam diarrhœa illa fœtida, putrida post undecimum paroxysmum, sitisque inextinguibilis per totum morbi decursum persistens. Intestina tam tenuia quam crassa, livore et maculis nigris quibusdam in locis perfusa et quasi sphacelata, excrementa plurima, nigra, liquida, fœtida qualia ante mortem ejecta continebant. Ventriculus laxus, cui tam parte dextra versus cavum hepatis et vesicam bilis, quam sinistra ubi lienem respicit, manifesta incendii vestigia ab utroque viscere impressa et inusta apparebant, in concavitate fluctuabat nigra putrilago ex assumptis atra illa bile tinctis.

Ren sinister pallidus, mollis, flaccidus, superficie inæqualis erat, cujus meatus pervii et liberi existebant; in dextro latere difficulter alius inventus,¹ copiosissima pinguedine sepultus, adeoque exiguus et pollicis magnitudinem non superaret, nullo certo morbo diminutus sed a natura ita conformatus, e cujus cavo calculus niger satis magnus cum arenulis extractus.

Pulmone[s] plurimo atro sanguine repleti et distenti, ut sua natura erant calidissimi ideo a fervidissimo sanguine excandescentes plane inflammati videbantur.

Cor amplum, laxum, pingue, quoad substantiam et ventriculos sanum et illæsum existebat; pericardium cujus aqua penitus exsiccata et absorta erat, imensa et incredibili adipis mole obsitum et onustum, hinc

¹ In the Harleian MS. 383, there is a copy of a letter from Mr. William Neve to Sir Thomas Hollande, concerning the embalment of the body of James I. The writer says:—"The King's body was about the 29th March disbowelled and his heart was found to be great and soft, his liver freshe as a young man's—one of his kidneys very good, but the other shrunke soe little as they could hardly find it, wherein there was two stones. His Lites and Gall blacke: judged to proceed from melancholy. The semytur of his head so stronge as they could hardly breake it open with a chesill and a sawe, and so full of braynes as they could not upon the openinge keepe them from spilling; a great marke of his infynite judgment."—Ellis's "Original Letters illustrative of English History," vol. iij, p. 183. And Mead in a letter to Sir Martin Stuteville writes:—"When the body was opened by the physicians, they found his heart of an extraordinary bignes, all his vitals sound, as also his head which was very full of braines; but his blood was wonderfully tainted with melancholy, and the corruption thereof supposed the cause of his death."—Ellis's "Original Letters," *ut supra*.

evenisse verisimile est, quod æstus febrilis in corde accensus tam difficulter extinguebatur, cum nec ab aeris refrigerio tam cito et facile juvari, nec a fuliginosis vaporibus ventilari potuit.

Cerebrum optimum fuit, multa tamen sanguine in venis, et aquea aliqua humiditate in ventriculis scatens, unde certe gravado illa et in soporem propensio oriebatur.

Quæ omnia visa sunt et observata a medicis Regis præsentibus et chyrurgis ejus sectionem administrantibus, ut propriis testati sunt chirographis et monstrata plurimis aliis ex cubicularibus suæ majestatis et famulis qui præsentibus aderant.

Thomas Marwood, M.D., the first of the Marwood family who settled at Honiton, was in all respects a person of great interest. Not to dwell on the lengthened period,—“nearly foure score years,” to use his own words—during which he practised physick, and the patriarchal age, 105 years, to which he attained, he is the earliest physician practising in Devonshire of whom we have any distinct record, and he attained to such eminence in his profession that he was summoned from Honiton to London, to attend the Earl of Essex, and was made physician to Queen Elizabeth.

Dr. Marwood was descended from the ancient family of Marwood, or de Merwoode, of Westcote, co. Devon. His grandfather was John Marwood of Westcote, Esquire, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Holbeam, of Holbeam, Esq. Our physician's father, William, was their second son, and he probably accompanied his mother (Elizabeth Holbeam) to the south-eastern part of the county on her second marriage to Robert Pollard of Honiton. Dr. Marwood was an only child. He was born about 1512, and, according to Prince,¹ at Colyton. After a good education at home he proceeded to the continent

¹ To Prince, the author of the “*Worthies of Devon*,” we owe much of what is known of the first Dr. Marwood. His account of the Marwoods has never been printed. It forms a part of the MS. in the handwriting of Prince and ready prepared by him for the press, of a second volume of the *Worthies*, which has not yet been published. It belonged formerly to J. F. Gwynn, Esq., of Ford Abbey, near Chard, and was purchased at the sale of the Ford library by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, and is now in his collection at Cheltenham. But Prince is notoriously inaccurate. He was credulous, and recorded all he heard, no matter how improbable. In dates and descents he is especially to be suspected, and not less so in this particular instance of the Marwoods than in many other parts of his published and unpublished writings. The Rev. Dr. Oliver of Exeter, the learned author of the *Monasticon Diocesis Etoniensis*, one of the most painstaking and accurate of men, writing to me on the 22nd Oct., 1855, in reference to this account of the Marwoods by Prince, says: “You mention a second volume of Prince's *Worthies* in MS. I wish the first was amended, for it is lamentably incorrect. Not that I agree with a note, in an old hand, written in a folio copy of 1701 (belonging to old Mr. Gilbert Dyer, our great bookseller) of the *Worthies*—‘*A lustful drunken priest and an ignorant Historian and Herald*.’ But he provokes me by his gross carelessness and slovenliness. In fact, he hated labour. On 21 April, 1681, he was promoted to the vicarage of Berry Pomeroy and enjoyed it until his death, 9 Sept., 1723, so that he had an abundance of leisure for correcting and revising.”

for further improvement, visited Italy, and was created doctor of medicine at Padua, then the most celebrated school of physic in the world. His name, I am told, is still to be seen among the list of medical graduates inscribed on the walls of the lecture theatre there. Dr. Marwood commenced the practice of his profession in 1543 or 1544, for, he says in his will, "I used this profession fower yeres of the sayd Kyng's raigne" [Henry VIII]. He is said to have settled in the first instance at Colyton, and, in 1558, he was certainly building or adding to the house at Blamphayne in that parish, where, on a chimney-piece is still to be seen—

T.M. E.M. J.M. 1558

Eventually, however, he took up his residence at Honiton, and his selection of that town was probably owing to his connection with the Pollards and yet more with the Chichesters; his cousin Elizabeth Marwood having married John Chichester, whose family were lords of the manor of the adjoining parish of Widworthy. Dr. Marwood is supposed to have dwelt at Honiton in a house that stood in a field on the south side of the road and just opposite to Marwood House, where, when the railway was being made, the stone mouldings of windows and doors and the foundations of a house of some size were dug out. This land belongs, as does Marwood House, to Mr. Charles Tucker, a descendant on the female line of the Marwoods.

Dr. Marwood's success in practice was great, to use the words of Prince—"he came to be greatly skilled in physick and chirurgerie, and was the most celebrated practitioner of both of any in the eastern part of the county. Being very happily successful in his undertakings and withall charitable and kind in his demands and applications, he was sought for far and near." His reputation, indeed, extended even to the metropolis, whither it was doubtless carried by the numerous distinguished Devonians in the Court of Queen Elizabeth. The Doctor was summoned to London by the Queen along with Mr. Fowler, a surgeon of East Budleigh, to undertake the cure of the Earl of Essex, whose life was despaired of in consequence of some disease of the foot, which had baffled the skill of the first medical authorities in the metropolis. Dr. Marwood's success with the Earl was complete: whereupon the Queen commanded he should be introduced, and her Majesty, complimenting him on his success, demanded what favour she should grant him in recompense for the signal cure he had effected. The doctor replied, that if her Majesty would grant him a favour, one—says the account before me!—of a very trivial character, he should consider himself amply rewarded. The precise request is not

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxiv, part i, p. 3.

stated, it may have been the honorary appointment of physician to her Majesty, an honour, as we learn from a monument in Honiton church—to the memory of his great-granddaughter Bridget, relict of Edward Ford, M.B.—which was conferred on him. The Queen, struck with the modesty of the request, insisted—says a writer, “J. M. L.,” in the *Gentleman's Magazine*¹, who adds that he can vouch for the authenticity of the statement—on his accepting an estate near Honiton as his reward; a statement for which, however, I, myself, am unable, after considerable inquiry, to find any adequate grounds. Prince's account of this event in the doctor's life is as follows:—

“But of all his performances that which follows is the most famous. Dr. Marwood with one Mr. Fowler of East Budley was sent for up to London to undertake the cure of a certain noble Lord belonging to the Court of, and in great favour with Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory. Her Majestie's physicians had long made tryal of their utmost skill and learning upon this Lord, but were forc'd to give him over as passt their recovery. These two persons being come to Court, after many modest excuses, with much persuasion undertook the cure, and in a short time effected it. To the great joy of the noble person and his friends; but to the envy and vexation of her Majestie's Doctors.”

Dr. Marwood, according to the family tradition, remained for some considerable time about the Court. Prince tells us, on the other hand, that—

“The Queen being fully satisfied of the great skill and abilities of Dr. Marwood was pleased to invite him to make his abode in or about her Court. But finding himselfe much envied by the Court physitians he thought he was not safe there; and so, earnestly sued for leave to return into his country, as what was much more suitable to his humour and way of liveing. And when he would not be prevailed upon to stay, he was lovingly dismissed, and nobly gratified to his hearts content.”²

¹ *Ut supra.*

² “As to Mr. Fowler” (writes Prince) “’tis reported, and in those parts generally believed, when he came to take his leave of the Court, her Majestie did bid him ask her what favour he pleased and it should be granted him. Hereupon he humbly replied to this purpose: that a certain poor woman and a neighbour of his was wont to sell good Ale, a cup of which now and then was a great refreshment to him: but that the Justices of the Peace in those parts, out of ill will, denied her the liberty soe to doe. All therefore he said which he humbly craved of her Majestie was only a Licence for the woman to sell drinke. This was speedily granted in authentick form and with plenary authority. When Mr. Fowler retured home from Court, he bids the woman sell ale again, withall telling her he would discharge her in despite of the Justices, cost what it would. Upon this assurance she undertook it; and being soon after convicted for it, was bound over to answer it at the next Quarter Sessions of the County. The good woman appearing accordingly, was threatened in a severe manner for her contempt of authority. All she had to reply was, that Mr. Fowler ordered her soe to doe and promised to bear her out in it. Mr. Fowler being call'd and examined in the matter, said twas true, and he would justify, what he had done. At which the Bench grew disgusted and began to consult of a fit Punishment for so high a misdemeanour. Hereupon Mr. Fowler produces his Licence—an order from the Queen—which greatly surprised and soon quashed them all. This story how ridiculous or improbable soever it may look is believed and reported for undoubted truth, by credible persons in those parts unto this day.”

The doctor carried with him from London some interesting memorials of the eminent persons with whom he had been brought in contact. Among others a portrait of Sir Philip Sydney, and a pair of Queen Elizabeth's shoes and their case. These are still in the possession of Charles Tucker, Esq., of Marlauds near Exeter, by whom they were courteously shown to me in 1856.

The time of this eventful occurrence in Dr. Marwood's history was probably 1592 or 1593. About that period Essex had something amiss with his foot or feet, and was compelled to use a staff, as he mentions in a letter to Anthony Bacon.¹ "Medea," writes he, "had not more sympathy of those which felt the same evils which herself did, than I have of my friend that is lame. My mischance hath made me be grave in going with a staff before my time, I would you were sure to be as soon rid of your infirmity as I am in hope to be free from this kind of gravity."² Like most of Essex's letters this is without date, but it is placed by Captain Devereux about 1592 or 1593, and that was the time when Essex was highest in the Queen's favour, and she the most solicitous about his health and well-being. His own anticipations of a speedy recovery it would seem were not realised, and hence the summons to his aid of Dr. Marwood and Mr. Fowler from Devonshire. The wife of Lord Essex, it may be mentioned, was the daughter of Sir Philip Sydney; and the portrait of him brought from London by Dr. Marwood, may have been presented to him by Lady Essex as an acknowledgment for the cure he had effected on her husband. Sir Philip Sydney died in Oct. 1586, but the portrait bears the date of 1588, so that the legend in the family that it was given by Sir Philip himself to Dr. Marwood will not bear examination.

"Dr. Marwood," continues Prince, "having returned to his former abode and habitation at Honiton, lived there in great esteem and love many years after, even to the time of his death, where he was very successful in his practice and did soe much good to most people that applyed themselves to him, that he is often mention'd among antient people to this day with great honour and affection. And haveing been soe long a practitioner of his faculty, even beyond the common period of humane life upon earth, it can't be thought strange he should leave a considerable estate behind him to his posterity. Although not so considerable as some others more rapacious or tenacious than himself, haveing the like opportunity, would have made it."

The venerable old doctor made his will the 14th Sept., 1617,

¹ Bacon MSS, 653, 227.

² *Lives and Letters of the Devereux Earls of Essex*. By the Honble. Walter Bouchier Devereux, 2 vols., 8vo, London, vol. i. p. 292.

and dying on the 18th Sept., 1617, was buried on the 22nd, just within the porch of Honiton Church (St. Michael's) as he had directed in his will. "And," adds he in his will, "I entreate my sonne John Marwood to cause to be engraven uppon the sayed Tombe the tyme I was borne which was in Kyng Henry the Eight's raigne; my profession whilst I lived and the daye of my funerall, and that I used this profession fower yeres of the sayed King's Raigne untill the fifteenth yere of Kyng James his happie Raigne, so that in the whole I used yt almost fower score yeres, with suche other phrases as he shall thincke fitt and convenyent." This natural wish and entreaty of the old doctor was however disregarded, why, it would be difficult to imagine, and on his tomb we read—

"Here lyeth Thomas Marwood Gent:
who practis'd Physick and Chirurgery
above LXXV years; And being zealous
of good works did by his will give
certain Houses and Lands to the poor
of Honiton for ever. And being aged
above a Hundred and five years he
departed in the Catholick Faith 18th
of September, A.D. MDCXVII."

The doctor had three wives. Of the mother of his children nothing is known, but probably she was the E.M., with the date 1558, on the chimney-piece at Blamphayne. On the 16th April, 1599, he married, at Honiton Church, Dorothy Searle, widow.¹ Of her I find no further record; she did not long survive, for the old doctor in 1606, being then 94 years of age, ventured on another marriage,² which is thus recorded in the Honiton Register:—

"1606. Feb. 2. Tho: Marwoode and Temperance Thatcher."

He left her the executrix of his will and residuary legatee under it. She survived for many years and dying, 9 Oct. 1644, was buried in the same tomb with her husband. On it we read:—

"Here also lieth Temperance the wife of the above
said Thomas Marwood who died the 9th October
Anno Domini 1644."

¹ 1599, Apr. 16. Tho. Marwoode, Physit., to Dorothy Searle, widow.—*Honiton Reg.*

² His age, marriage, &c., are not unprecedented. Whitaker [*History of Whalley*, p. 320] writes:—"James Starkie who seems to have succeeded to the estate in 1678 died 1706, aged 103 or 105, for in the Register of his Burial the figure is not distinct. His widow survived him nearly 60 years, so that from the birth of her husband to the death of the wife must have been a period of 160 years. It is equally remarkable that his first marriage was late in life and that he had issue by his fourth wife when nearly 100 years old. "Serâ venerè, inexhausta pueritas," is a wise observation of Tacitus, and strikingly verified in the instance before us."

Dr. Marwood left three sons and one daughter : Thomas, John, Henry, Joan.

- I. Thomas Marwood, the eldest son of the old physician, was, we are told by Prince, of Northleigh. His will, dated 14 May, 1619, was proved at Honiton 7 July the same year. Effects sworn not to exceed £1217 16s. 4d. He left a wife Joan ; two sons, Thomas and Theophilus, and two daughters Bridget and Ellen. The last-named was married to Clement Bowage of Northleigh.

[A] Thomas, the eldest son of the above, was of Bucknoll in the parish of Northleigh. He was party to a deed of feoffment, dated 5 Sept^r 1656, instancing that the charitable desire of his grandfather, Thomas Marwood, might be continued for ever, and that all doubts touching the disposition of the lands and houses left by him to the poor of Honiton might be removed ; conveyed to Francis Sourton, then rector, and to other inhabitants of Honiton and their heirs, the aforesaid premises, upon trust, to perform in all things concerning them the will of the said Thomas Marwood his grandfather. His own will, in which he is described as Thomas Marwood of Northleigh, in the county of Devon, gentleman, dated 15 Oct^r, 1660, was proved 29 March, 1661. He was buried at Northleigh.¹ Elizabeth his relict died 2 April, 1674, and is also buried in Northleigh Church. On a flagstone there we read—"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Marwood, widow, of Northleigh, died April 2, Anno Dom. 1674." Thomas Marwood, by Elizabeth his wife, had two sons—Daniel and James ; and three daughters—Bridget married to — Kirby ; Sarah married to — Bowdage ; and a third, whose name is not recorded, married to — Collins.

[a] Daniel, of Hamberhayne in the parish of Colyton. He died *s.p.*² His will, dated 4 July, 1692, in which he describes himself as "aged and weak" was proved 6 Sept. 1693. He leaves to the poor of Colyton £5 and to the poor of Northleigh £5. He was buried in Colyton church, 22 March, 1692, and in the chancel, close by the altar rails, was his memorial.

[b] James. He succeeded, on his brother's death, to Buck-

¹ Does the following inscription on a flagstone in Northleigh Church refer to him, or to his father ? Probably to him, as it seems to be of about the same date as the memorial of Elizabeth Marwood : Here lyeth ye body of Thomas Marwood of Northleigh, gen., . . . [*all the rest is obliterated.*]

² Presumably he was married and had a daughter, as we find in the Colyton Register of Burials : "1678. Dec. 20. Elizabeth, d^r of M^r Daniel Marwood."

noll in the parish of Northleigh. He is buried at Colyton, and on a stone in the north aisle, close to the transept step, we read—"Here lyeth the body of James Marwood, late of the parish of Northleigh, Gent., who died y^e 28 of February, Anno Dom. 1697." He left two daughters co-heiresses—Elizabeth, marr^d to John Sesse, and Grace; and they, by indenture dated 16 August, 1699, for the fulfilling the pious and charitable intentions of James Marwood their father on his death-bed, granted certain lands in Northleigh, the yearly rents and profits of which are to be distributed on St. James's Day to such of the poor of Northleigh as are not chargeable to the parish.

- [B] Theophilus, the second son of Thomas Marwood of Northleigh, by his wife Joan, was of Dunkeswell, and in possession of an estate there, the lease of which was granted by James I., 20 July, 1610, to Thomas Marwood, of Northleigh, Gent.

II. John Marwood. *Vide infra.*

III. Henry Marwood was the youngest son of the old physician Thomas Marwood. He was of Watchcombe in the parish of Colyton, which he held under his brother, John Marwood. By his first wife Alice, who was buried at Colyton, 11th Dec^r, 1618, he had four sons—Henry, Hugh, John, James, and a daughter Temperance. He married 2ndly, at Colyton Church, 19 Oct^r, 1619, Bridget, d^r of John Stroud of Parnham and relict of Peter Blackaller. She survived a few weeks only, and was buried in Colyton Church, where she is commemorated on a flat stone by the following black-letter inscription:—"Hic jacet corpus Bridget Marwood secundæ uxoris Henrici Marwood, Gener., et filiæ Johannis Stroud de Parnham, qui obiit tertio die Januarii, 1619." Henry Marwood himself was buried at Colyton, 19 May, 1627.

- [N] Henry, the eldest son of Henry of Watchcombe, was baptized at Colyton 21 Oct, 1599. On the 10 Feb., 1619, he married at Colyton, Bridget, daughter of Peter Blackaller, gent., deceased.¹

[O] Hugh, bapt^d at Colyton, 24 Feb., 1603.

[P] Temperance, bapt^d at Colyton, 27 Feb., 1605.

[Q] John, bapt^d at Colyton, 27 Nov., 1609.

[R] James, bapt^d at Colyton, 26 Aug. 1617.

(To be continued.)

¹ Daughter too of his step-mother

LE FAUCONER AND FALKENER PEDIGREE.

Mr. Justin Simpson, of Stamford, who has devoted much time to researches in the Parish Registers of Rutland, has furnished the following extracts from the registers of that town and neighbourhood. It may be mentioned that Tinwell is eleven miles, Stamford thirteen miles, and Great Casterton fifteen miles from Uppingham; that Tinwell and Great Casterton are both in Rutland, and Stamford between the two, though lying in the nook of another county. Indeed, it was formerly looked upon as the capital of the eastern part of Rutland.

Extracts from the Register of Tinwell.

- 1579 Sibill Faulkner, bur. 6 Dec.
 1585 Richard Faulkner, bur. 19 May.
 1680 Lyon Falkner and Johanna Robinson, mar. 2 May.
 1680-1 Lyon and Martha, y^e son and dau. of Lyon Falkner, bapt. 23 Jan.
 Lyon bur. 3 Feb. following.

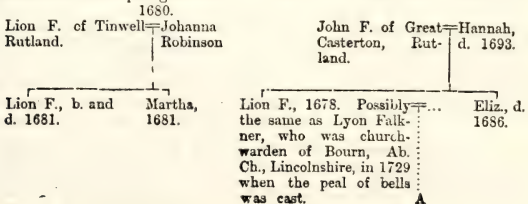
Extracts from the Register of Great Casterton.

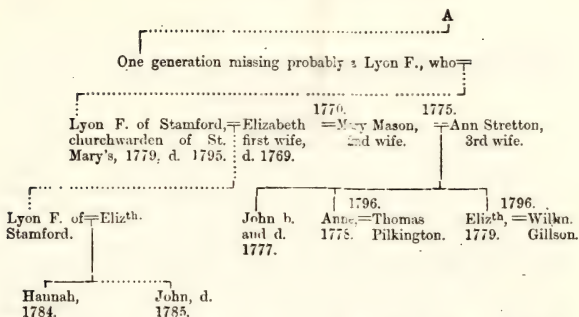
- 1678 Lion Faulkner y^e son of John Falkner and Hannah, bap. 19 May.
 1686-7 Elizabeth dau. of John Falkner, bur. Mar. 19.
 1693 Hannah y^e wife of John Faulkner, bur. Aug. 14.

Extracts from the Register of St. Mary's, Stamford.

- 1769 Eliz., the wife of Lyon Faulkner, bur. Oct. 9.
 1777 John, son of Lyon and Anne Falkner, bapt. Sept. 2, bur. Oct. 23.
 1778 Anne, d. of Lion and Anne Falkner, bap. June 16.
 1779 Eliz., d. of Lyon and Anne Falkner, bap. Aug. 29.
 1779 Lyon Falkner was Churchwarden.
 1784 Hannah, d. of Lyon and Eliz. Falkner, bap. Apl. 26.
 1785 John Falconer, bur. July 12.
 1795 Lyon Faulkner, bur. Oct. 29.
 1770 Lyon Faulkner, of this parish, Widdower, and Mary Mason, spr. of this parish, were married by licence 12 March.
 1775 Lyon Faulkner, wid., and Ann Stretton, both of this parish, were married by licence 12 Dec.
 1796 Thos. Pilkington, of the parish of St. George, and Anne Faulkner, of this parish, were married 12 July.
 1796 Willm. Gillson, of the par. of Maxey, Northampt., and Eliz. Faulkner, of this par., were married by licence, Nov. 15.

From these extracts, though the names are spelt indifferently Faulkner, Faukner, and Falkner, and in one case Falconer, it would appear from the name Lion, that they must have been descendants of the first Lion Falkener of Uppingham, 1587-1654, though it is impossible without further research to say where they came in the pedigree, while from the dates and the mode of spelling it is evident that they must have struck off from the parent stock at an early date. The following appears to be their pedigree:—





From this we see that the present Lyon Falkener, instead of being the sixteenth Lyon Falkener, as shown in the Pedigree Chart, is the twenty-second of that name.

It may be mentioned that connected with this branch of the family, an old inn formerly existed in Stamford of the name of "The Old Falcon," and Lion Falkener's name appears as a witness to a lease of this inn on 8th May, 1661, and it was then called "The Old Falcon."¹ At Uppingham, also, the principal inn still exists bearing the name of "The Falcon." The Falkener and Fawkener families sat in the north and south aisles of Uppingham Church; and Lion Falkener in his will of 1654 left 20s. a year to keep in repair the "north chappel" of the church; while Everard Fawkener in his will of 1653 directed that his body should be buried in "my chappel" on the south side.

At the tercentenary festival of Uppingham School, which took place on Thursday the 26th of June last, Mr. Haslam, one of the masters, stated that a document had just been discovered at Northampton, and was now in his possession, written between 1645-1648, being a Petition or Testimonial on behalf of Edward Halles, the usher of Uppingham School at that time, whom the Petition declared to be "one well affected to the Parliament;" and the first signatures to the Petition are those of Lion and Everard Falkener, thus showing their early connection with and attachment to the school. Indeed, looking at the pedigree, it is probable that some sixty members of their family were educated in Uppingham School. The present Lyon Falkener was there for two years.

* * An error accidentally occurred in the pedigree chart, in which it appears that William Falkener who was born in 1696, died between 1632-1636. It should have been 1732-6. Everard Fawkener of Glayston, 1628-1696, was administrator to the will of Anthony Brudenell of Glayston, who died 1641-2, being next of kin to Joan his relict. This kinship is not shown in the pedigree chart.

¹ By the *Stamford Mercury*, of July 9th, 1724, it appears the name was changed to that of "The Swan and Woolpack;" and by the issue of the 15th October of the same year that it was changed to "The Swan and Wool-pocket." In the beginning of the present century it was "The Bull and Swan," and the posting inn. It is now in decay and remarkable only for its antiquity.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF PLAYTER, OR PLAYTERS, OF CO. SUFFOLK.

(Concluded from p. 175.)

The following Wills are in the Probate Office at Ipswich.

1575. . . . William Plater of Walberswick, co. Suffolk, gent. To be buried in the parish church of Walberswick. To my wife Alice, for her life, houses and lands in that parish, "both fre and bond;" remainder to my two daughters Anne and Sibell. If these should die s.p., the said property to go to William Grice, gent., son of William G. of Great Yarmouth. The said Alice to be executrix, and have all goods and chattels. William Grice of London, gent., to be supervisor, and have forty shillings. Witnessed by William Playters, Edward Page, John Browne, Oliver Winnington, William Neve, and others. Proved at Beccles, 5 Oct., 1576.

1605. Sept. 23. Matthew Playters of Sotterley, gent. To be buried in the churchyard of Sotterley. To my wife Margery, during her life, a tenement in Barneby, co. Suff., lately purchased of Robert Jettor of Carlton and Benedict Camp of Kesland (Kessingland), gent., and a tenement in Mutford, purchased of one Nicholas Keene of North Cove, gent., with all moveables, &c., on condition that within one month next after my decease, she convey and assure both the said tenements to Thomas Playters of Sotterley Esq. Then, the tenement in Barneby, after the said Margery's decease, to go to my son Matthew, and his heirs; in default of issue, remainder to my son Samuel, and his heirs; in def., rem. to my daughters Elizabeth and Jane. To the said Samuel, and his heirs, the tenement in Mutford; in def., rem. to "my sonne Mathy," and his heirs; in def., rem. to the said Elizabeth and Jane. The sum of £5 out of the tenement in Barneby, to my dau. Elizabeth, to be paid within two years next ensuing the death of Margery my wife, at or in the south porch of Sotterley aforesaid by "my said sonne Mathye," or his executor. To my dau. Jane £5, to be paid within four years next after the decease of the said Margery, at or in the south porch of Sotterley aforesaid. If the said Margery should refuse thus to convey the tenements, the bequest of the tenement in Mutford, and of all goods, &c., to be void, and the said moveables to be presently after my death equally "devyded" amongst my three children, Mathy, Elizabeth, and Jane. The said Margery to be sole executrix, and Thomas Playters of Sotterley, Esq., supervisor. Witnessed by Fraunces' Stanton and Thomas Playters. Proved 14 Dec. 1605.

The registers of the archdeaconry at Ipswich contain a note of a payment, made 29 Nov., 1622, for searching the will of Plaiters "p'bat' A^o 1615." Perhaps for the latter date we should read 1605; as there appears to be no Playter will, proved in 1615, at the Ipswich office.

1631. Aug. 8. Margery Playters of Sotterley, widow. No order as to place of burial. To Sir Thomas Playters, knight & baronett, £5, and two milch kine to be indifferently chosen out of the rest of my kine, and one kettle, being the biggest "saue one," also all the hemp "growing

about the house," &c., to the use of my dau. Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Tye; to be disposed of for her wants by the discretion of the said Sir Thomas, and Sir William Playters, kn^t., his son, in "leiw" and full discharge of two several bonds, wherein I and Matthew my son stand bound to the said Sir Thomas for the payment of "tenn pound" to the use of my said dau. and her children. To my son Samuel one posted bed standing in the parlour chamber, with the feather bed, bolster, &c. To my grandchild Elizabeth Humfrey "one yeareold calf." My sons Matthew and Samuel Playters to have the rest of the goods, and be executors. Witnessed by Richard Huflet, Gilbert Corker, and Robert Curdy. Proved 31 Dec. 1631.

1632. Feb. 6. Dorothy Playters. Her place of abode is not mentioned, and there is no order as to burial. To my dau. Elizabeth Playters £40, to be kept by the executors until her marriage; if she should die before marriage, her sisters are to have the money. To my son Lyonel forty shillings, and to his wife ten shillings. To the wife of my son Ambrose ten shillings. To my dau. Beatrix, or her assigns, £40. Small legacies to my dau. Dorothy, my son-in-law Richard Gilder, and my dau., his wife, my grandchild Francis Gilder, my grandchild Elizabeth Curdy, Mr. Daynes, preacher of Beccles, Mr. Vaughan, the minister, my servant Margery Lone, and the aged poor people of Beccles. To my dau. Curdy all my implements of household which are in her house in Sotterley (except one clock), to be divided equally betwixt her and her children. To Elizabeth Cuddon, the wife of William Cuddon, "gentle," my little square table with a cupboard in it, standing in my chamber. The rest of the moveable goods to be divided between my five daughters, viz., Elizabeth Playters, Anne Tompson, Francis Gilder, Beatrix Playters, and Ann Manning; one half to Elizabeth, the other equally amongst the other four. My "warshippfull kinsman" John Harborn, and my "loueing frend" Gilbert Corker, to be executors, and have thirty shillings each. Witnessed by Lio: Seaman, Margery Lone, Thomas Keridge, and Abraham Todd. Proved 19 July, 1633.

1660. Aug. 24. Lyonell Playters the elder, of Sotterley. To be buried in Christian burial "wthout any vayne and vnecessary charge. To Elizabeth Playters "my nowe wife," for her life, all lands and tenements in Sotterley, Willingham, and Shadingfield, purchased by me, in my own name, or in any other name or names, in trust to or for my use, of Sir William Playters, Knight and Baronet, late of Sotterley; except one piece of land in Willingham, formerly sold by me to Edward Rede of Weston, co. Suff., gent., adjoining to the land of the said Edward in Willingham aforesaid; if she, the said Elizabeth, shall remain unmarried; she paying yearly to my son William Playters and Margaret his wife £20 by equal portions every year, upon Nov. 1, and May 1, at or in the porch of the parish church of Sotterley aforesaid. After her decease, or marriage again, all the said property is to go to my said son William for his life, then to Thomas his son, and his heirs male; in def., rem. to the second son of the said William; in def., rem. to his third son; in def., rem. to his fourth son; in def., rem. to his fifth son; in def., rem. to his sixth son; in def., rem. to his seventh son: and if no male heirs should be left by any of these, the said property is to pass to my two daughters, Francis wife of Fenner Dixon, gent., and Alatheia Cowper, widow of

Isaac Cowper, gent., deceased, for their natural lives; rem. to the lawful heirs general of the said William; in def., rem. to my right heirs for ever. If my said wife shall marry again, the owner of the property shall pay her £40 yearly, by two equal portions, at or in the porch of the parish church of Sotterley aforesaid. If my said son William shall die before Margaret his wife, and my wife shall marry again, the owner of the aforesaid property shall pay the said Margaret £20 yearly. As touching my personal estate, as well that mentioned in an inventory under the hands of me and my son John Playters, bearing date 31 Oct., 1659, as all my other goods, ready money, debts, &c., I bequeath the same to my wife Elizabeth; my son William to have them, if she should marry again. To my son John and such child as he may have at the making of this will £30 towards a provision for that child. To my grandchild Elizabeth Dixon £10, for a piece of plate for her in remembrance of me. My said wife Elizabeth to be sole executrix, and to pay "One pounce twelve shillings" every half year to my sister Elizabeth Playters during her life. My son-in-law Fenner Dixon, and kinsman Mr. Francis Cuden (?), supervisors, to each of whom forty shillings. To each of my daughters Francis Dixon and Alathea Cowper twenty shillings, to buy each of them a ring "in token of my loue." Lionell Playters. Seal:—three bendlets wavy. Witnessed by Robert Neuson and Edward Blowers.

Whereas by my will bearing date 24 Aug. last past, I have bequeathed all my lands and tenements in Sotterley, &c., unto Elizabeth my wife, during her natural life, and after her decease unto William Playters, my son, then to Thomas Playters, my grandchild; if my personal estate shall not be sufficient for payment of debts, the executors are to sell so much of the lands in Willingham westward from the Packway anciently leading from Sotterley green to Shadingfield green, or elsewhere within the township of Willingham, lying most remote from the farm-house in Sotterley. And whereas I have, by my said will annexed, given unto John Playters my son, and to a child supposed to be his, £30; the said sum is not to be paid until the said John shall give the executors "good sufficient security" against all manner of incumbrances and charges which shall happen to them, or either of them, by or for that child now born, or any other child of Dorothy Elliott, now supposed to be the married wife of the said John Playters. My said son William to be joint executor with my wife. Dated 27 Dec., 1660. Witnessed by James Bell, Frances Sharpen, and Robert Neuson.

Whereas since by my last will "and Coddise" I have made provision for raising money "to be Continued according to my Indenture," my last will and mind is that if £200 shall be necessary to be raised by the sale of lands for the discharge of my debts, the money so raised shall pay, discharge, and free my estate in lands from the indenture of security given by me for the payment of £150, as is there expressed; and the residue of my proper debts under my hand and seal, then remaining unpaid, shall be paid out of my goods and personal estate. Whosoever shall "appose" this my will, shall have no benefit thereby. Dated 7 Nov., 1661. Lionell Playters, sen. Witnessed by Robert Neuson, William Clarke, Henry Woods, and Philip Batho. Proved at Sotterley, before Francis Sharpin clerk, master in arts, 23 June, 1662.

1694. Dec. 20. Dame Elizabeth Playters of North Glemham, co.

Suffolk, widow, "being Aged and infirme in body." To be buried at the discretion of the executor. To Sir John Playters, Bart., my eldest son, the sum of forty shillings to buy him a ring. To Isabella Playters, my daughter-in-law, two broad pieces of gold, and "my Starr Jewell," immediately after my decease. Whereas Lyonell Playters, my son, entered into one obligation, or other instrument, to Thomas Lone, late of Worlingham, co. Suff., Esq., in £200 in trust for me, on condition that the said Lyonell should pay at my death £100 as I should appoint; now my will is that if my son Lyonell pay £40 unto Martha his now wife, and also give security to my grandson Lyonell Playters, son of the said Lyonell, to pay him, at his age of twenty-one, £20, and twenty shillings *per ann.* for interest until the principal become due, then the said bond to be void, &c. Whereas my said son Sir John Playters, by a deed bearing date 1 Oct., 1662, is to pay me £100 *per ann.* quarterly, after the death of the Lady Litton, but as yet no part thereof has been paid, the arrears due from the said Sir John are to be equally divided among my grandsons, "and Daughters Sonns," and daughters of my said son Lyonell, when they shall be of the age of twenty-one. To my son-in-law Thomas Edgar, of North Glemham aforesaid, £5. Whereas Edward Faudon of Sotterley, clerk, "Stand bound" in a bond to my son Lyonell, in trust for me and for my use, the said Lyonell is to deliver up the said bond without charge to the said Mr. Edward Faudon or his assigns. Legacies to my granddaughters Elizabeth Edgar, dau. of my son-in-law Thomas Edgar, Edmond Palmer of Rendham, co. Suff., clerk, and the poor of Sotterley, Ellough, and North Glemham. My grandchild Playters Edgar, son of my said son-in-law Thomas, to be sole executor, and have my green bed with its appurtenances "as it now Stand" in my chamber, and all my goods and chattels, bonds, bills, ready money, mortgages, rents, &c. Mr. Thomas Hamby of Stratford, co. Suff., to aid and assist my said executor, and have "three Ginnys." The mark of Elizabeth Playters. *Seal*,—the arms of Playter, impaling Warner; crest,—a hawk regardant, wings elevated. Witnessed by Jo. Dawson, Edward Sparham, and Thomas Knights. Proved at Saxmondham, 28 July, 1699.

This testatrix, who was widow of Sir Lionel, the third baronet, was buried at Great Glemham. The connection of Lady Lytton with the family of Playters may be seen in Dr. Marshall's ed. of *Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights*, p. 82.

The following Wills are at Somerset House.

1479. Sept. 20. Thomas Playter of Sotirle. To be buried in the chancel of the church there "coram ymagine b'te Margarete virginis." Twenty shillings to the fabric "de le Candilbeme" in the aforesaid church. Legacies to the Austin friars of Norwich, and of Southton at Yarmouth. To my dau. Agnes xli^{li}. To the offspring "cum quo vx' mea modo imp'gnat' est" xli^{li}. To Thomas Cheney my best cup of silver and gilt. To my wife Anne the whole stuff of my house. She and Thomas Baynard to be executors, and to find a chaplain to celebrate *pro anima* for two or three years. Proved 25 Oct., 1479. Registered in *Logge*, 17.

An inquisition was taken at Bungay 7 Nov., 19 Edward IV., after the death of Anne wife of this testator; from which it appears that William

Playter, her son and heir, was then aged upwards of nine, and that she died 10 Oct., last past, being seised of the manor of Tatyngton, called Bryseworthes, and property in Brundish, Bedford, Wyrlynworth, &c.

1503. Aug. 4. Richard Playter. My soul to Almighty God, to "oure lady saint mary to saint Dunston," &c., and body to be buried in the churchyard of "saint Dunstons in Cheyl'm." Ten priests to be at the burial, and twenty at "my monethes mynde." To my son Thomas my house in Hexham "in flee synpill." To my wife Maud my houses, new barn, and lands in Cheyl'm, on condition that if she marries again, it shall be with "no courter nor light p'son but a man of age and substans like vnto hir." Provision to be made for my children. The said Maud and John Puplet to be executors. Witnessed by Thomas Playter, John Playter, &c. Proved 26 Aug., 1503. *Blanyr*, 29.

1547. June 8. Christopher Playters of Sottirley, Esq. No order as to burial. To my son John Playters £10 "in full payment of lx^{li} ou' and besides fyfte poundes parcell of the saied thre score poundes before to him paid." To my son Harvye "the which haue (*sic*) married my doughter Jane" xxxv^{li}, in full payment of lx^{li}. To William Playters, my son, ^{li}, whereof he hath received x^{li}. To Christopher, Augustine, Fraunces, James, and Henry Playters, £40 apiece. To Anne, Dorothy, and Thomasine Playters, £60 apiece. The money to be paid to my sons at the age of xxiiij, and to my daughters when aged xx. Reference is made to the manor of Sotterley, and the lands bought of Thomas Godsalue "esquier," William Skelton, William Thompson, and Nicholas Drewry, "in Sotirley and other townes adioyning;" and reference to certain indentures, and to "debtes" due unto me of and for the bargain and sale of my manor and lands in Redisham, Shadingfield, Brampton, and Weston: the "Audytour in that behalf" to be assigned by my son Thomas Playters and "my brother in the lawe Thomas Rede" of Beccles. Provision made for the bringing up of my said children Fraunces', James, Henry, Dorothy, and Thomasine Playters, until they are of the full age of xvj. Reference made to the executors of brother-in-law William Rede late of London, merchant. To Anne, my wife, three feather-beds, &c., and a "garnyssh of pewtir of the best sorte." To Thomas Playters, my eldest son, "sixe siluer Spoces," &c. Twenty marks to Dorothy and Elizabeth Saye. The residue of goods to be sold, and the money, after payment of debts, to be employed about the bringing up of all my said younger children, "by thaduyce and discrecon of my brother in the lawe John Berney esquier," to whom iiij^{li}: to "my sonne" John Throckmerton other iiij^{li}. These two, and my wife, while "sole and vnmарyed," to be executors. Witnessed by Thomas Playters, Roger Hoknell, George Harvye, John Firske (Fyske), John Peecke, clerk, Richard Foster, and "other." Proved 7 Oct., 1547. *Coode*, 31.

This testator is commemorated by a brass in the chancel at Sotterley; from which it appears that he had "two wives," viz., Dorothy, one of the daughters and heirs of William Aselack of Carrow, Esq., by whom he had issue Thomas; and Anne, dau. of William Rede of Beccles, Esq., by whom he had five sons and four daughters.

1583. Feb. 1. William Playters of Sotterley, Esq. My soul "vnto Allmightie god and vnto the blessed Virgine Marie, and vnto all the holy companye of heaven," and body to be buried within the chancel of the

parish church of Sotterley. The sum of £10 to five poor persons, such as Robert Hare, Esq., Robert Barne (*sic*) of Lincoln's Inn, gent., and my brother John Playters shall name and appoint to have the same; of which said five persons "I will my saide brother John shalbe one amonge to be distributed by the saide Robert, Robert, and John." A yearly rent of £10 out of all my manors, lands, &c., in co. Suff. for ten years, to be distributed to such or the same five poor persons. Reference is made to a deed indented, bearing date 1 July, 15 Eliz., by which I have demised "and to ferme lettenn" the manors of Sotterley and Egg, and all my other lands, &c., within the hundred of Wanigford, unto William Tymperley of Lincoln's Inn, co. Midd., and unto William Sidnor of Blundestone, co. Suff., Esq., and unto the said Robert Barney, for twenty-one years for the yearly rent of £36. 3s. 4d.; and to another deed indented, granting to the said William, William, and Robert, my manor of Ellowe, and my manor or capital messuage in Willingham, and all my lands in the hundred of Waneigforde and Blithing for twenty-one years from and after the death of Elizabeth Playters, widow, mother to me, for the yearly rent of £30; the executors to take all the rent mentioned and reserved in and by the said several grants and leases, for the better bringing up of my younger children, viz., Elizabeth, Jane, and Susan, until they shall be twenty-one years of age, or married; also to sell certain cattle; and to take the rent due and payable for the manor of Sotterley, and divers other lands, &c., lately granted unto Lawrence Lynge of Theberton, co. Suff., yeoman; also the rent for the lands which I lately granted to "my Vncle John Rende," and for the malting-house granted to William Sherwerde; all the woods and timber excepted. To my wife Mary six feather-beds, &c., and twenty pair of sheets "neither of the best nor worste, but to be indifferentlye chosen by my executors," also four of my geldings, and all rings, and borders, and all other jewels, except "one paire of bracelettes of goulde whiche Thomazine my late welbelouid wyfe dydd gyve vnto my daughter Jane Playters;" also £20, and that £100 promised by her father at the time of her marriage, &c. If the said Mary will have the charge and bringing up of those children which I have by her, viz., Drake William Plaiters, Alice Plaiters, "and of this childe whiche she is nowe wth all," until they shall be twenty-one, or married, she is to have the rent and "fearme" of all my manors, lands, &c., in co. Norfolk, now in the tenure of Gyles Godfrey of Holme next the Sea, gent., during the continuance of the same lease. If not, the executors are to take the rent, and bring up the said children. To dau. Alice, and to the child my said wife "is nowe wth all or was the Tenth of this present monneth of Maie 1584" (*sic*), five hundred marks apiece at the age of twenty-one, or when married: if either should die, remainder to my son Drake William, and to such other of my children by my wife Mary, equally divided, when aged twenty-one, or when married. If both Alice and that child should die, rem. to my sons Thomas and Drake William, equally. To the said Drake William, after the children by my wife Mary be brought up, all manors, lands, tenements, &c., in co. Norf., and to his lawful heirs; in def., rem. to my son Thomas Playters, and his heirs. Whereas my father "haue" by his last will given unto my dau. Elizabeth "one cupp of siluer," I do give unto the said Elizabeth in recompense of the same cup, one other

standing cup of "siluer all guilt," to be delivered to her upon the day of her marriage, or when aged twenty-one. To my dau. Jane Playters one pair of bracelets of gold "whiche my late welbelouid wyfe Thomazine dydd gyve vnto her." My son Thomas is to have other plate in recompense of the silver cup "worth ffyve poundes" which my father bequeathed unto him; also all my bricks, tiles, &c., and jewels, but not that plate "whiche was M^r Henrie Avetsons," the which plate I do give unto Thomas Teirell "my Sonne in lawe," to be delivered when the said Thomas is twenty-one, or in and upon the day of his marriage with my said dau. Jane Playters, or Elizabeth Playters. If my son Thomas should die before the age of twenty-one, and s.p., his plate, household stuff, timber, &c., to remain to my son Drake William; and if he should so die, rem. to the expected child; and if it should so die, rem. to all my other children, equally divided. All my interest and term of years in all those manors, lands, &c., in co. Essex, which my late wife Thomazine had as administratrix unto William Teirell, her late husband, or otherwise, and which the said William had of the grant of Sir Henry Teirell, knt., and of Thomas, son and heir apparent unto the said Sir Henry; and all my manors, lands, &c., in Cannonder, or elsewhere in co. Essex, to go to my executors for six years, for payment of my debts, and performing this will. If my son-in-law Thomas Teirell shall espouse my dau. Elizabeth, or dau. Jane, before he is twenty, and shall pay my other dau. £500 when she is twenty-two, and pay my dau. Susan Playters £600 when twenty-one, then the residue of the years, after the six years, of and in the property in Essex, shall wholly remain to the said Thomas Teirell, and to his heirs. If the said marriage should not take place, my son Thomas Playters and his heirs are to have that property in Essex, paying to my said three daughters £600 apiece. To my brother Henry Playters a yearly rent of £7 out of the Sotterley estate. To my brother John Playters a yearly rent of £3 out of the same. To my servant John Estys a yearly rent of twenty shillings. To my son Thomas Playters, and his "heires males," a windmill in Henstead, and the ground whereupon it is "scituate and builte," and all the property which I late purchased of Richard Ferriby, John Dully and Alice his wife, Richard Middleton and Maute (*sic*) his mother, of Agnes Mortlocke widow, and John Manninge, in the parishes of Sotterley, Henstead, and Shadingfield, or elsewhere within the hundred of Waiengforde and Blithinge, co. Suff., and also my manor of Brusiardes, after the death of Mary my wife, and all other property, situate in Tannington *alias* Tadington, and other towns thereunto adjoining: in default of issue, remainder to my son Drake William, and his heirs; in def., rem. to my brother John Playters, and his heirs; in def., rem. to my brother Henry, and his heirs; in def., rem. to my brother Thomas Playters, and his heirs. Unto Mary "my welbelouid wyffe," and my mother "Mystris Elizabeth Playters widowe," and unto my father and mother-in-law M^r Drake and Mistress Drake, and "my brother in lawe Maister Castle," and my sister his wife, "to everye of them one Ringe of goulde with a deathes head worthe Twentie shillings." My son Thomas Plaiters to have the residue of goods at the age of twenty-one. William Sidnor of Blundestone, Esq., and Robert Berney of Lincoln's Inn, gent., to be executors, and have forty shillings each yearly during the minority of my son Thomas. Proved 15 July, 1584. *Watson, 16.*

The inscription on a brass plate in Sotterley church, commemorating this testator, states that he died 6 June, 1534, having been the husband of four wives; viz., Thomasine, dau. of George Duke of Frennes, Esq., by whom he had one son, who died s.p.; Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Tymperley of Hentylisham, Esq., by whom he had two daughters and one son; Thomasine, one of the daughters and heirs of Edmund Tirrell of Beches, co. Essex, Esq., by whom he had one dau. (Susan); and Mary, dau. of William Drake of Hardley, co. Norff., Esq., by whom he had one dau. and two sons. The first mentioned wife died in 1560, and was buried at Frenze, in the (late) chancel of which parish there was a brass to her memory. The third died 8 May, 1578, aged thirty-four, and has a brass in the chancel at Sotterley. By an inquisition taken at Beccles, after the death of the said William Playters, it appears that Thomas, his son and heir, was then aged eighteen years and eight months, and more. His will mentions his "servant John Estys." The Sotterley parish register records the burial of John Estoe, "an old servant at Sotterley hall," 29 March, 1594; twelve days after the burial (at Sotterley) of Alice Bennett, singlewoman and servant at Sotterley hall, who "ielinge her selfe not well removed to Willing'h'm & there died."

1629. April 10. Richard Moseley of Owsden, co. Suff., Esq., possessing manors, lands, &c., in Suffolk and Surrey, and property at Tunstall and Wolverhampton, co. Stafford. My sons Richard and Maurice. The Lady Pettus my loving wife. My brother William Moseley, Esq., nephew Mr. Richard Moseley, son-in-law Mr. John Pettus, daughters Lechford, Dalton, &c. Provision made "vpon the marriage of Richard Moseley my eldest sonne with the daughter of Sr Thomas Playters knight and Barronett." Proved 27 Oct., 1630. *Scroape*, 90.

1637. Jan. 2. Thomas Playters of Sotterley, co. Suff., kn. and bart. To be buried in "the Chancell of Sotterly aforesayd." To my wife Anne £50, and the fourth part of all the linen, pewter, and brass, also borders, jewels, bedding, &c. To my son Sir William Playters, kn., goods and chattels, "my brewing Copper," apparel, household stuff, &c. To Anthony Playters, my grandchild, £30. To Isaac Keward, my man, his dwelling in "Hinsted," with the lands in his occupation, during his life, he paying £4 yearly. To "the poore people" in Beckles £20. To all my daughters forty shillings apiece "to buy them Rings withall." Sums of money to the poor in Barnby, Mutford, and Benacre, and to my servants Roger Browne, John Tibnam, William Barode, Thomas Cuspe, James Curdie, Anne Davie, Alice Clarke, Mary Tiffeine, and Margaret Clarke. My son Sir William Playters to have the residue, and be sole executor. Witnessed by William Legate and Ri: Sallowe. Proved 1 June, 1638. *Lee*, 70.

This testator died 18 May, 1638, aged 73, and is commemorated by a handsome monument, with three effigies, and a Latin inscription, in the chancel at Sotterley. It is stated that he had two wives: Anne, dau. of Sir William Swanne of Southfleet, co. Kent, kn., who bore him two sons and two daughters, and died 14 Oct., 1594; and Anne, only dau. of Sir Anthony Browne of Elsing, co. Norfolk, kn., who had eight sons and ten daughters: "Hæc superstes est, & inter mortales vitam agit (Illa unâ cum Coniuge hic requiescit)." Three shields are given; 1, the coat of Playters, quartering Dennys, Bryseworth, and Aslake; 2, Playters, impaling Browne; 3, Playters, impaling Swanne.

1638. About the 18th day of July. Thomas Playter, late of the parish of St. Martin, co. Midd., "lyeing sick of y^e sicknes whereof hee dyed." All his estate to his wife, "except a peece vnto litle W^m Palgrave," and to each of his brothers and sisters a "peece" likewise, to

buy each of them a ring; and he desired his wife to give something to "ye poore." Witnessed by Katharine Gruntham (Grantham?) and Anno Hill. Commission to administer was granted to Mary Playters, relict of the deceased, 27 July, 1638. *Lee*, 86.

1649. Aug. 1. Thomas Playters of Sotterley, co. Suff., Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir William Playters of Sotterley aforesaid, knt. and bart., "haveing now an intention to passe beyond the Seaes." My body to the earth. To "my welbeloved wife" Mrs. Rebecca Playters £50, "to buy her a ring with." Unto my dearly beloved mother the Lady Playters the like sum, to buy her a ring with. My dearly beloved father to have the residue, and be sole executor, and redeem "the morgage, of my wives howses." My estate to my father, if I "leave not issue." Witnessed by Thomas Bozoun and John Terold. Proved 24 Sept., 1651. *Grey*, 175.

This testator died s.p. in Sicily, aet. 35, and was buried there. He was the only child of Sir William and Dame Frances Playters. The latter, a member of the family of Le Grys, and descended, as it appears, from the Jerninghams of Belton, and Whipples of Dickeburgh, died in 1659, and was buried at the latter place, in the church of which there is, or was, an inscription to her memory, and that of the aforesaid Thomas.

1651. Jan. 29. Roger Playters of Rockland, co. Norff., gent. To be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Sotterley. Forty shillings to "the poor of Sotterlye Towne aforesaid," and twenty shillings to the poor of Rockland. To my brother Sir William Playters, Knt. and Bart., £4. To my sister the Lady Playters £20. To my sister Barnwell £40, to be left in the hands of Thomas Weld of Wymondham, co. Norff., Esq., to put it out for the best advantage; but he may pay it unto her within one year after my decease, if my brother Barnwell will let her have the disposing of it. To my cousin Ann Barnwell, the wife of one Mr. Siswixe of Seeding (*sic*), co. Norff., clerk, £40. To my cousin Judith Moysley £5, "which I give and bequeath vnto her in respect of a Satten petticoate w^{ch} was given by the Lady Playters vnto her mother and shee make (*sic*) a claime vnto." To my brother Lionell Playters of Parham, co. Suff., gent., £350. A legacy to the wife of my brother Lionell, and her dau. Anne, and dau. "Lyddy my Cosen;" and to her eldest dau. "two gold rings The one haveing in the outward side an Eye, a hart, a true loves knott, and deathes head, and the other a mourning ring with a deathes head." To my brother John Playters wife my watch; and a legacy to William Playters "her sonne," and my brother John Playters dau. To my cousin Ward of Bixly, co. Norff., gent., "my greate fowling peece;" and I restore unto him one book "entituled the wisdom of the Antients," which is his, and is at Mundham. To John Smith of Rockland, co. Norff., clerk, "my long birding peece," &c. My brother Lionell Playters "should have restored vnto him one greeke testament which is bound vp in severall parts and the covers thereof guilt," and is at Haydon, in a cupboard "by my sister Somes Clossett." I restore "vnto M^r Austen which was my sister Somes Chaplaine one booke intituled an interpreter of hard words," which is at Mundham, and is to be sent to William Curdy of Haydon aforesaid, to be delivered unto him. To "my Cosen" James Bell of Sotterley "all my greeke bookes whatsoever." A legacy to widow Ann Younge of Haydon, which Ann

came out of Suffolk, from my sister Harbourne; remainder unto Goodman Court of Haydon, if she should die before the money is paid. Legacies to my brother Barnwell, and his sons William, Frederick, John, and Philip, and his daughters Frances and Mary Barnwell; William Curdy of Haydon, and his wife; "my cosen Sands of Muserden in Gloucestershire;" my cousin Low; cousins Mary, Susan, and Jane Somes, and cousins Matthew, Peter, and John Somes, all children of my sister Somes of Haydon; my brother Gent, and sister Gent, of Bumstead, co. Essex; my cousin Bell of Bury, co. Suff., gent.; Edmond Wythe of Halvergate, co. Norff., clerk; Mrs. Smith of Rockland; my brother Harburne of Mundham, co. Norff., gent.; Thomas Weld of Wymondham, Esq., and my sister Weld, of the same place; my cousin William Burwood of Ellingham, co. Norff.; my cousin Francis Burwood of Thurronton, co. Suff., father to the said William; the wife of the said Francis; my cousin Ambrose Playters of Sotterley; Thomas Feveryeare of Ouchell, co. Suff., and his wife; my cousin Lionell Playters of Seeding, younger son to my cousin Playters of Hardley, co. Norff.; Goodwife Bennett "my Keeper;" my cousin Robert Curdy of Willingham, co. Suff.; "my Neece Ward" of Bixly; my brother Lionell Playters eldest son, and his second son; Suckling Smith, son of John Smith, of Rockland aforesaid, clerk, and Elizabeth and Thomasine Smith, his daughters; Ann Groce, Ann Cooper, Thomas Gedge, and William Jolley, now living with the said John Smith; Matthew Mynes, servant unto the said John; William Curdy of Haydon, and his wife, and Anthony Creade of the same place. To my brother John Playters of Elsing, co. Norff., gent., £50, and also my messuages, houses, lands, &c., in Weston and Wingham (Willingham?), or in any other parish in Suffolk, and all goods at Haydon, in the custody and possession of William Curdy, late servant to my sister Somes of Haydon; also all my plate, and "my seale ring." John Harbourne of Mundham, gent., and my said brother John, and John Smith of Rockland, clerk, to be executors. Witnessed by Samuel Margery, Andrew Church, Thomas Eacocke, and William Heath. Proved 3 March, 1651. *Bowyer*, 63.

I am informed that the marriage of Mr. Edward Barnewell and Mrs. Anna Playters is recorded in the Elsing parish registers, 6 March, 1616.

1657. Aug. 4. John Playters, Esq., of Wissingsett, co. Norfolk. Notes containing his last will and testament, written by Charles Turner, gent., "about twoe dayes before the saide Testators death according to directions and instructions at the same time given by the said Testator." To my wife Camilla £50 *per ann.* during her life, to be paid quarterly "at Elsing hall." To Thomas Playters, my son, £400. To John Playters, my youngest son, £300: to be "paid to either of them" at their respective ages of twenty-one. To Frances, "my onely daughter," £300 at the age of eighteen. If either of them should die before those ages, rem. to William Playters, my eldest son, to be paid to him at the age of twenty-one. If my said wife shall outlive the respective ages of the children, they are only to have the benefit of £60 *per ann.*, equally divided, during their mother's life. The rest of my personal estate to be for my son William at the said age, if his mother be then dead; otherwise not until half a year after her decease. To my said wife "one

chamber well furnished benefittinge her quallitye." Twenty shillings to "my brother" William Browne, to buy him a ring; also to him, and his heirs, all my messuages, lands, &c., "scituate lyinge and beinge in Suff and Norff", which are nowe in the vse of me and my assignes; "to be "sould" by him for payment of my debts and legacies: the rest of my personal estate to be likewise sold by him, and an estate to be raised for my eldest son. The £50 a year to my wife upon condition that she release all her estate in my lands to my brother William and his heirs. My brother-in-law William Browne to be sole executor. Witnessed by Cha: Turner and Camilla Players (*sic*). Proved 2 Sept., 1777. *Ruthen*, 309.

It appears that there are no parish registers at Whissonsett of earlier date than 1700.

1668. April 6. Sir William Playters of Westminster, co. Middlesex, Knt. and Bart. To be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Sotterley. To my "halfe Brother" Mr. Lyonell Playters, and his heirs for ever, all my manors, messuages, tenements, lands, &c., in co. Suffolk, and all goods, household stuff, books, or other implements in the mansion house of Sotterley aforesaid, "or in the Closset there." Reference is made to "certaine Indentures of Lease and Release," by which I settled and conveyed my manor of Pirston *alias* Prilleston *alias* Billingford, co. Norfolk, and other property there, to my own use for life, and afterwards to the use of Sir William Coney, knt., James Harrington, Esq., John Playters, Esq., and William Gape, gent., and their executors and administrators, for ninety-nine years, and "after the determination of those Estates" to the use of Elizabeth Playters of Westminster, spinster, now inhabiting with me, "and bredd vp by me from her infancy;" the said indentures and settlement are now confirmed. As for and touching a copyhold tenement and lands in Dickleborough, co. Norfolk, purchased of old Canningham of Billingford, and others, the aforementioned trustees are to sell this property for and towards paying a legacy of £680 to my nephew William Sandys, second son to William Sandys of Meazarden, co. Gloucester, Esq., "which I hold my selfe obleiged to haue satisfied in regard of a trust I with others tooke vpon me from his Mother in behalfe of her Two younger Children," William and Elizabeth, for payment of £800 to each of them at the age of twenty-one; which amount was secured by two bonds, viz., one from his said mother Elizabeth Sandys, widow, for payment of £920, and the other from Edward Hanbury, Esq., and Sir Thomas Martin, Knt., for payment of £680. His said mother "was att her death in noe Capacity to satisfy that or any other debt haueing conueighed and carried over with her into france all her personall Estate to which I was att great Charge in sending over to recover or discover the same, As alsoe in the suite against her and her Executo^r and all to noe effect." If the sale of the aforesaid tenement and lands shall fall short of satisfying the said legacy, the said trustees are to raise the same out of the rents and profits of the lands conveyed to them for ninety-nine years, or by the sale of woods or timber, or by any other assistance therein from the aforementioned Elizabeth Playters; the trustees in the mean time to pay the said Wilham Sandys £40 a year. If the legacy of £680 be not accepted in full setisfaction for the £800, my desire and

intent is that it may be regulated by what the Court of Chancery shall decree; and then the property at Billingford is to be surrendered to the said Elizabeth Playters, and her heirs for ever. As for the freehold lands in Billingford, heretofore the lands of Thomas Whiple of Dickleborough, gent., grandfather to Dame Frances, my late wife, they are excepted out of the said settlement by the said indentures, and are to go to Mary wife of Owen Tasburgh, of Dickleborough, grandchild likewise to the said Thomas Whiple, for her life; remainder to her son William Tasburgh. The rent due from the said Owen as tenant of land there is remitted. To the aforementioned Elizabeth Playters, her executors, administrators, and assigns, my property "by or upon the Deanes Yard" in St. Margaret's, Westminster, and the passage leading to the little Almshouse, which I hold by three leases for forty years from the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, "in one of which my self and family now inhabite," and part is in the tenure of James Harrington, Esq.; also all the furniture, &c. Whereas I have taken a little boy into my care called Bozoun Goodrick, grandchild to my sister Bozoun, late of Whissenset in Norfolk, deceased, I do recommend him to the care of my executors, to "see him brought vp and fitted for an Apprentice." The sum of £20 to bind him, and £30 more after the expiration of his apprenticeship. Twenty nobles a year unto "the poore Lady Spry" of St. Margaret's, Westminster. To my brother Lyonell Playters of Sotterley, and to my sister his wife, and their two sons John and Lyonell "my Nephewes," and to "their daughter Edgar Playters my Neice," £10 apiece. To Doctor William Playters of Beckles £10. To James Bell "Minister of the Word of God att Sotterley" £5, to buy him a gown. To my old servant Robert Buckingham £40, and certain "apparell." To my sisters Barnwell and Gent £10 apiece. To Mrs. Babington, the wife of Mr. Edwin Babington, £10. Legacies to my housekeeper Sarah Hill, my coachman Thomas Burles, and "my Cooke maid" Katherine Jones. My foot boy John Pennell to be provided for by the said Elizabeth Playters. To my nephew Henry Warner of Mildenhall, co. Suffolk, Esq., £5, and my wrought velvet night gown lined with tawny plush "and Trimmed with Gold barrd buttons," &c. He and the said Elizabeth Playters to be executors: and "the Noblest of my ffreinds," Sir William Coney of Lincolns Inn Fields, co. Middlesex, knt., to be overseer. Mr. Emery Hill is to assist the executors in the matter of business over the erection of a workhouse at Westminster. Having incurred expense as Treasurer of the Hospital "in Tuttle feilds" in St. Margaret's, Westminster, I acquit the Governors of the Hospital of the said debt. Sir John Petus, knt., having been bound to me in an obligation, in the sum of £800, conditioned for the payment of £206 unto William Chilcott of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, Esq., on 10 Sept. next ensuing, I have obtained judgment against the said Sir John, and bequeath the same obligation, and the moneys thereupon due, to the Governors of "the Hospitall of Green-coate Boyes" of Westminster, for the benefit of the Hospital, and the children therein educated and maintained. A deed of sale of the manor of Sotterley having by me been heretofore made to my brother Lyonell Playters, who with his eldest son John Playters entered into a bond or obligation of the penalty of £2000 unto me for the due performance of the covenants, the executors are to guard against any further

neglect in the performance of those covenants, conditions, and payments either to the Lady Litton, or any other. The three "severall bonds" in which I stand bound for Mr. Henry Frances must be speedily discharged, "the same debt being a dangerous Debt." Witnessed by Lyonell Playters, Edward Wyvell, Henry Peeke, Abrah : Gretton, Guin Babington, Henry Kempe, and Francis Twisden. Proved 28 May, 1668. *Hene*, 69.

1714. May 29. Thomas Playters of Rother Hith, co. Surrey, mariner. To be buried according to the discretion of my executor. All my worldly estate to my beloved brother Lionel Playters, and he to be sole executor. Witnessed by Richard Pack, Thomas Betts, Henry Stevens, and Robert Anderson. Proved 9 April, 1715. *Fagg*, 74.

1742. Oct. 25. John Playters, "Lieutenant of his Majestys Ship Pembroke prize"—"considering the perills and dangers of the Seas and other uncertainties of this transitory life." My body "to the Earth or Sea as it shall please God to order." Sums of money due to Mr. John Reynolds in London, and Thomas Jones Taylor in London. To my sister Jane Playters my wages, money, lands, &c. John Reynolds to be executor. Witnessed by Stephen Fox. John Vincent of the parish of St. Peter Le poor, London, gent., appeared personally, 22 Sept., 1743, and deposed that he well knew this testator, and his handwriting. Proved 22 Sept., 1743. *Boycott*, 291.

1759. Feb. 6. John Playters of Yelverton, co. Norfolk, Esq. To John Playters, my eldest son by Anna Carolina, my late wife, all my messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Gedgrave, Orford, Aldeburgh, Weston, Rushmere, Great Dealings, or elsewhere in co. Suffolk, to hold to the said John and his heirs for ever, in full satisfaction and discharge of any Covenant which I entered into previous to my marriage with the said Anna Carolina, my late wife, for making up any deficiency in the yearly value of my real estate settled upon me and her, with remainder to the first, and every other son of that marriage. To Elizabeth, my beloved wife, all messuages, lands, &c., in Yelverton, or any other place thereto near, or adjoining, for her life; she to mortgage, demise, or by other disposition of the last mentioned premises, raise, and take up at interest £2000, and pay the same to Lionel and Charles Playters, my other sons by the said Anna Carolina, my late wife, equally between them, when they are aged twenty-one, or married; she meanwhile to pay interest at the rate of £3 10s. for each £100 by the year, for the maintenance and support of the said Lionel and Charles. After her death, the said last mentioned premises, subject to the said £2000 and interest, to go to my son Joshua Playters, and all and every other child by the said Elizabeth, divided equally between them and their heirs "as Tenants in common and not as joint Tenants." If the said Joshua, and all other my child and children by the said Elizabeth, should die in the life time of my said wife, or after her decease, under the age of twenty-one, and without issue, then the said Lionel and Charles are to have the last mentioned premises equally between them and their heirs, as tenants in common, &c. Stephen Gardiner of the precincts of the Cathedral Church, Norwich, Esq., to be guardian of my said sons John, Lionel, and Charles, until they are twenty-one, or married. My wife Elizabeth to be guardian of the said Joshua, and all other child or children by her, until the same age, or their marriage. She to be sole executrix, and have all

the household furniture, plate, linen, arrears of rent, &c., paying all just debts, and twenty guineas to the said Stephen Gardiner for a ring. Witnessed by Nath Mollen, Gard^r Harwood, and John Woolno. Proved 14 April, 1759. *Arvan*, 143.

It will be observed that this testator does not mention Sotterley. The estate there was sold to Miles Barne, Esq., in 1744.

1791. June 10. Sir John Playters, bart., "late of Sotterley," but of co. Essex at the time of his death, a bachelor, intestate: adm'on to William John Playters, Esq.

1801. Feb. 14. Mary Playters of Ipswich, spinster. To be buried at Playford, by the grave of my brother Felton Playters. Legacies to my nephew Sir Charles Playters bart., John Ewen, Thomas Glover Ewen, &c. Proved 1 Sept., 1803. *Marriot*, 793.

It appears that her brother Felton, "Son to Sir John Playters," was buried 13 Oct. 1729.

1826. Nov. 30. Sir William John Playters of Yelverton, baronet, residing at Bath. Provision for my wife, Dame Anne Playters, and my daughter, the wife of Robert Moore, Esq. Francis Abbott of Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, London, gent., and Gardiner Chapman of Norwich, gent., to be executors. Proved 27 Feb., 1833. *Farquhar*, 114.

In the person of this testator, who died without male issue in 1832, the baronetcy became extinct.

WANLEY'S HARLEIAN JOURNAL.

(Continued from p. 182.)

EXTRACTS FROM LANSDOWNE MSS. 771, 772.

4 April, 1715.

1. My Lord Harley sent into the Library an antient Copie of Speculum Humanæ Salvationis,² adorned with Illuminations in each Page; whereof many are now decayed. The book is bound up in Crimson-Velvet, & hath the Arms of the old Kings of England at the bottom of the first Leaf. The other book is a fine old Primer³ formerly belonging to Edward Lord North, whose Armes are frequently painted therein. Both books cost 20 Guineas.

15 January, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^o.

5. Doctor Fiddis came & communicated to me his Intention of Writing the Life of Cardinal Wolsey at Large; and desired me to transcribe for Him all such Materials in this Library as I should find for His

¹ Wanley has numbered the paragraphs in every page for easy reference by his Index.

² *Harl.* 2838. A MS. in large folio, containing fifty-two leaves, the pages written in double columns, and at the head of each column an elaborate illumination framed by a blue or red line contained within an outer strip of gold.

³ *Harl.* 3000. Hours of the B. V. M. A MS. beautifully written and in fine condition, adorned with very many full-page illuminations of uncommon excellence. The backgrounds alone of the subjects represented are marvels for minuteness of finish and brilliance of colour. Even the Kalender has two illuminations (side by side) to each month; one, typical of the season; the other, showing the sign of the Zodiac. These two MSS. should be seen in order to form some idea of the low prices at which most valuable acquisitions were made for the Harleian library.

Purpose. I shewed him divers Things Here ; & gave him Notice of many others in the Cottonian Library, &c. but as to Transcribing for Him, beg'd his Excuse, &c.

7. Mr Breton came, & I paid him one Guinea for Cocceij Lexicon. He Live's at the Black Boy & Still near the Union-Stairs in Wapping.
8. My Lord brought in a Primer according to the Use of Rouen, Printed upon Velum at Paris, (A.D. 1503.) in 8^{vo}. which he bought of Mr Vaillant for 10^s. 6^d.

14 April, 1720.

12. Mr Warburton¹ came & said his old Inscriptions are yet unsold. He say's he ha's some Lieger-Books of Abbeys at his Lodgings with Mr Vander-Gucht's the Engraver in Queen-street near the New Church in Bloomsbury.

16 April, 1720.

17. Yesterday I saw a choice parcel of MSS. with Mr Warburton : who is lately arrived from Northumberland.

21 June, 1720.

6. I went to Mr Warburton, & took a List of his MSS. which I sent by the Post to my Lord ; together with the acceptable News that the ship which bring's the Codex Aureus, is arrived on the Coast of England.

27 June, 1720.

10. I went to Mr Warburton, & offer'd him 100 Guineas for his old MSS. &c. he having left the Price of all to me. He flew back from his Word, as many others have done, & protested that two of the Books cost him almost that Sum : that he could never Expect to be Master of Such Books again ; and that therefore he would not part with them under 300 Guineas ; a price, in my poor Opinion, by much too horribly exorbitant to be complied with.
11. This day the CODEX² AVREVS LATINVS was cleared out of the Kings Warehouse, and delivered into my Custody.

28 June, 1720.

1. This day, by my Lords Order, I drew up a short account of the said CODEX AVREVS, and sent it, by the Post, to his Lordship at Welbeck.

29 June, 1720.

2. This day, I brought the CODEX AVREVS with me, and placed it in the Library.

¹ Mr. John Warburton (afterwards Somerset Herald).

² *Harl.* 2788. This "superb manuscript," the work of French artists in the ninth, or (possibly) even the eighth century, and formerly in the library of Sainte Geneviève, is a copy of the Gospels written entirely in golden letters. Three of the pages have been reproduced in *fac-simile* by Owen Jones for Humphreys' (Henry Noel) *The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages*, 1849, folio. Of these, the page which begins Saint Matthew's Gospel is here pronounced to be (taken as a whole) "one of the finest examples of decorative writing in existence."

28 September, 1720.

7. Mr Herring came hither to enquire for his Crest, (if he ha's one.) I found the Armes which he says he own's, borne by the Family of HEARING, and a Crest Above the Escoccheon. He would have given me a Guinea for my Trouble, but I refused it, as I have always hitherto done, all presents of that kind, from the Beginning, Thanking him for his Kindness, but saying I would, by no means, sell my Lords Favor.

31 March, 1721.

8. Mr Fleetwood of Lancashire sent hither a valuable Register-book of Eavesham-Abbey,¹ for me to peruse.

9 May, 1721.

9. Mr Fleetwood of Penwortham came, being so kind as to bring me a Letter from Mr Clayton: and seem's disposed to oblige my Lord with his old Chartulary of Evesham.

18 May, 1721.

4. Mr Fleetwood² & Mr Hesketh³ came. Mr Fleetwood wants a Transcript of a Charter from his Chartulary of Evesham; and is willing that this valuable MS. do remain to my Lord, provided that he may borrow it when he shall have occasion, and that a Note to that purpose be written in the Book: and he will accept of any present from my Lord in Exchange.
5. I transcrib'd the Charter Mr Fleetwood wanted, & sent it in a Letter to him.

2 June, 1721.

1. Mr Fleetwood sent to borrow⁴ the Register of Evesham, which I sent accordingly, notwithstanding my Lords absence.

20 June, 1721.

4. A Letter Rec'd from Mr Fleetwood who ha's sent the Register of Evesham into Lancashire, in order to be produced at the next Assizes, if there shall be Occasion. He is willing to know what my Lord intend's to allow him for it. I wrote to him by the bearer.

21 June, 1721.

6. I brought (being left by Mr Bogdani⁵ at my Lodgings) some Leaves

¹ See 2 March, 1721.

² "Mr. Fleetwood of Penwortham." ³ "Thomas Hesketh Esq. of Rufford-hall."
[Both gentlemen of Lancashire.]—Index.

⁴ Mr. Fleetwood's letter, bound up with the volume, is as follows:—

"June 2^d. (1721)

"Sr

I must again beg y^e favour of y^e Old book to consult a Lawyer upon a dispute
y^t I am likely to have [with omitted] y^e B^t of Ch^r., & it shall be return'd by

Y^r hum: serv^t

"My duty to my L^d."

H. Fleetwood "

[Addressed]

"For Mr Wanley at y^e
L^d Harleys."

⁵ "Mr James Bogdani, a Transylvanian; famous Painter of Birds, Flowers, and Fruits."—Index.

of an old MS. Missal, presented by an old Lord Lovell to the Cath. Church of Sarum, wherein are the Armes of his Family, with those of Holand, &c. These Leaves came A.D. 1600 into the Hands of Joseph Holand the famous Antiquary: but my Lord declined the buying them, the whole being but a fragment, & the Pictures & Armes belonging to Families not of his Kindred.

7. My Lord sent me to Mr Fleetwood, to whom I deliver'd his Lordships Recompence for his old Registre of Evesham-Abbey; which proved to his full Satisfaction & Content. I took no Receipt, it being by way of Gift.

15 January, 1721-2.

15. Dr Astry¹ brought back those books of Dr Hutton which he borrowed last; having brought them several times before during my Absence, partly by reason of the late Holy days; & partly occasioned by my late grievous Calamity.² And he borrowed 7 other books of Dr Hutton, by vertue of another Note under his Hand.

2 March, 17²¹/₂.

1. Mr. Hesketh brought in my Lords Chartulary of Evesham lately sent up by Mr Fleetwood.³

30 April, 1722.

10. Mr Collins⁴ came to peruse one of Coles MSS.⁵ of the Offices post Mortem.

1 May, 1722.

11. Mr Collins came to peruse the 2 Volume of Coles Collections.

2 May, 1722.

3. Mr Collins came, & perused the Third⁶ Volume of Coles Collections, & a Visitation of Sussex.

13 March, 1722-3.

10. Mr Charles Davis⁷ brought Tindales Testament of 1536, in smal fol. & two little MSS. to Sell.

¹ "Dr. Francis Astry, Chaplain to the Bishop of London, &c."—*Index*.

² Alluding to the death of Mrs. Wanley.—*See* p. 179, note 2.

³ Wanley under the same date has written upon the first leaf of the MS. (*Harl.* 3763), the following:—"Memorandum; When Henry Fleetwood of Penwortham Esq. disposed of this book to my noble Lord Harley, he reserved to himself & his Family a Right of borrowing the same out of the Library, whensoever (upon occasion of Contests with the Bishops of Chester) it shall be necessary to produce it at Trials in public. And accordingly, my Lord was pleased to lend it to Mr. Fleetwood for that purpose the last Somer. In token of this Covenant, which was made with my privacy; and for the certain Information of Posterity; I do hereunto put my Name, this second day of March 17²¹/₂."

HUMFREY WANLEY."

⁴ "Mr Arthur Collins a Bookseller, of late years turned Gentleman."—*Index*.

⁵ *Harl.* 756-760, 410, 411.

⁶ In subsequent visits he went through all the seven volumes.

⁷ Mr. Charles Davis, Bookseller.—*Index*.

14 March, 1722-3.

11. Mr Collins came to Study in the Heraldical Way. A.M. & P.M.

16 March, 1722-3.

16. Mr Charles Davis came, and I returned him his MS. Gospel of S^t Matthew; & he was willing that my Lord should keep his MS. Ritual of the Monastery of Buckland; & the Printed Tindals Testament of 1536 in small folio, at the Price he sett upon them. A.M.
17. I brought in from Mr Andrew Hay a piece of Roman Antiquity being a Locust of Brass Studded with Silver, but not intire. It seem's to have been designed as a Talisman against Locusts.

12 July, 1723.

3. Charles Davis came; & I returned to him his high-prized Printed Book, telling him my Lord would give no more than one Guinea for it. He said it cost him Three. This I do not believe; but in case it did; he should not have asked Five of my Lord for it, the very next day.

7 August 1723.

25. I sent a letter to Mr Noel with two Letters from Mr Suttie inclosed, Acquainting him that my Lord is willing that a Greek MS. of the Gospels lately bought of the Prior and Convent of the Benedictins of Tourain near Evreux, be relinquished; although it was fairly bought; since the Superiors of the Benedictins reclaim it.

21 May, 1724.

12. To day about Ten of the Clock, it pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy, from this troublesome World, the Right Honorable Robert Earl of Oxford, the Founder¹ of this Library; who long had been to me a munificent Patron, & my most kind & gracious Lord & Master.

10 November, 1724.

10. My Good Landlady being deceased, I was desired & advised by divers, to tarry within untill her Funeral.

12 November, 1724.

11. This Evening my Good Landlady being interred; I have made allowance for 3 days time.

13 November, 1724.

12. This extreme Cold Day, the North-Easterly Winds pinched me so, as that I apprehended an Ague-fit; & therefore served my Lord in looking-over the Catalogue of a Sale of Books which is to be made by Mr Charles Davis, the 17th Instant, Who also left with me 2 MSS. but not the Prices of them, as yet.

¹The student of mental phenomena may be able to explain, how it happens that both Burke (*Peage* (ed. 1851), title "Oxford") and Courthope (*Historic Peage of England*, same title) wrongly make Edward Harley, second Earl, "the Founder of the celebrated Harleian Library." Wanley is, certainly, better authority than either. Moreover, see the Preface to the Harleian Catalogue, where this entry is printed at length; also the letter of Dr. Hickes, *ante*, p. 116, note 2.

26 January, 1724-5.

12. Yesterday, In the afternoon, I came at One,¹ as usual, but hearing that my Lord dined abroad, I went to Mr Mattaire, & took a Catalogue of the MSS. & Papers in his Custody, which belong to Sig^r Zamboni.

12 February, 1724/5.

3. Mr Collins came, wanting mine attendance upon him, with relation to Mr Cole's Books, which by reason of loose Parcels lying near, cannot now be conveniently come-at. He also want's my Lords Pedegree, and all other antient Records or Notes relating to the same, that he may publish an Account of it; as he intend's to do of all the rest of the English Nobility, for his own Benefit. I was too busy to wait on him now, & gave him little Encouragement to trouble himself (unasked) about my Lords Family.

7 December, 1725.

14. A Message to Mr Thomas to send a Workman hither to morrow, it having this Morning (during the Storm of Rain and Thunder) rained into the adjoining Closet, at 3 places; & into this Library at one other, of which last I have hitherto spoken, at several times, without Effect. Yesterday-Evening, soon after four, when I went from hence, I observed an unusual brightness in the Sky, in the West, which continued so as to lengthen out the day, near an hour more than ordinary. And the great Storm of this day, began in a Westerly Point. One of the Tin-Funnels belonging to this Library-Chimneys was blown down.

11 June, 1726.

7. A Letter to Mr O Sullethane, signifying to him, that my Lord will not admitt of any Dedication from any person.

[THE LAST ENTRY.]

23 June, 1726.

12. This morning my Lord sent hither a parcel sent to him yesterday in the Evening, by Mr Gibson. It consist's of about 25 MSS. whereof 4 are in Greek; & 5 printed Books. But since they are not yet agreed for, it is needless to insert any List of them here.

(To be continued.)

¹ Wanley writes (*Sloane MS.*, 4065, f. 147) to Sir Hans Sloane 17 March 1723-4, and mentions his hours for attending the library:—"Sir, if your great Business will permitt you to call here in my Library-time, which is between 8 & 11, and between 1 & 3 or 4, you will generally find me attending; & I flatter myself," etc.

Pedigree of Wren.

Geoffrey Wren.

Confessor and Privy Counsellor to Kings Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII. Canon of Windsor, and founder of the 7th stall there. Master of Sherburn House, Durham, and Rector of Hanslope, co. Bucks, &c. By Pat. 2 Hen. VIII, certain lands & tenements in the parish of Hanslope, co. Bucks, were granted to him his heirs and assigns for ever, which, according to Chan. Pro. Misc. Series 2, c. c., "Wren et. West," amounted to 5 messuages, 100 acres of land. He died 5 April 1527 and was buried in the Chapel Royal of St. George at Windsor. His will, dated 4 March 1527, was proved in London the 17th of February following.

Anthony Wren.

Francis Wren. = Elizabeth, ux. William Ryplingham. dau. and heir of William Spenceley of Estobbs, gent. whilst she lived in England.

William Ryplingham.

Thomas Ryplingham.

Peter Ryplingham.

William Wren = Mary,

of Sherburn House, co. Durham, living 4 Mar. 1527, died before 19 Feb. 1539. Proved at London 3 April 1539, was buried within the choir of St. Mary Magdalen. Vide the will of his widow.

John Wren = Elizabeth.

of Dringston, co. Suffolk, and of Hackenhall, co. Ely, co. Camb. Will dated 16 Jan. 1531, proved at London 31 Oct. 1531, desires to be buried within the church of Dringston. S.P.

Christopher Wren = Christian,

of Wythbrook, co. Warwick, Esqre., living 6 November 1542, and was buried within the chancel of Wythbrook Church (*vide* Dugdale). His will, dated 22 November 1542, proved in London 14 Apr. 1543. By Patent 13 Hen. VIII, the manor of Coesgrove, co. Northampton, and a pasture called the Mille Horrine, in Hanslope, co. Bucks, were leased to them for 21 years; again by Pat. 20 Hen. VIII, lands in Castlethoyre, belonging to the manor of Hanslope, with land in Tutteland and Michelhome, were leased to Christopher Wren and John Knight for 21 years.

Hugh Wren.

Chantry priest of Hanslope, co. Bucks, at the Dissolution, in 1547, when it was returned that he was 60 years of age. In 1549 a pension for the term of his life of 6s. per annum was granted him, and in 1550 a lease of the lands, late parcel of the Chantry there, was granted him for the term of 21 years.

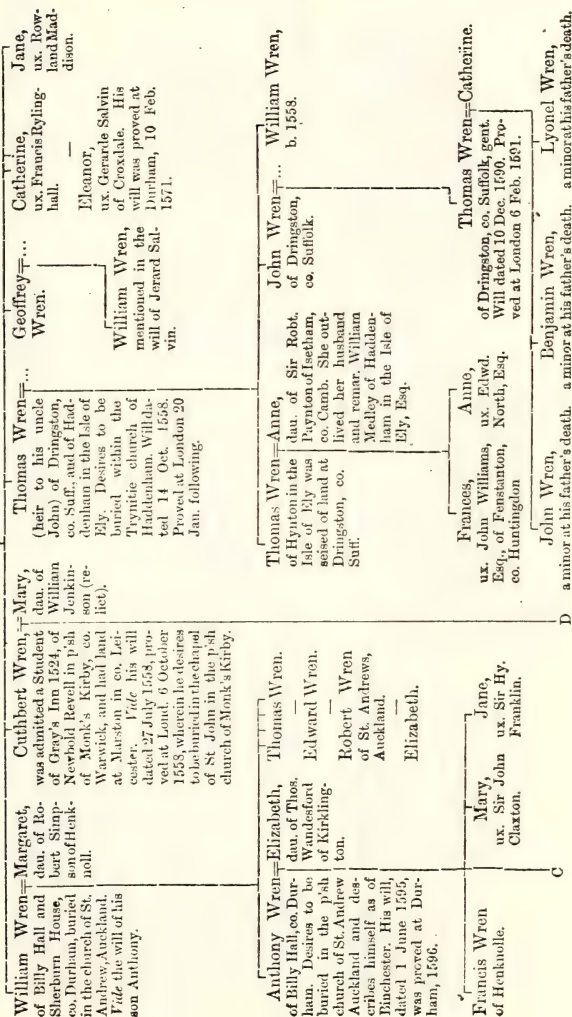
Edward Wren

of Wythbrook, co. Warwick, gent. Made will 6 November 5 Edw. VI.; proved at London 20 March 1552. He bequeathed to his sister Goldithe his lands in the county of Warwick, and to his sister Mary his land in the parish of Hanslope, co. Bucks, to them their heirs and assigns for ever. S.P.

Dorothy. Goldithe. Mary.

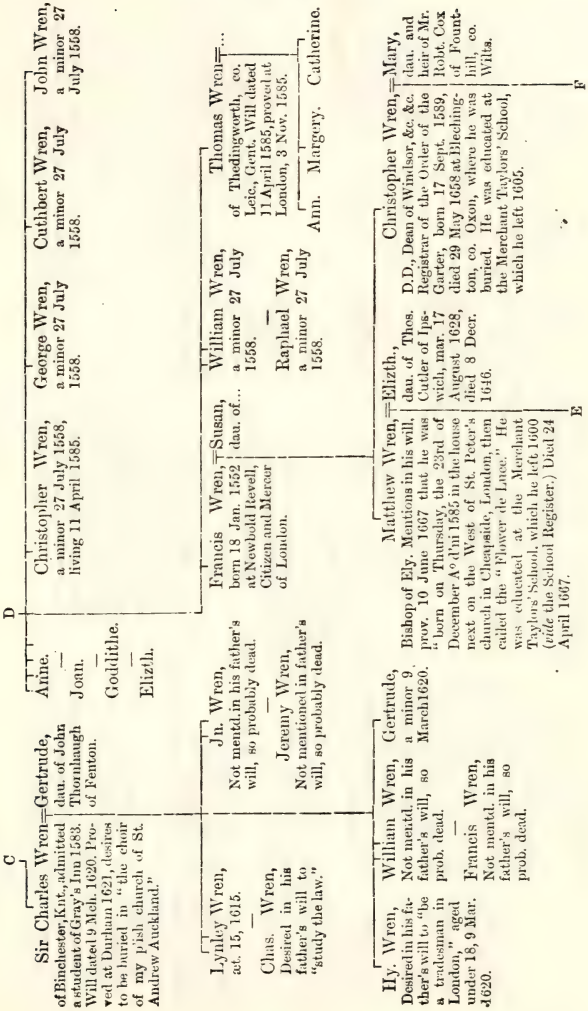
B
Vide
p. 265

A



D

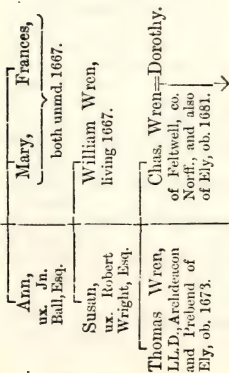
C



vide p. 264.
E

vide p. 262.
B

vide p. 264.
F



Hugh Wren=Margaret.

of Hanslope, co. Bucks, held a lease of the Chantry lands, also sub-leased the Mille Homme. His will dated 28 Aug. 1585, was proved at Oxford Jan'y. following. He was buried at Hanslope 29 Aug. 1585.

Alice. Mary. Florence. Elizabeth, ux. ... Wodham.

Christopher Wren=Mary. Humphrey Wren.

of Hanslope, co. Bucks. Bur. there 3 Oct. 1613. His will, dated 22 Sept'r. was proved at Oxford. He had land at Castlethorpe in the parish of Hanslope (vide Exch. Bills, Elizth.)

Mathew Wren, born 20 Aug. 1621 in Peterhouse, Cambridge, sometime Secretary to H.R.H. James Duke of York, died 1672, bur. in Pembroke Hall, celebs.

Anne, ux. Henry Brunsell, LL.D. Catherine, ux. Richd. Fishbourne of New Windsor. ux. Dr. Wm. Holder of Blechington, co. Oxon.

Sir Christopher Wren, June, Kant, born 20 Oct. 1632, Architect, died 25 Feb. 1723, and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, (daug. of Lord Fitz-Wilham, Baron of Lifford, Ireland.)

Hugh Wren=Ellen.

John Wren, bap. at Hanslope 1 January 1598, of Hanslope co. Bucks. His will, dated 1 Sep. 1658, was proved at London 13 March 1659. Desires to be buried in the parish church of Hanslope, and there bur. 10 Sep. 1658. He held land in Tuttleland and Michelholme in p'sh of Hanslope.

Elizabeth, bap. 20 May 1587.

Ann, bap. 19 Sep. 1588, mar. Harry New-man 1 Oct. 1610.

Christopher Wren, bap. at Hanslope 28 Oct. 1610 and there buried 20 Aug. 1612.

Judith, bap. 15 Feb. 1592, bur. 18 Nov. 1592. Mary, bap. 29 June 1604.

Mary & Alice, bap. 3 Mar. 1601. Alice bur. 25 July 1603. Mary bur. 7 Mar. 1601.

Hugh Wren= of Hanslope, bap. there 2 March 1629.

John Wren, bap. at Hanslope 6 June 1631. Christopher Wren, bap. at Hanslope 10 April 1638.

Mary. Martha. Emily.

I shall be glad of any information concerning one Hugh Wren, L.B., presented 3rd December 1485 to the Vicarage of Giggleswich, co. York, patrons the Prior and Convent of Durham, or information concerning any earlier members of the above family.

H. STINTON SMITH.

59, *Chesterton Road,*
Notting Hill, W.

SOME WILLS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

No attempt has hitherto been made to bring together *on paper* the numerous Wills (chiefly enrolments) which are to be found scattered here and there among the Public Records. The ensuing list will, therefore, although very incomplete, doubtless prove acceptable to the readers of the GENEALOGIST. At present it has not been found practicable to collect the references to the numerous transcripts of, and excerpts from, Wills to be found in the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, and the *Chancery Proceedings*; but we should esteem it a great favour if any of our readers, who may be engaged on researches among the public archives, would assist us in making this list as complete as possible.

<i>Testator.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>
Fulk, Gilbert son of	... temp. Hen. III. (?)	{ Misc. (Exch. Tr. of Rec.) $\frac{22}{11}$.
Watford, Edmund de	... A.D. 1291	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Aldeburgh, Thomas son of Peter de,	s.d.	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
(<i>Last membrane of a London Will</i>)	23 Edw. III.	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Revel, Helen	... A.D. 1354	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Clere, Robert, of Ormesby	... A.D. 1357	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Peterborough, John of	... A.D. 1360	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Prest, John, of Coventry	... A.D. 1361	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Kymber (?), Alice de	... A.D. 1408	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Scrope, Lord Henry le	... 3 June 1415	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Clere, Robert	... 24 Hen. VI.	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Gilberd, William, of Retyngdon	... 16 Jan. 1448	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Clere, Elizabeth, of Ormesby	... 17 Edw. IV.	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Bocking, William, of Townbernyngham	... 12 Edw. IV.	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Adams, John, of Thornbury, co. Glouc.	... A.D. 1473	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Edward, Thomas, of Southcove	... 27 Apr. 1505	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
White, John	... 2 Dec. 1507	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Derkynholm, William, of Eton	...	... $\frac{22}{36}$.
Bridge, co. Kent	... A.D. 1512	... $\frac{22}{36}$.

¹ Written out *in extenso* this reference runs :—"Miscellanea" (Exchequer, Treasury of the Receipt), $\frac{22}{11}$.

Hoo, Thomas, of Hengham	...	8 Hen. VIII ... (Ex. Tr. of Rec.)	$\frac{22}{26}$.
Neele, William (priest)	...	A.D. 1531	$\frac{22}{30}$.
West, Nicholas, Bishop of Ely	...	A.D. 1533	$\frac{22}{37}$.
Vicars, Thomas, of Guildford	...	9 May 1538	$\frac{22}{31}$.
Latimer, Edward, Dean of Peterborough	...	21 May 1541	$\frac{22}{17}$.
Bothe, John, D.D.	...	A.D. 1542	$\frac{22}{14}$.
Fullame, John, of Chigwell	...	A.D. 1554	$\frac{22}{8}$.
Bullocke, Simon, of Hursterwelle	...	A.D. 1555	$\frac{22}{18}$.
Gethyn, John, of Melverley, co. Salop	...	A.D. 1556	$\frac{22}{32}$.
Warde, Ralph, of Elton, co. Notts.	...	19 Aug. 1558	$\frac{22}{4}$.
Long, Henry, of Whaddon	...	18 Nov. 1558	$\frac{22}{20}$.
Cowper, Robert, of Warneham, co. Sussex	...	2 Eliz.	$\frac{22}{1}$.
Rusham, Thomas, of Sudbury, co. Suffolk	...	A.D. 1578	$\frac{22}{2}$.
Fiennes, Jehan de, of St. Omer	...	9 July 1585	$\frac{22}{15}$.
Delve, Nicholas, of Buxted, co. Sussex	...	5 June 1592	$\frac{22}{10}$.
Denham, Mary, of Bokelly	...	5 May 1603	$\frac{22}{7}$.
Bradshawe, Robert, of Moore Barne, co. Leic.	...	6 June 1617	$\frac{22}{9}$.
Puckford, Edmund, of Shorwell	...	30 May 1625	$\frac{22}{31}$.
Middleton, Thomas, of Chirke Castle, co. Denbigh	...	24 Feb. 1679 ... Exch. Q.R. Miscellanea, "post James I."	$\frac{41}{11}$.

WILLS ENROLLED ON THE CLOSE ROLLS.

Rooper, William, of Northcourt, co. Kent	...	20 May 1691	...	{ 13 Will. III., p. 10, N ^o 5.
Gentill, Amy	...	19 Oct. 1717	...	5 G. I., p. 16, N ^o 52.
Shireburn, Nicholas, Bart.	...	9 Aug. 1717	...	5 G. I., p. 17, N ^o 27.

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books.

COWDRAY: THE HISTORY OF A GREAT ENGLISH HOUSE. By Mrs. CHARLES ROUNDELL. *With illustrations.* (London: Bickers & Son, 1884.)

We have long hoped that a competent and sympathetic pen would undertake the history of this stately home of the Brownes, Viscounts Montague, and at length our wishes are gratified in a manner which leaves little to desire. Doubtless, Mrs. Roundell could have told us a great deal more than she has done in these interesting pages, and by the aid of the public State Papers, or even from the printed "Calendars" of them—which, we regret to observe, are not included among the array of authorities given in the preface—many an interesting letter or fact might have been added to the present narrative. When this work reaches a

second edition, as it surely should do, this suggestion may, possibly, be considered worthy of attention.

Cowdray was, in every sense, a great house ; the site, it is said, occupied not less than an acre of ground. Its builder was Sir William Fitz-William, K.G., first Earl of Southampton, though many additions were made to the building by his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, and his descendants. Among the invaluable pictures destroyed in the calamitous fire at Cowdray, none was more curious or celebrated than that of the first of the Brownes of Cowdray. In it he was represented with "his neck and shoulders bare and very brown ; a monstrous sword ; his breeches strait and slasht, counterchanged, the left side blue and white, the right white ; a hat and feather, with a gillyflower in the band, and the George round his neck." Underneath the picture was the following inscription :

"**SIR ANTHONY BROWNE.** He lyvinge was all at one time and at his death Master of the Horse to Kyng Henrie the Eyght, and after to Kyng Edwarde the Syxte, Captain of both their Majesties gentilmen pensioners, Chief Standard Bearer of England, Justice in Oyer of all their forestes, parkes, and chaces beyonde the river Trente northwarde, Lientenant of the forestes of Wyndesor, Wolmar, and Ashdowne, with dyvers parkes and chaces southwarde. One of the executors to Kynge Henrie the Eyght, one of their Majesties' Honourable Privie Council, and Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter. He ended his lyfe the syxte of May, in the second yere of King Edwarde the Syxte, at Bylete house in Surrie by him buylded, and lyethe buried at Battell in Sussex, by Dame Ailice his fyrste wyfe, where he began a stately howse proceeded on by his sonne and heyre Anthony Vicecount Mountagewe, Chief Standard Beaver of England, Lientenant of the forest of Wyndsor with other parkes, one of the Quene Marie's Honourable Privie Council, and Knight Comptroller of the most noble Order of the Garter. He had by Dame Ailice, daughter of Sir John Gage, K.G. (Controwler to King Henry the Eighth, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and after Lord Chamberlain to Quene Marie, Constable of the Tower of London, and one of theyre Privie Council), seven sonnes, Anthony of his proper name, William, Henrie, Francis, Thomas, George, and Henrie Browne. He had also by her three daughters, Marie, Mabell, and Lucy. His second and last wyfe was the ladie Gerald Fitzgerald, after Countess of Lincoln, and [one] of the daughters of Gerald Fitzgerald, Earle of Kildare, by whom he had two sonnes, Edward and Thomas, who both died in their infancie. *In this dress he married by proxy Princess Anna Cleves relex of Kyng Henrie the Eyght.*"

The mention of Battle in the above description naturally suggests the famous "Curse of Cowdray," of which Mrs. Roundell furnishes the various versions. Sir Anthony Browne's extensive possessions were, as is well known, in a great measure derived from the spoils of the Church. On receiving Battle he razed the magnificent Abbey Church to the ground and laid out his garden on the site, planting a double row of yew-trees along what had been the nave of the minster. In connection with this sacrilegious act the tradition runs that—

"when Sir Anthony was holding his first great feast in the Abbot's Hall at Battle, a monk made his way through the crowd of guests, and striding up to the dais on which Sir Anthony sat, cursed him to his face. He foretold the doom that would befall the posterity of Sir Anthony, and prophesied that the curse would cleave to his family until it should cease to exist. He concluded with the words,—*'By fire and water thy line shall come to an end, and it shall perish out of the land.'*"

And so, indeed, it did. In a rash attempt to shoot the falls of the Rhine at Laufenburg, George Samuel, eighth Viscount Montague, was miserably drowned, and only a few days before this sad event, on the 24th of September 1793, the old mansion at Cowdray was reduced to ruins by fire. The messenger sent to England with the news of the young Lord's death crossed another who was hastening from Cowdray with the

tidings of the second disaster. Thus was the curse fulfilled, almost to the letter. True, the title devolved on Mark Anthony Browne, a friar at Fontainebleau, who was descended from John, brother of Anthony Maria, second Viscount Montague; but, although a Papal dispensation enabled him to marry, he died without an heir, and the title became extinct.

As might have been supposed, numerous claims to the dignity have from time to time been put forward, and we are surprised that Mrs. Roundell should have left altogether unnoticed the remarkable "Case of Henry Browne, Esq., on his claim to the Title and Dignity of Viscount Montague." This, and the rare "Statement of the Claim of Henry Browne," privately printed in 1849, display great ability and research on the part of the compilers. The case received considerable support from high legal authorities, but for reasons, which cannot now be positively assigned, the claim was not persevered with. Probably, in the following letter, which has quite recently been found among Mr. Rendle's valuable collections relating to the history of Southwark, we have the true reason for its non-prosecution—failure of funds. The letter is to this effect:—

"13, Salisbury Place, New Rd, June 18th, 1851.

"My dear Sir,—I find all my movements cramped for the want of means. Do you think you c^d find any one who w^d be disposed to speculate on a conditional Bond—say, 3 for 1? Have you heard from Duay¹ (*sic*), or any thing further of C. B. and Fishmonger Alley? Believe (*sic*) my dear Sir, y^{rs} truly, H. BROWNE.

"[P.S.] As yet we have not been able to get a day appointed for our Case."

It is addressed to Mr. Corner, the claimant's solicitor, who resided in the Borough. The "C.B." alluded to was evidently that Charles Browne, the carrier or porter in Fishmonger Alley, Southwark, who seems to have been one of the principal difficulties in the claimant's case. We have, however, also heard it hinted that one or more of the entries in the Storrington and Ripley Registers proved to be not above suspicion. But, however this may have been, the case was not proceeded with, and it does not seem likely, after this lapse of time, that it will ever be revived.

Thus, with the extinction of its line of noble owners, Mrs. Roundell has done a real service in collecting and putting forth in such a charming manner the historical details of the ancient but now ruined house in Cowdray Park, Sussex.

PEDIGREE OF HAIG OF BEMERSYDE, CO. BERWICK. By CHARLES EDWIN HAIG. (Privately printed).

From family papers in the possession of Colonel Haig of Bemersyde; from Mr. John Russell's "Haigs of Bemersyde," published in 1881; from a pedigree relating to Robert Haig of Throsk, in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, second son of James Haig, seventeenth Laird of Bemersyde; from parish registers and other reliable sources, Mr. C. E. Haig of Pen-Itton, Radnorshire, has, with remarkable industry, care, and conspicuous ability, produced one of the handsomest chart pedigrees which we have ever had the pleasure of examining.

The Bemersyde succession starts with Petrus de Haga (c. 1150-1200), who was witness to a charter of Richard de Moreville, Constable of Scotland (1162-6). Fourth in descent from him was Johannes de Haga, who granted some land in Bemersyde to the Abbey of Melrose; to his

¹ This refers to some searches that were to be undertaken at Douay.

time is ascribed the prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer, which heads this pedigree:—"Tyde what may betyde, Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde." He was one of those who swore fealty to Edw. I. at Berwick in 1296, but he subsequently joined Sir William Wallace and was with him at the battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297—

"When Wallace came to Gladswood Cross,
Haig of Bemersyde met him with many good horse."

His son, Peter de Haga, fought at Bannockburn, and was killed at the battle of Haliden Hill, A.D. 1333. The last-named Peter's grandson was Sir Andrew Haig—knights by King Robert III.—and the first of the family to use the modern form of *Haig*. The chart sets out twenty-five generations, the twenty-eighth holder of Bemersyde being Arthur Balfour Haig, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of Sophia, the last surviving sister of James Haig, twenty-fifth Laird of Bemersyde. Sophia was the last of the Haigs in direct descent from David, twentieth lord of the barony. To those of our readers who may be about to print any chart pedigrees, we would hint that they cannot do better than to follow Mr. Haig's admirably-planned model.

A HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF NANTWICH, OR WICH-MALBANK, CO. CHESTER. By JAMES HALL. (Nantwich: T. Johnson, 1883).

More than a century back the Rev. Joseph Partridge published anonymously "An Historical Account of the Town and Parish of Nantwich, with a particular relation of the remarkable Siege it sustained in the Grand Rebellion of 1643." This was the first history of a place which has not been without several good historians. However, none of the works hitherto published can be said to deal with the subject in anything like the exhaustive manner it is now presented to us by Mr. Hall.

By diligent research at the Public Record Office and amongst historical MSS., old books, pamphlets, and the like, in public and private libraries, the Editor has brought together an enormous quantity of really excellent new matter, not only important to the history of Nantwich, but to that of the entire County Palatine of Chester. Two MSS. to which Mr. Hall had access were of especial value. Among the Wilbraham MSS., preserved at Delamere, Northwich, there is the unique family memorial containing, in addition to the genealogy of the Wilbraham family, important entries relating to local families, and notices of passing events, not to be found elsewhere. Again, at Condover Hall the Editor was permitted to take a full copy of a MS. account of the Civil War, written in 1651, by Thomas Malbon of Nantwich, the existence of which has hitherto been unknown to local historians. The Nantwich portion of this remarkable MS. is reproduced in Mr. Hall's pages, and we are glad to observe, in a footnote, that he hopes "on a future occasion to publish it in its entirety, with explanatory notes." At Dorfold Hall, also, an old MS. pedigree book was unearthed, which proved valuable.

But, while the author has given full attention to the main historical details, he in no wise neglects family history. The pedigrees in this volume are numerous and well compiled, authorities—among which we are glad to notice the *GENEALOGIST*—being in all cases duly noted at the

head of each genealogical contribution. Taking them in their alphabetical order, Mr. Hall furnishes tabular pedigrees of the following families:—Church of Nantwich, and Betton, co. Salop; Eddowes and Bowman; Goldsmith; Mainwaring, elder and younger lines; Maisterson; Malbank; Minshull of Nantwich and Stoke; Tomkinson; Wettenhall; Wicksted; Wilbraham; Wright; and Wyche.

The chapter on "The Parish Registers" is one which should always maintain the value of this history, nearly twenty pages being wisely devoted to a description of the various volumes, together with selected entries of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages. Some of the burial entries are very curious; here are two specimens taken from Mr. Hall's lists of "untimely deaths":—"1627. July 7. Robert Ince slayn by a creuëll surgeon with a knife"; "1634-5. March 5. John sonne of Richd. Podmore, being choakd with bread & butter." Monumental inscriptions also receive due attention in a chapter of seventeen pages.

Prior to the Reformation a large quantity of heraldic stained glass adorned Nantwich Church, and facing page 284 we have an interesting fac-simile of an original drawing, *temp.* Elizabeth, of shields of arms in its windows; but, it is sad to be told by the author that "of this heraldic glass only one coat remains *in situ*, namely, that of the ancient family of Roper." The work contains no fewer than twenty-nine illustrations, all of them admirable in their way. It is only necessary to add that Mr. Johnson, "at his Office in the Oat Market," not only has some most excellent varieties of type, but shows in these handsome pages that he well knows how to make use of them. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Hall on the successful completion of this onerous undertaking, which throughout affords ample evidence of the author's painstaking accuracy and original research.

A TRUE REPORT OF CERTAIN WONDERFUL OVERFLOWINGS OF WATERS IN SOMERSET, NORFOLK, AND OTHER PARTS OF ENGLAND, A.D. 1607. Edited by ERNEST E. BAKER. (Weston-super-Mare: "Gazette" Office, 1884).

This is a reprint, with two fac-similes, of a curious tract "printed at London by W. I. for Edward White, and are to be solde at the signe of the Gunne at the North doore of Paules." It is dated 1607, though it also refers to certain "accidents" that "hapned in the yeare 1570." Some of the results of these alarming "overflowings," as noted by the writer of the tract, are exceedingly quaint, as when the "conies in great numbers being driven out of their borroughes by the tyde, were seene to sit for safety on the backs of sheepe, as they swom up & down and at last were drowned with them." In another instance, a gentleman was saved from the "whirle-wind of Waves" by getting on a beam, and so "rode post some three or four miles, till at length encountring with the side of a hill [of which lighting place hee was joyfull] there he crept up," and, to his great delight, was speedily followed by his "Boxe of Writings, wherein were certain bonds, and all the evidences of his Landes." Whatever the precise historical value of this account may be, none can fail to be amused with the humour of the narrative. The style in which Mr. Baker has produced this specimen of bygone literature is highly appropriate.

THE NORFOLK ANTIQUARIAN MISCELLANY. Vol. II. Part II. Edited by WALTER RYE. (Norwich: Goose & Co., 1883).

Mr. Rye is indefatigable in his antiquarian researches. He evidently thinks that the enormous labour involved in his *magnum opus*, now in course of preparation,—a real history of the Hundred of North Erpingham (some of the materials for which we noticed in our last number)—is not sufficient for his energy; for, in the pages of this valuable “Antiquarian Miscellany” he appears as the Editor of a volume that any of our best county archæological societies might be proud to issue. Our readers will be better able to judge of the value and nature of this work if we enumerate some of the principal articles. Thus, we have:—St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich: its parish history in the 16th and 17th centuries, with a catalogue of the books formerly given to and now in its library—contributed by the Editor; the Norfolk Monasteries at the time of the Suppression by Henry VIII.—by Dr. Jessopp, in which this eminent authority states his views with reference to the well-known *comperta* for the Norfolk Monasteries; Copies of the Inscriptions in the churches of Swafeld and Edingthorpe, and the churchyards of Edingthorpe, Acle, Stokesby, and Hoveton St. John—another editorial contribution; Custom Rolls for the Port of Lynn, *temp.* Edw. I.; Account Rolls of Holme Abbey; Was Chaucer a Norfolk man?—a question which many might feel inclined to answer in the affirmative after reading Mr. Rye’s interesting and suggestive notes; Report on the muniments at Merton Hall; Our Lady’s Hill, Lynn, and the chapels thereon; Norfolk Gentry in 1433 and 1523; Norfolk Subsidy Roll, 15 Hen. VIII. But these samples will suffice; and when we add that the volume, of which only 100 copies are printed, is given away at seven shillings and sixpence, we do not hesitate to advise our subscribers to secure this scarce “Miscellany” as a good investment. The part now issued contains full Indexes of Names and Places.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF CORFE CASTLE IN THE ISLE OF PURBECK, DORSET. By THOMAS BOND, B.A. (London: E. Stanford; Bournemouth: Sydenham. 1883.)

We cordially commend this admirable monograph to the attention of our readers. It is a work of genuine research, and the subject is one with which the author, as the editor of Hutchins’s “History of Dorset,” is thoroughly familiar. From early chronicles, public records, and more especially from a series of ancient Fabric Rolls, Mr. Bond has been able to construct a most reliable and instructive account of this grand example of mediæval military architecture. The historical portion is eminently readable; the humours detailed description of the gallant defence of the Castle by Lady Bankes, in the absence of her husband, when attacked by the Parliamentary forces, as told by “Mercurius Rusticus,” is one of the best things of the kind we have read for a long time. The particulars as to the fabric are also well worthy of close study by the serious student of records; and the illustrations are not only well selected but are executed in a very artistic manner.

A

NEW PEERAGE

EDITED BY

G. E. C.

PREFACE.

This work is intended as an alphabetical "*Synopsis*" of the ENTIRE HEREDITARY PEERAGE, extant, extinct, or dormant, of England, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, as also of Scotland and Ireland (including such Peerages as have been created for life only by charter or patent), containing a short account of each Peer, and stating also (where it can be ascertained) the date and place of birth, baptism, marriage, death and burial, not only of all the Peers themselves, but of their respective wives, together with other particulars, including the name and description of the father and mother of each Peer and Peeress.

The succession to the title is shown, and the plan generally adopted is almost the same as in the "SYNOPSIS OF THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND" (a work of infinite labour and merit), edited by that well-known antiquarian genealogist, Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G., in 1825. Of this work (after his death), a new edition, under the the name of the "HISTORIC PEERAGE OF ENGLAND," was issued in 1857, with many very valuable additions, by one who was most thoroughly competent for such a work, *viz.*, William Courthope, late (1854-66) Somerset Herald. Both these works, however (besides that upwards of a quarter of a century has elapsed since the publication of the latter), take *no notice* of the Peerage of *Scotland or Ireland*, and (though most useful, and indeed indispensable, to all genealogists) contain, *even as to the English Peers*, a somewhat meagre (though accurate) account; while *no notice* whatever is taken of *their alliances*.

This work includes such eldest sons or grandsons of Dukes, Marquesses, or Earls, who, having been styled by a *courtesy* title as heirs apparent to such Peerages, have died in the lifetime of their respective fathers or grandfathers. Of these the account is placed immediately after the notice of such their ancestors.

With respect to BARONIES BY TENURE (of which a fuller and more accurate account than any hitherto published is greatly to be wished), *no more extended account* of them, as far as regards the Peerage of ENGLAND (excepting in a *few* important and exceptional cases), is here given than that which is afforded in Courthope's "Historic Peerage," such additions or corrections, however (which unfortunately are but few), as have been inserted by Mr. Courthope in his own interleaved

copy of that work, will be made use of, whether they relate to these Baronies or to other matters.

The object of the present work being not only to amplify and continue any previous account of the hereditary Peerage of England, &c., but to insert therewith that of Scotland and Ireland, some difficulty arises in determining, with respect to these last two kingdoms, as to what in them constituted a Peerage, in the same sense as that term (*mutatis mutandis*) is applied to England.

AS TO SCOTLAND, the Editor has thought it best to give some account of every Peerage, or reputed Peerage, that is to be found in Douglas's well known Peerage of that kingdom.

AS TO IRELAND, where no comprehensive account of the entire Peerage exists, and where one cannot (as in England) be guided by the writ of summons (which in Ireland was merely incidental to, and not creative of the Peerage),^(a) the Editor has not attempted to deal with any title of honour in that kingdom, which may have existed as a hereditary Peerage of parliament and have become *extinct* prior to the reign of Henry VII, other than with such among them as had been created, before that period, *by patent or charter*, of which there appear altogether to have been but twelve,^(b) and with the Earldom of Cork, which in all probability was so created. In addition to these, and to such Peerages as were *existing* in the reign of Henry VII, and (of course) such as *thereafter* were created, some account will be given of the few feudal Baronies which had developed before that reign, into the hereditary Peerages then existing, such as those of Slane, Howth, &c., as also of

(a) The case of the Barony of La Poer (or Power of Curraghmore) is but an *apparent* contradiction to this statement, for the decision concerning it (in 1767) was grounded on the *erroneous* report of the Attorney and the Solicitor General for Ireland, that this ancient feudal Barony (of which the Peerage dignity was created *by patent*, 33 Hen. VIII, to Richard Power, the then feudal Lord, "*et hæredibus masculis de corpore exeuntibus*") was a *Barony created by writ*, and, consequently, one *in fee*. With this anomaly, the *entire* Irish Baronage is composed exclusively of the male heirs of the Peers recognised in 1489 by Henry VII, and of those since ennobled by *letters patent*. So clearly was the fact recognised (even at so late a time as the end of the 17th century) that no writ of summons created a Peerage of Ireland, that when James II, shortly after the revolution, wished to confer a *hereditary* Irish Peerage, he (being then unwilling, in those troublous times, to rely solely on letters patent) introduced *express words* to that effect in the writ of summons, which otherwise would have been (like the Irish writs of his predecessors) merely personal.

(b) These were seven Earldoms (which, with the Earldom of Cork, were apparently, all that ever existed before that date), four Baronies, and one Viscountcy, *viz.* the *Earldoms* of Ulster (1205); Carrick (1315); Kildare (1316); Louth (1319); Ormonde (1328); Desmond (1329) and Waterford (1446). The *Baronies* of Trimleston (146½); Portlester (146½); Ratowth (1468) and Rathwire (1476); also the *Viscountcy* of Gormanston (1478).

three other feudal Baronies, viz., the important ones of CLANRICARDE, and of DUNBOYNE, and that of POWER (or LA POER) of Curraghmore, the respective holders of which, though not among the Peers summoned by Henry VII, were created Peers by patent shortly afterwards by his successor. Of the twelve Peerages created by *patent* before the reign of Henry VII as above-mentioned, the holders of five were among the fifteen Irish Peers^(a) who were summoned by that King in 1489 to Greenwich, but the remaining ten of those so summoned (two Viscounts and eight Barons) possessed Peerages, the mode of whose creation is, and probably will ever remain unknown:^(b) it certainly was not by writ,^(c) and probably, in the earlier cases at all events, not by patent. These ten may be called *Prescriptive Peerages*, of which the holders were, in 1489, acknowledged as Hereditary Peers of Parliament by Henry VII.^(d)

As to Scotland and Ireland, the Editor, though he has not in all cases implicitly adopted the views therein contained, is under the greatest obligation to two most valuable works: one entitled "Inquiry into the Law and Practise in Scottish Peerages, &c.," by John Riddell; the other,

(^a) Viz., three EARLS, *i.e.*, Kildare, Ormonde and Desmond (all three Earldoms having been created by patent): three VISCOUNTS, *i.e.*, Buttevant, Fermoy and Gormanston (of which the last alone had been, in 1478, created by patent), and nine BARONS, *i.e.*, Athenry, Kingsale, Kerry and Lixnaw, Slane, Delvin, Killeen, Howth, Trimleston and Dunsany, of which Trimleston alone had been (in 146½) created by patent. The Earl of Waterford (Earl of Shrewsbury in England) was not summoned, neither was Lord Portlester, who did not die till 1496. The Baronies of Ratowth and of Rathwire were probably under forfeiture.

(^b) Even with respect to the Baronies of Killeen and Dunsany, two of the most modern prescriptive peerages, nothing can be ascertained as to the mode of their creation. Camden merely states that "Christopher Plunket was advanced [*electus est*] to the dignity of Baron of Killeen, having inherited Killeen (*i.e.*, the *manor*) from the family of Cusack." The Barony so created (though the name and estate were inherited through a *female*) was, according to the established rule of the Irish Baronage, one descendible to the *issue male* of the grantee, and has, as such, twice passed over the heir general in favour of the heir male. The writ under which Lord Killeen's male ancestor, Richard Plunkett of Rathregan, sat in the Parliament of 48 Ed. III did not entitle him (as in England) to any hereditary Peerage.

(^c) Until the 10th year of Henry VIII the power of summoning these Parliaments was in the chief Governor of Ireland though he issued his writ in the Royal name and style. No act of any *subject*, however exalted, can, in any case, create a Peer, and indeed (excepting in the case of the Barony of La Poer) none of the families so summoned ever attempted to advance any such claim. See "Remarks upon the Ancient Baronage of Ireland" [Dublin 1829, 8vo., pp. 158], page 16, 31, &c., which little work is a very clear account of these dignities, not improbably written by Mr. Lynch, the Author of the "Feudal Baronies in Ireland."

(^d) A list of the principal Feudal Lordships and Baronies in Ireland before the sixteenth century, which, of course, comprises (and much more than comprises) the entire Irish Peerage before that period is given at page ix.

"Feudal Baronies in Ireland during the Reign of Henry II," by William Lynch, F.S.A.; while, as to England, Mr. Courthope's work (above alluded to) is an almost infallible guide as far as it extends.

The account of existing Peers, or even of existing Peerages, forms but a small part of this work. An acknowledgement is however due to the various Editors of the Annual Peerages for such information as may have been taken therefrom, *e.g.*, from "Dod" it may have been culled that a certain Peer was born in Wilton Crescent, educated at Harrow, &c.; from "Lodge" that some nobly born lady of an uncertain age was actually born on some precise (though possibly ancient) date; from "Foster," that a marriage or birth occurred at some hitherto unascertained and unsuspected period; as also a full account of all the places for which the embryo Peer was M.P., with the dates thereof, and many other precise and well verified dates; while from "Burke"—but who can say what can, or rather what can not, be found in the closely printed and well arranged pages of that most energetic and chivalrous King of Arms? His are the Extant and Extinct Peerage, the Extant and Extinct Baronetage, the Landed Gentry, the Vicissitudes of Families, the Anecdotes of the Aristocracy, &c., &c., &c. The amount of indebtedness which all who write on a kindred subject must feel to this all comprehensive and indefatigable genealogical writer cannot be too deeply acknowledged.

In conclusion, the Editor, though fully (most fully) aware how many errors and imperfections there must (almost of necessity) be in a work of this nature, and how little competent (more especially as regards the intricacies of the Scotch Peerage) he is to deal with it, trusts that the manifest advantage of an arrangement by which *any* correction for *any* Peerage can *at once* be effected, and be thereafter capable of *at once* being referred to, will in a great measure compensate for the numerous sins of omission and commission which are herein.

G. E. C.

EXPLANATION

OF THE PLAN OF THE WORK, AND OF THE ABBREVIATIONS USED.

1. The Roman *numerals* indicate the number of persons who have borne the dignity, while the *figures* show how many of the same family have inherited it.

2. In the case of the English Baronies by tenure, where one of such Barons is summoned to Parliament, the Roman *numerals* commence again with the person so summoned, in order to shew the descent of the Barony by writ so created; but the *figures*, supposing such Baron to be of the *same* family, (but not if otherwise) are continued; so also in the case of such of the few Irish feudal Baronies here given, where, though the figures are continued, the Roman numerals re-commence with the *actual* creation of their respective Peerage dignities, and in the case of Power (La Poer), with the *writ* of summons (of 1375) such writ having (in 1767) been held to have created an Irish Barony in fee, independent of the Barony afterwards conferred by *patent* on the heir general of the Baron who was summoned in 1375.

3. The *date* after the Roman numeral is that of the creation of, or succession to, the dignity. When such date is not accurately known, the name of the king in whose reign it is supposed to have occurred is substituted.

4. The *limitation* of all patents of creation is to be understood as being to the heirs male of the body of the grantee, unless otherwise stated.

5. All Peerages and other dignities are to be considered as either of England, Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, unless followed by the letters [S.] or [I.], which respectively denote them to be of Scotland or of Ireland.

6. In the succession to any Barony the *proper* designation thereof is given, but, when such Barony is but incidentally mentioned, it is described (as is usual) by the term "Lord;" *e.g.*, the peerage of Strabane is in the succession thereto described as "Lord Hamilton, *Baron of Strabane*," but, when mentioned incidentally, merely as "*Lord Strabane*."

7. In Scotch Peerages the title is given as in the *appendix* to "Douglas;" in Irish Peerages as in "Lib. Hib." unless at variance with any higher authority.

8. In the account of each Peer or Peeress, as also of any Peer connected with him or her *by alliance*, the *surname* is given within brackets; but when a Peer is but *incidentally* mentioned, his surname is often omitted, more especially if it is the *same* as the title of the Peerage.

9. The words "*Knight*" and "*Esquire*" are omitted. The former is applicable, in this work, to all who have the designation of "Sir" before their names, unless expressly stated to be Baronets.

10. All wills and administrations are to be considered, unless stated otherwise, as having been registered in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or, after its abolition, in the Principal Registry, London.

* prefixed to the name denotes that there is proof of sitting in the rolls of Parliament.

⊕ denotes that the Baron so marked occurs in the rolls of Parliament before the record of writs of summons commenced.

◇ denotes that the Baron so marked signed the letter to the Pope, 1301.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Besides those for the different orders of Knighthood, for the University degrees, &c., and such as are in general vogue, the following will be made use of in this work :

admon., administration.

afsd., aforesaid.

ap., apparent.

"Arch., " *Archæologia*, " 70 vols., 4to., 1809-84.

b., born.

bap., baptized.

Barr., Barrister at Law.

br., brother.

bur., buried.

cod., codicil.

"Coll. Top. et Gen.," " *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," 8 vols., large 8vo., Nichols & Son, London, 1834-43.

"Coll. Gen.," " *Collectanea Genealogica*," edited by J. Foster, large 8vo., vol. i, 1881, &c.

"Collins," Collins' *Peerage of England*, edited by Sir E. Brydges, 9 vols., 8vo., 1812. (The 1st edition, is in 1 vol., 8vo., 1709.)

"Compendium [E.]," *Compendium, English Peerage*, small 4to., 1st to 13th edit. 1718-69.

" [S.] " *Scotch* " " 1st to 7th " 1720-64.

" [I.] " *Irish* " " 1st to 5th " 1722-56.

This is the first printed *Peerage of Ireland* ; followed, three years afterwards, by "*Crossley*," as below.

co., county.

"Courthope," Courthope's "*Historic Peerage of England*," 8vo., 1857.

"Crawfurd," Crawfurd's "*Peerage of Scotland*," folio, 1716. This is the first printed *Peerage of Scotland* (2nd and 3rd edition in 1719).

"Crossley," Crossley's "*Peerage of Ireland*," folio, 1725.

cr., created.

"Cruise," Cruise on "*Dignities*," 2nd edit., 8vo., 1823.

d., died.

da., daughter.

dat., dated.

disp., dispensation.

D.L., Deputy Lieutenant.

"Douglas," Douglas' "*Peerage of Scotland*," 2nd edition, edited by J. P. Wood, 2 vols., folio, 1813. The 1st edition is in 1 vol., folio, 1764.

"Dugdale," Dugdale's "*Baronage of England*," 2 vols., folio, 1675-76, the first and greatest work on the English *Peerage*.

ed. educated.

e.g., exempli gratiâ, for example.

[E.], Kingdom of England.

ex., extinct.

"Ex. Hist.," "Excerpta Historica," large 8vo., 1831.

Fac. off., Faculty office, London.

Fun. Cert., Funeral Certificate.

"Gen.," "Genealogist," edited by G. W. Marshall, 8vo., 7 vols., 1877-83.

[G.B.], Kingdom of Great Britain.

Han. sq., Hanover square, Middlesex.

h., heir.

"Her. and Gen.," "Herald and Genealogist," edited by J. G. Nichols, 8 vols., 8vo., 1863-74.

"Hewlett," Hewlett's "Dignities in the Peerage of Scotland," which are dormant or forfeited, 8vo., 1832.

"Hewlett jur.," Hewlett's "Jurisdiction in regard to Scottish Titles of Honour," small 8vo., 1833.

H.R.H., His, or Her, Royal Highness.

[I.], Kingdom of Ireland.

i.e., id est, that is.

Inq., Inquisition.

Inq. p.m., Inquisition *post mortem*.

J.P., Justice of the Peace.

lic., licence.

"Lib. Hib.," "Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ," 19 Stephen to 7 Geo. IV, two enormous folio vols., 1852.

"Lodge," Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," 2nd edit., edited by M. Archdall, 7 vols., 8vo., 1789. The 1st edition is in 4 vols., 8vo., 1754.

Lond. off., Bishop of London's office.

"Lords' Reports," first, second, third and fourth "Reports on the dignity of a Peer of the Realm from the Lords' Committees," 4 vols., folio, 1826.

"Lynch," Lynch's "Feudal Baronies in Ireland," 8vo., 1830.

"Maidment," Maidment's "Genealogical Collections," 4to., pp. 172, 1883.

m., married.

mar. lic., marriage licence.

mar. settl., marriage settlement.

mat., matriculated.

M.I., monumental inscription.

Midx., Middlesex.

M.P., Member of Parliament.

"Mis. Gen. et Her.," 1st s., ditto, 2nd s., ditto, 3rd s., "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," edited by J. J. Howard, large 8vo., 1st series, 2 vols., 1868-76; 2nd series, 4 vols., 1874-83; 3rd series, vol. i 1884, &c.

"N. and Q.," "Notes and Queries;" first issued on 3 Nov. 1849.

"Nicolas," Nicolas' "Synopsis of the Peerage of England," 2 vols., small 8vo., 1825.

"Nichols' Wills," "Royal and Noble Wills," 1087 to 1508, edited by J. Nichols, 4to., 1780.^(*)

(*) In "Nichols' Wills" each document is given in its own language and at full length, whereas in "Test. Vet." those that are not in English are translated, and many are abridged.

off., office.

pr., proved.

Parl., Parliament.

P.C., Privy Councillor.

Rep., Representative.

"Riddell," Riddell's "Law and Practise in Scottish Peerages," 2 vols., 8vo., 1842.

"Robertson," Robertson's "Proceedings relating to the Peerage of Scotland," 1707 to 1788, 4to. Edinburgh, 1790.

[S.], Kingdom of Scotland.

"Segar," "Baronagium Genealogicum," by Sir W. Segar, Garter (1603-33), continued to 1740 by his great-grandson, Simon Segar, a most valuable MS., 3 vols., folio, in the College of Arms, London.^(a)

"Selden," Selden's "Titles of Honour," 3rd edit., folio, 1672. The 1st edition is 4to. 1614.

s., son.

s.p., *sine prole*, without issue.

s.p.leg., *sine prole legitimâ*, without lawful issue.

s.p.m., *sine prole masculâ*, without male issue.

s.p.m.s., *sine prole masculâ superstitie*, without surviving male issue.

s.p.s., *sine prole superstitie*, without issue that survived.

spec., special.

sq., square.

str., street.

succ., *succeeded*.

summ., summoned.

"Summons," "Summons of the Nobility to the Parliaments," 1264 to 1685, by Sir W. Dugdale, Garter, 1677-86, folio, 1685.

surv., surviving.

temp., *tempore*, in the time of.

"Test. Vet.," "Testamenta Vetusta," 1190 to 1560, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, large 8vo., 1826.^(b)

"Top. and Gen.," "Topographer and Genealogist," edited by J. G. Nichols, 3 vols., 8vo., 1846-58.

[U.K.], the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

unm., unmarried.

v.f., *vitâ fratris*, in the lifetime of his brother.

v.m., *vitâ matris*, in the lifetime of his mother.

v.p., *vitâ patris*, in the lifetime of his father.

Vic. Gen. off., Vicar General's office, London.

Visit., The Heralds' Visitation of the county.

Westm., Westminster.

jr., younger.

jst., youngest.

(a) This MS. was used by Edmondson for his Peerage, 5 vols., folio, 1764; vol. vi, folio, 1781.

(b) See p. vii, note (a).

IRISH PEERAGE, &c. BEFORE THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

A list of the Irish Peerage before the sixteenth century (as far as it can be ascertained) is here subjoined, together with the Principal "HONOURS" and the most important of the "FEUDAL BARONIES." It comprises *all* those given in the "Lib. Hib.," as well as many Baronies (some of considerable position) therein omitted. Some remarks (taken partly from Sir William Betham's "Palatine Honours in Ireland," Lynch's "Feudal Baronies," &c.) are prefixed.

For more than 150 years before the English invasion in 1172, Ireland consisted of small federal kingdoms, such as (1) Leinster; (2) Ulster; (3) Connaught; (4) Thomond, or North Munster; (5) Desmond, or South Munster, &c. Each was ruled over by a male descendant (the most worthy) of its former Kings, e.g. the O'Neills of Ulster, the O'Connors of Connaught, the O'Briens of Thomond, &c., and such succession continued (more or less) till the time of Hen. VIII. These petty Sovereigns ("*Reguli*") used to elect one of themselves as *Sovereign Lord of Ireland*, and as such "Sovereign Lord" it appears they considered Henry II and his successors.

Henry II was *succ.* as "*Lord of Ireland*" in 1189 (not by his 1st s. Richard I, but) by his yst. s. John, who, in 1199, became King of England; since which time the two kingdoms continued together till 1649 and (again) 1688, at both which epochs Ireland remained loyal to the Hereditary King, though in both cases, after a few years bloody conflict, she was re-annexed to the English government.

Ireland was divided in the time of Henry VI into many *Palatine Honours*, &c., of which ULSTER alone (being about one-sixth of the entire island) was a *COUNTY Palatine*, the *Lord* thereof ("*cinctus gladio*") being an EARL. Of the others, such as I, LEINSTER; II, CONNAUGHT; III, MEATH; IV, CORK; V, LIMERICK; VI, KERRY; &c., the grantees were simply LORDS; though in some cases they possessed as great, even if not greater, jurisdiction than the Earls of Ulster. The most important of these Lordships were distributed as under.

I. LEINSTER.

The Kingdom of LEINSTER was in 1172 granted to Richard (*de Clare*) Earl of Pembroke ("*Strongbow*"), who had *m.* Eva, da. of Dermot *McMorrough*, Prince of Leinster. On his death, in 1177, it passed with Isabell, his da. and h., to her husband William (*Marshall*) Earl of Pembroke and Marshal of England, who had a confirmatory grant of the Lordship of Leinster in 1207. Their five sons *succ.* respectively, and on the death of the last, s.p. in 1245, the *great Palatine Honour of Leinster* was divided into *five Palatine Honours* (each of which became a county, though not a County-Palatine), and were distributed among his five sisters and coheirs as under, viz.:—

1. CARLOW or CATHFLOUGH, obtained in 1245 by the first sister, Maud, Countess of Warren, whose s. and h. (by a former husband) Roger (*Bigod*), Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshall, *succ.* He *d.* 1270 and was *succ.* by his nephew Earl Roger, who surrendered it and all his other dignities to the Crown in 1302. They were then granted to Thomas (*Plantagenet*) de Brotherton, *cr.* Earl of Norfolk in 1312, from whom they passed, through the families of *Segrave* and *Mowbray* to that of *Howard*, Dukes of Norfolk, who were deprived of this Lordship by the Irish act of absentees, 20 Hen. VIII, when the Honour of Carlow became vested in the Crown.

2. WEXFORD, obtained in 1245 by the second sister, Joan, wife of Warine de *Monchensi*, whose only da. and h. Joan, "Lady of Wexford," Countess of Pembroke, was mother of Aymer (*de Valence*) Earl of Pembroke, who *d. s.p.* 1323, leaving two sisters and co-heirs, *viz.* : 1, Isabel, *m.* John, *Lord Hastings*, and 2, Joan, *m.* John *Comyn* of Badenock. The issue male of Lady Hastings became *ex.* in 1391 on the death of her great great grandson John (*Hastings*), Earl of Pembroke, when Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, the grandson of her only da. Elizabeth, became her heir. He appears to have assumed the style of Lord of Wexford,^(*) though the estates passed to the Talbot family in right of their descent from Richard Talbot and Elizabeth, da. of the said John Comyn by Joan, the other sister and coheir of Aymer, Earl of Pembroke. Richard, Lord Talbot, to whom the co. of Wexford was awarded in 1391, was grandson and h. of Sir Richard Talbot and Elizabeth Comyn abovenamed; he was father of the renowned Sir John Talbot, "Lord of Wexford," who was *cr.* Earl of Shrewsbury in England 1442, and Earl of Waterford [I.] 1446. The Honour of Wexford followed the succession of those titles till, being forfeited by the Irish Act of Absentees, 20 Hen. VIII, it became vested in the Crown.

3. KILKENNY, obtained in 1245 by Richard (*de Clare*), Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, s. and h. of the third sister Isabella. In 1296, Ralph *Monthermer*, who *m.* the widow of the next Earl, held it till her death, 1305. On the death of Earl Gilbert (grandson of Earl Richard) in 1314, it passed to one of his sisters and coheirs, Eleanor, wife of Hugh Le *Despencer* the younger. They sold it to Edmund (*Butler*), Earl of Carrick [I.], ancestor of the Earls, Marquesses and Dukes of Ormonde [I.], who do not however appear ever to have exercised therein any especial rights or authorities.

4. KILDARE, obtained in 1245 by the fourth sister, Sybil, Countess of Derby, first wife of William (*Ferrers*), seventh Earl, who *d.* 1254. Agnes, eldest of her seven daughters and coheirs, *m.* William *de Vesey*, and was mother of William de Vesey who conveyed the Honour of Kildare to Edward I.—See Plea Rolls, 25 Edw. I, in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle. It was granted by the Crown to John (*Fitz Thomas*), Lord Offaley, who, by Edward II, was *cr.* Earl of Kildare.

5. LEIX or OSSORY, sometimes called DUMAS *alias* DUNAMASE in Ossory, now called "King's County" and "Queen's County." This was obtained in 1245 by the fifth and youngest sister Eva, wife of William *de Brause*, Lord of Brecknock; their da. and h. (or coheir) Maud, *m.* Roger *Mortimer*, Lord of Wigmore. In this family (Earls of March) it remained till the heiress, Ann, brought it to her husband, Richard (*Plantagenet*), Earl of Cambridge; his grandson and h. ascended the throne as Edward IV, when the Honour of Leix became merged in the Crown.

(*) Edmund, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, his grandson and h., was, under the designation of Lord of Hastings, Waisford [*i.e.*, WEXFORD] and Ruthyn, *cr.* Earl of Kent in 1465.—See "Courthope," p. 226, note "y," and p. 434, note "s."

II. CONNAUGHT.

This Honour or Lordship, according to the "Lib. Hib.," was granted by Henry II to John (*de Courcy*), Earl of Ulster [I.]. It appears however, on other authority, to have been granted in 1175 to "Roderick, King of Connaught," on the understanding that he should be a King under King Henry II, "*paratus ad servitium suum*." On the death of this grantee, the then King of Connaught offered to hold one-third of that County in fee "*nomine Baronie*," under King John. It was forfeited to the Crown by Hugh, "*quondam*," King of Connaught, and granted 21 May, 1227, to Richard *de Burygh*, "Lord of Connaught," whose son Walter, became Earl of Ulster [I.] in 1243. From this family it passed through *Plantagenet* and *Mortimer*, to *Plantagenet* again, coming by descent to Edward IV, on whose accession the Honour of Connaught became merged in the Crown.

III. MEATH.

This Lordship, one of the greatest of the Palatine Honours, containing 800,000 acres, was granted in 1172 to Hugh *de Lacy*, and confirmed, 1208, to his son Walter. On Walter's death, s.p.m.s., in 1241, it was divided between his two grand-daughters and coheirs, viz., 1, Margaret, "LADY OF DULEEK" [*i.e.*, the eastern part of Meath] wife of John *de Verdon*, BARON OF ERGAL, BARON OF DUNDALK, &c., whose s. and h. Theobald, Lord of the moiety of Meath and Constable of Ireland, was arraigned for treason (4 Edw. I. 4275-76) when his moiety of the Honour of Meath being forfeited became vested in the Crown. 2, Matilda "LADY OF TRIM" [*i.e.*, the western part of Meath], wife of Sir Geoffrey *de Geneville*, 1234. Their grand-daughter and h. Joan, da. of Sir Peter *de Geneville*, Lord of Mede, Vaneclour and Trim, m. Roger (*Mortimer*), Earl of March and Lord of Trim, whence it passed to *Plantagenet*, and so by descent to Edw. IV, on whose accession this moiety of the Honour also became merged in the Crown.

IV. CORK.

This Honour or Lordship, the largest in the south, was granted in 1177 in moieties to Robert *Fitz-Stephen* and Miles *de Cogan*, to be held by certain military services. *Fitz-Stephen's* moiety became eventually merged in the Crown. *Cogan's* moiety passed by heirs general to Robert *Carew* and Patrick *de Courcy* in 1236, but was recovered by the Irish soon afterwards.

V. LIMERICK.

This Honour or Lordship was granted in 1179 to Philip *de Braose*, who however could not be prevailed upon to settle there. It was confirmed under the name of "the Honor of Limerick" to his nephew, William *de Braose*, in these words:—"Adeo libere ut alii *Capitales Barones* nostri de Hiberniâ liberius tenent."

VI. KERRY.

This Honour or Lordship was granted to Thomas *Fitz-Anthony*, the King's Seneschal of Leinster, who d. before 1229, leaving Margaret, his da. and h., who m. John *Fitz-Thomas*, Lord of Connelloe (or *Okonyle*), co. Limerick (1244), and afterwards Lord of Decies. Their grandson and h., Thomas *Fitz-Maurice*, succ. them, whose son, Maurice *Fitz-Thomas*, was cr. Earl of Desmond [I.] by Edw. III. In this family it remained till by attainder in 1582 it became merged in the Crown.

VII. TIPPERARY.

This County was made a Palatine Honour in favour of the family of *Butler*, Earls of Ormonde [I], who were styled "Lords of the Regalities of Tipperary."

VIII. DUNGARVAN.

This Honour is stated (Stat. Roll, Chancery, Dublin, 3 Edw. IV) "to be a Seigniori and *del auncient temps le tres plus grand auncient Honour pertaignaunt au Roy in Ireland*."—See "Lynch," p. 234.

IX. KILMAINHAM.

This Honour, belonging to the Knights of Jerusalem, possessed royal pleas and most ample jurisdiction.

The following then is the List, alphabetically arranged, of the
IRISH PEERAGE BEFORE THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY,

Comprising the principal "HONOURS PALATINE," and the most important of the "FEUDAL BARONIES," according to the authorities quoted above from 1172 to 1500.

[*Note*.—No addition was made to the Irish Peerage between 1489 and 1535.]

Those marked thus * (with an asterisk) are alone treated of in the body of this work, being (1) all those created by patent or charter, including therein the Earldom of Cork of which the mode of creation is unknown; also (2) the Baronies of Clairicarde, Dunboyne and Power (for the reason stated in the Preface); also (3) the two Viscountcies and eight Baronies, which, though *not* created by patent, were recognised as Peerages by Henry VII in 1489 (See Preface, p. iii); and finally (4) such Baronies as may have been then (1489) existing, though merged in the three as Viscountcies and three Earldoms recognised at that date.

ARDES, *i.e.* Little Ardes (*Savage*) Premier Barons of Ulster.

*ARKLOW (*Butler*), "Lords of Arklow," not recognised in "Lib. Hib."

ARMOY, co. Antrim (*Damory*), 1319. Sir Roger Damory, Knt., Lord of Armoyn, patent [*sed quere*] temp. Ed. II. He m. Elizabeth, sister and co-heir to Gilbert (*de Clare*), Earl of Gloucester. He d. in rebellion. His lands were seized but restored to his wife for life, with rem. to his only da. Elizabeth, wife of William, Lord Bardolf.—"Lib. Hib."

Assyck, see Duleek.

ATHBOY (*de Loundres*). "Amongst the Peers who lost their parliamentary dignity after the reign of Ed. III, and were not subsequently summoned but who were styled *Lords* and *Barons* down to the reign of Charles II, were: *Hussey*, Baron of Galtrim; *De Angulo*, Baron of Navan; *Feypo*, Baron of Scryne; *Calf*, Baron of Norraghmore; *De Loundres*, Baron of Athboy; *Power*, Baron of Donhill, and some others, who, in point of antiquity of descent and of original extent of possessions, might vie with many of those Peers who preserved their parliamentary dignity."—"Lynch," p. 164.

ATHERDEE (*Birmingham*), Earl of Louth, 1319-29.

*ATHENRY or ATHINERY, co. Galway (*Birmingham*.) Premier Baron [I.] *Barnewall*, see Naas, Rathdown and Trimleston.

*BARRY of Oletan, Barrymore or Buttevant, and Ibawne. (*Barry*.)

Barry, see Barry and Barrymore.

*BARRYMORE, *alias* BUTTEVANT; Viscounty of (*Barry*), by patent (*sed quere*) 1405, "Lib. Hib.;" see also Barry of Oletan, Barrymore, &c.

Bigot, see Carlow.

Birmingham, see Atherdee, Athenry, Carbery, Louth and Thetmoy.

Bold, see Ratowth.

Brause, see Leix and Limerick.

BRAY, co. Dublin. Walter *de Riddleford* "Lord of Bray," patent (*sed quere*), temp. John. His only da. and h., Emelina, *m.* firstly, Hugh *de Lacy*, the younger, Earl of Ulster, who *d.* 1243; she *m.* secondly, Stephen *de Longue Espée*, Lord Justice of Ireland, 1260, whose da. Emelina, *m.* Gerald, Lord Offaley.—"Lib. Hib." This Seignior, granted, as that of Castledermott, by the Lord Deputy Pembroke, was confirmed, sometime after 1177, by Prince John. In 9 John (1207-08) the holder was recognised as "Baron of Bray."

Burgh (de) or (*Burke*), see Clanricarde, Connaught and Ulster.

*BUTLER, or LE BOTELER, Lords of Arklow, Carrick, &c. (*Butler* or *Le Boteler*).

Butler, see Arklow, Butler, Carrick, Dunboyne, Kells, Kilkenny, Ormonde and Tipperary.

BUTTEVANT, David *de Barry*, Lord of Buttevant, co. Cork, patent (*sed quere*) before 1273—"Lib. Hib."

*BUTTEVANT, *alias* BARRYMORE, Viscounty of, see Barrymore.

Calf or *Culeus*, see Norraghmore.

CANTON, see Condon.

-CARBERY, a Lordship held by the family of *Birmingham*, Lords Thetmoy; and afterwards by that of *Preston*, Lords Preston.

Caren, see Cork and Idrone.

CASTLEDERMOT (*Riddleford*), see Bray.

CARLOW or CATHERLOUGH, Honour of. (*Bigot*, 1245; *Plantagenet*, 1306; *Segrave*, 1397; (?) *Mowbray*, 1399; and *Howard*.)—See Account above.

CARRICK, Theobald *Le Boutiller*, Lord of Carrick, patent (*sed quere*) 1177 and 1247.—"Lib. Hib."

*CARRICK, Earldom of. (*Butler*), 1315.

CATHERLOUGH, *i.e.*, Carlow, which see.

CLANRICARDE (*de Burgh*). The holder of this feudal Barony was not recognised as a Peer by Henry VII in 1489, but was so cr. by Henry VIII 1543.

Clare (de), see Kilkenny, Leinster and Thomond.

Cogan, see Cork.

CONDON. Matthew *Condon* or *Conton*, date unknown.

CONNAUGHT, Honour of. (*de Courcy*?; *de Burgh*, 1227; *Plantagenet*, *Mortimer* and *Plantagenet*).—See account above.

CONNAUGHT and TRIM, Lord of. By patent (*sed quere*) 17 September 1215 to Richard *de Burgh*.—"Lib. Hib."

(*) In "Lib. Hib." it is stated that Margaret of Brotherton (wife of John, Lord Segrave) *suo jure* Duchess of Norfolk, was "Lady of Catherlogh" by patent, (*sed quere*, 29 September, 1397.

CONNELLOE, O'CONNELLOE, O'CONNELL, or O'KONYAL (*Fitz-Maurice, Fitz-Thomas, &c.*)—See account above, under Kerry (Honour of).

CONSTANTINE (*Constantine*), created by Henry II.—See "Lynch," p. 149.

CORK, Honour of. (*Fitz-Stephen*, 1177; *Cogan*, 1177; *Caver*, 1236; and *de Courcy*, 1236.)—See Account above.

*CORK, Earldom of (*Plantagenet*) in or before 1396, *ec.* 1415.

COSLEA, co. Waterford (*Roche*), 1295 and 1318.

*COURCY OF RINGRONE (*de Courcy*), see Kingsale.

Courey (de), see Connaught, Cork, Courcy of Ringrone, Kingsale, Rathenny and Ulster.

COURTSTOWN, see Gras of Courtstown.

CULMOLYN (*Cusack*).

CURRAGHMORE, see Power of Curraghmore.

Cusack, see Culmolin and Killeen

Damory, see Armoiy.

DANGAN (*Wellesley*).

Dangle or *de Angulo*, see Navan.

Daniel, see Rathwire.

*DECIES (*Fitz-Anthony, Fitz-Thomas, Fitz-Maurice, &c.*)

DELVIN, Peter *Misset*, 1212, but it is asserted (contrariwise) that *before* that date the Barony was given by Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, to Gilbert *de Nugent*, who conveyed the same to his br. Richard, whose da. and h. m. John *Fitz-John*, Lord of Delvin in her right, 1357, whose h. gen. carried the same to William *Nugent*.

*DELVIN (*Nugent*).

*DESMOND, Earldom of, (*Fitz-Thomas, Fitz-Maurice, Fitz-Gerald, &c.*)

De Spencer, see Kilkenny.

DONHILL, see Power of Donhill.

*DUBLIN, Marquessate of (*de Vere*), an English Peerage.

DÚLEEK, Honour of. A division of the Honour of Meath (*Verdon* 1234), see account above.

DULEEK, co. Meath, (*Assyke*) 1326.

DUMAS or DUNAMASE in *Ossory*, see Leix.

DUNBOYNE. Adam Le Petit, 1206, Lord of Dunboyne, co. Meath, whose da. and h. carried it to Sir Thomas *Butler*, patent (*sed quere*) 1274, "Lib. Hib." *Fitz-Eustace* 1460.

*DUNBOYNE.^(a) (*Butler*, again, 1472.) The holder of this most ancient feudal Barony was not recognised as a Peer by Hen. VII in 1489, but was so created by Hen. VIII in 1541.

(a) "William Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, was attainted and the Crown, in 1460, granted the Barony to Rowland Fitz-Eustace, &c. Edmund Butler however, the next heir male in remainder after the forfeiture, obtained the Barony of Dunboyne from the King, and a statute was passed in 1472 for repealing all laws against him. In all the royal instruments he is called *Lord and Baron of Dunboyne*, yet his grandson Sir Edmund Butler sued out and obtained a patent from Hen. VIII regnating and confirming this Barony to him and his heirs male for ever." See "Lynch," p. 185.

DUNDALK (*Verdon*).

DUNGARVAN, Honour of (The Crown), see account above.

*DUNGARVAN (*Talbot*), a Barony *cr.* with the Earldom of Waterford.

*DUNSANY (*Plunkett*) [said in "Lib. Hib." to be *by patent* 4 March (2 Edw. IV) 146½, the same date as the patent to Trimleston, *sed quere*].

DUNSFORTH (*Jordan*).

ERGA. Theobald *de Verdon*, a Baron of England, Lord of Ergal, patent 1234, by marriage with Margaret, da. and coheir of Walter *de Lacy*, Lord of Meath. The Barony ended in his s. Theobald, who d. s.p. 1309.—"Lib. Hib."

*FERMOY, Viscounty of (*Roche*). By patent (*sed quere*) of Edw. IV, "Lib. Hib," see Roche of Fermoy, &c.

Feypo or Phepo, see Scryne.

Ferrers, see Kildare.

Fitz-Anthony, see Decies and Kerry.

Fitz-Eustace, see Dunboyne and Portlester.

Fitz-Gerald, see Desmond, Kildare and Offaley.

Fitz-John, see Delvin.

Fitz-Maurice, see Connelloe, Decies, Desmond, Kerry (*his*), Lixnaw, Naas and Offaley.

FITZ-ROBERT. Sir Geoffrey *Fitz-Robert* dead in 1211.

Fitz-Stephen, see Cork.

Fitz-Thomas, see Connelloe, Decies, Desmond, Kerry and Offaley.

Flemigg, see Slane.

Furnival, see Loughsewdy.

GALTRIM (*Hussey*), see statement after Athboy. According to "Beatson's Political Index," 3rd edition, 1806, "Sir John *Hussey*, Knt., Baron Galtrim by summons, 1374; this title is supposed not be extinct."

Geneville, see Trim.

GORMANSTON, co. Meath (*St. Amand*), 1358.

*GORMANSTON, Viscounty of (*Preston*); see also Preston of Kells and Gormanston.

Grace or Gras, which see

Graulison, see Tipperary.

GRAS [of Courstown and Tullaroan?]. Almaric *Gras*, Baron of Gras, patent (*sed quere*) 1335.—"Lib. Hib."

Grey, see Wexford.

Gros (*Le*), see Lereton.

Hastings, see Wexford.

Howard, see Carlow.

*HOWTH (*Tristram* afterwards *St. Laurence*).

Hussey, see Galtrim.

*IBAWNE, see Barry of Olethan, Barrymore or Butterant and Ibane.

IDRONE (*Carew*).

***IRELAND**, Dukedom of (*de Vere*), an English Peerage.

IVECOLYEN, Sir Robert de Lacy.—“Lib. Hib.”

JORDAN of Dunsforth in Ulster (*Jordan*).

KELLS ^(a) (*Butler*), “Lords of Kells;” see also Preston of Gormanston and Kells.

KERRY, Honour of (*Fitz-Anthony, Fitz-Thomas and Fitz-Maurice*), see above.

***KERRY** and Lixnaw (*Fitz-Maurice*).

KILBARROCK, see Rathenny and Kilbarrock.

KILDARE, Honour of (*Ferrers*, 1245; *de Vesey*, 1254; *Fitz-Thomas*, 1291), see account above.

***KILDARE**, Earldom of (*Fitz-Thomas, Fitz-Gerald, &c.*, 1316).

KILKENNY, Honour of (*de Clare*, 1245; *Monthermer*, 1296; *de Clare* again, 1305; *Despencer*, 1314; and *Butler*), see account above.

KILLADOWN, Roger *Rochfort*, patent unknown. Sir William de Rochfort was summoned by Edw. III to Parliament, 1339, and d. 9 April, 1489 (*sic*).—“Lib. Hib.”

KILLALLON or **KILLEEN**, which see

KILLEEN (*Tuite and Cusack*). Geoffrey Cusack, Lord of Killeen, patent (*sed quere*) 1200, whose h. gen. Genet. da. and h. of Sir Lucas Cusack, Lord of Killeen, carried this Barony to Sir Christopher Plunket, patent (*sed quere*) before 1432.—“Lib. Hib.”

***KILLEEN** (*Plunkett*).

KILMAINHAM, Honour of (Knights of St. John), see account above.

KINGSALE and **COURCY** of **RINGRONE**, co. Cork (*de Courvey*).

Lacy, see Ivecolyen, Meath and Ulster.

La Foer, alias *Power*, which see

LEINSTER, Honour of (*de Clare*, 1172, and *Marshal*, 1207), see account above.

LEIX or **OSSORY** or **DUMAS** or **DUNAMASE** in Ossory, Honour of (*Braose*, 1245, *Mortimer and Plantagenet*), see account above.

LERETON, Raymond *le Gros*, Lord of Lereton, patent (*sed quere*) 1175.—“Lib. Hib.”

LIMERICK, Honour of (*Braose*), see account above.

LIXNAW, *i.e.* **KERRY** AND **LIXNAW** (*Fitzmaurice*), see Kerry.

(a) “As to the Lordship of Kells, the possession of it by the Prestons [Lords Gormanston] appears to be very difficult to reconcile with the Rolls, and they could not have inherited it from Walter de Birmingham, to whom it was granted (about 1250) only for life. In the Roll, 25 Edw. III (1351-52) appears a grant to James, Earl of Ormond, of Kenlys in Ossory, which had been granted to Walter de Birmingham for his life; and by Lodge’s Peerage it appears that the Viscounts of Mountgarrett, the descendants of this James, Earl of Ormond, were in his right styled LORDS OF KELLS until the last century.”—See “Remarks upon the Ancient Baronage of Ireland” (Dublin, 1829), p. 137. The Prestons however were Lords of Parliament from the reign of Rich. II, (having in 1363 acquired by purchase from the family of St. Anand, the Lordship of Gormanston), and as such their precedence over the Lords Slane was acknowledged by the Parliament, 38 Hen. VI, cap. 6.—See also “Lynch,” p. 159, 184 and 199.

LOUGHSEWDY (Verdon, 1308, and Furnival), John de Verdon, Lord of Loughsewdy patent (*sed quere*), 1308.—“Lib. Hib.”

Loundres (*de*) see Athboy, Naas, Rathdown and Trimléston.

LOUTH, Lord of, Ralph, Earl of Eu, patent (*sed quere*) 1364.—“Lib. Hib.”

*LOUTH, Earldom of (*Birmingham*), 1319. Patent exemplified at Kilkenny 1 Nov. 1575.—“Lib. Hib.”

Lovell, see Marshall.

MALAHIDE (*Talbot*).

MARISCO, *i.e.* Mountmorris, which see.

MARSHAL OF IRELAND. John *Marshal*, nephew to William, Earl of Pembroke, title LORD MARSHAL OF IRELAND, patent (*sed quere*) 1207. He d. 1235. Hawise, his h. gen. carried this Honour to her husband Robert *de Morley*, LORD MARSHALL OF IRELAND, patent 1317, in which family it continued till 1442, when the honours of that family passed to the family of *Lovel*, and thence in 1489 to *Parker*, and fell into abeyance 1686.—“Lib. Hib.”

Marshal, see Leinster and Marshal.

MEATH, Honour of (*de Lacy*, 1172), see account above.

Misset, see Delvin.

Monchensi, see Wexford.

Monthermer, see Kilkenny.

MONTE MARISCO, *i.e.*, MOUNTMORRIS, which see.

Morley, see Marshal.

Morris, see Mountmorris.

Mortimer, see Connaught, Leix, Trim and Ulster.

Mowbray, see Carlow.

MOUNTMORRIS or MONTE MARISCO. John *de Morris* or *de Marisco*, Lord of Monte Marisco or Mountmorris, patent (*sed quere*) Hen. II, *ex.* 1491.—“Lib. Hib.”

MULLINGAR (*Petit*).

NAAS, co. Kildare. William *Fitzmaurice*, Lord of Naas, whose da. and h. Emma m. David *de Londres*, in her right Lord of Naas, from which family it descended in moieties (through coheirs) to *Preston* and *Barnewall*.

NAVAN (*Dangle*, or *de Angulo*), see statement after Athboy.

NORRAGHMORE (*Culf* or *Culvus*), see statement after Athboy.

Nugent (bis), see Delvin.

O'CONNELLOE, O'CONNELL or O'KONAYL, *i.e.* CONNELLOE, which see.

*OFFALEY or OPHALEY (*Fitzmaurice*, *Fitz-Thomas*, *Fitz-Gerald*, &c.).

O'KETHY (*Rockfort*), see “Lynch,” p. 223.

*OLETHAN, *i.e.* BARRY OF OLETHAN, &c., which see. William Fitz-Philip *Barry*, Lord of Olethan, &c., patent (*sed quere*), Woodstock, 8 Nov. 1208, 10 John.—“Lib. Hib.”

*OPHALEY, *i.e.* OFFALEY, which see.

ORMONDE, Earldom of (*Butler*), 1328.

OSSORY, *i.e.* LEIX, which see.

Parker, see Marshall.

PERCIVAL, Robert *de Percival*, patent (*sed quere*) 1285, *ex.* 1322.—“Lib. Hib.”

Petit (le), see Dunboyne and Mullingar.

Phepoe or *Frypo*, see Seryne.

Plantagenet, see Carlow, Connaught (*bis*); Cork, Leix, Trim and Ulster (*bis*).

Plunkett, see Dunsany, Killeen and Rathregan.

POOLCASTLE, co. Cork (*Roche*).

*PORTLESTER (Fitz-Eustace or Eustace), 1461.

*POWER OF LA POER (*Power* or *La Poer*), a Barony which (by the decision of 1767) was held to have been *cr. by writ* 1375.

POWER OF LA POER, of CURRAGHMORE (*Power* or *La Poer*). [Said in “Lib. Hib.” to have had a *patent* (1452), 30 Hen. VI, *sed quere* if not 1535 !].

POWER^(a) OF LA POER OF DONHILL (*Power* or *La Poer*). See statement after Athboy.

Power, see Power and Waterford.

*PRESTON^(b) of Kells and Gormanston (*Preston*).

Preston, see Carbery, Gormanston, Naas and Preston.

RATHDOWN (*de Loundres* and *Barnecall*).

RATHENNY and KILBARROCK, co. Dublin. John *de Courcy*, natural son of John, Earl of Ulster, murdered 1208.

RATHREGAN (*Plunkett*).

*RATHWIRE (*Daniel*).

*RATOWTH (*Bold*).

RHEBAN, co. Kildare. Sir Richard *de St. Michael*, whose da. Rose m. Thomas, Lord Offaley.

RIDLEFORD, see Bray and Castledermot.

*RINGRONE, *i.e.*, COURCY of RINGRONE, co. Cork (*de Courcy*), see Kingsale.

*ROCHE of Fermoy (*Roche*). According to “Beatson’s Political Index,” edit. 1806, “George Roche was created by Hen. III in 1243 Baron Roche of Fermoy and Coslea.”

(^a) Though the successive Lords of the House of Desmond and Offaley, and the more potent magnates, seldom or ever appear with the word *Dominus* or *Baro* prefixed to their names, “some of the feudal lords are frequently styled *Dominus et Baro* in the public records, particularly that branch of the POWER family resident at DONHILL, who (like the two families of Greystock and Stafford in England) in almost all writs of summons and other instruments have the additional title of *Baro* attached to their other appellations.”—See “Lynch,” p. 230.

(^b) See page xvi, Note (^a).

Roche, see Coslea, Fermoy and Poolcastle.

Rockfort, see Killadown and O'Kethy.

St. Amand, see Gormanston.

St. Michael, see Rheban.

St. Laurence, formerly *Tristram*, see Howth.

SAVAGE of Little Ardes (*Savage*), Premier Barons of Ulster.

Scryne (*Feypo* or *Phépoe*, and *Marward* or *Mauleverer*), see statement after Athboy.

Segrave, see Carlow.

*SLANE (*Fleming*).

Spencer, i.e., *De Spencer*, which see.

Talbot, see Dungarvan, Malahide, Waterford and Wexford.

TETMOY^(a) or Totemoy (*Birmingham*).

THOMOND, Lordship of. Sir Thomas *de Clare* obtained a grant of Thomond about 1179, and Thomas *de Clare* was Lord of Thomond in 1290.—
"Lib. Hib."

TIPPERARY. Otho *de Grandison*, Lord of Tipperary, patent (*sed quere*) 1197.—"Lib. Hib."

TIPPERARY, Honour of (*Butler*), see account above.

TOTEMOY, see Thetmoy.

TRIM, Honour of, a division of the Honour of Meath (*Geneville*, 1234, *Mortimer and Plantagenet*), see account above.

TRIMLESTON (*de Loundres*).

*TRIMLESTON (*Barnewall*).

Tristram, afterwards *St. Laurence*, see Howth.

Tuite, see Killalon and Killeen.

TULLAROAN, see Gras of Courstoun and Tullaroan.

*ULSTER, Earldom of (*de Courcy*, 1181, *de Lacy*, 1205, *de Burgh*, 1264, *Plantagenet*, 1354, *Mortimer*, 1368, and *Plantagenet*, 1425).

^(a) Peter Fitz-James de Birmingham sat in the Parliament of 1295, being there designated as OF THETMOY: to distinguish him from his cousin, Peter Fitz-Meiler de Birmingham of Athenry, who is placed next above him, they being seventh and eighth on the list. The six above them were the Earl of Ulster, Genevil, Fitz-Thomas, Fitz-Maurice, Butler and Verdun, all apparently of Peerage rank, while many below (there are said to have been twenty-nine in all), e.g., Purcel, Cogun, Pipard, L'Enfant,* Stanton, Cadel, &c, appear to have been but commoners. An account of the descent of the dignity of Thetmoy is in "Remarks upon the Ancient Baronage of Ireland [Dublin, 1829], pp. 135-137.

* Sir Walter L'Enfant had his fine for non-attendance at the Parliament of 1374 remitted, as not lawful to be levied on one who never was "*tenens per Baroniam*."

Valence (de), see Wexford.

Verdon, see Duleek, Dundalk, Ergal, and Loughsewdy.

Vere, see Dublin and Ireland.

Vesey, see Kildare.

*WATERFORD, Earldom of (Talbot), 1447.

WATERFORD, Robert *Le Poer* [*Power*], Lord of Waterford, patent (*sed quere*) 1179.—“Lib. Hib.”

WEISHFORD, *i.e.* WEXFORD, which see

Wellesley, see Dangan.

WEXFORD, Honour of (*de Monchensi*, 1245, *de Valence*, 1280, *Hastings*, 1340 [*Grey*, 1391], and *Talbot*, 1391), see account above.

A.

ABBEYLIEX.

See "DE VESCI OF ABBEYLIEX" in Queen's county, Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1776.

ABBOTS LANGLEY.

i.e. "BARON OF ABBOTS LANGLEY," co. Hertford. See "RAYMOND," Lord, *cr.* 1731, *cc.* 1753.

ABERBROTHWICK.

i.e. "LORD HAMILTON, AVANE, ABERBROTHWICK and BOTHWELLHAUGH" [S.]. See "ARRAN," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1581, *attained* 1585.

Barons [S.]. 1. JAMES (HAMILTON), 2nd MARQUESS OF HAMILTON [S.],
I. 1608. received from James VI [S.] the lands, patronages and titles belonging to the Abbey of Aberbrothwick, the same being, by charter, dat. 5 May 1608, erected into a temporal Lordship in his favour *with the title of a Lord of Parliament, i.e.* "LORD ABERBROTHWICK" [S.]. See "HAMILTON." Marquess of [S.], *cr.* 1599, under the Second Marquess.

ABERCARN.

See "LLANOVER OF LLANOVER and ABERCARN," co. Monmouth, Baron, *cr.* 1859, *ex.* 1867.

ABERCORN.

Barons [S.]. 1. JAMES HAMILTON, styled^(a) "Master of Paisley," s. and
I. 1603. h. ap. of Claud (Hamilton), 1st LORD PAISLEY [S.], by Margaret, da. of George (SETON) 6th LORD SETON [S.], being P.C. and Gent. of the Bedchamber to James VI [S.], obtained in 1600 the office of Sheriff of co. Linlithgow to him and his heirs male, and in 1601, a grant of the *lands of Abercorn*, &c., in that co., subsequently erected into a free Barony. On 5 April 1603 he was *cr.* BARON OF ABERCORN, co. Linlithgow [S.], to him and his heirs male and assigns whatever. In 1604 he was on the Commission which treated of a proposed Union of Scotland with England. On 10 July 1606 he was *cr.* LORD PAISLEY, HAMILTON, MOUNTCASTELL, and KILPATRICK, and EARL OF ABERCORN [S.] to him and his heirs male whatever. On 20 May 1615 he was appointed one of the Council of the province of Munster, having previously by Privy Seal, Westminster, 31 March 1613 obtained a Royal Warrant "to hold [*in Ireland*] the place and precedence

^(a) The eldest sons of Scotch Peers are said to be *Peers*, and (presumably as such) were declared, in December 1708, incapable of sitting in the House of Commons as members for any shire or burgh in Scotland. For the sake of uniformity and convenience, however, they are here described in the same manner as are the eldest sons of English or Irish Peers.

of an Earl in Parliament as he did at the Council table and in all other places." (a) He received large grants of land in the Barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, and built a castle thereon. He *m.* Marion, first da. of Thomas (BOYD), 5th LORD BOYD [S.] by Margaret, da. of Sir Matthew CAMPBELL of Loudoun. He *d.* v.p. at Monkton, 23 March, and was *bur.* 29 April 1618, in the Abbey Church, Paisley, aged 43. His widow *d.* in the Canongate, Edinburgh, 26 Aug. 1632, and was *bur.* 13 Sep. with her husband.

II. 1618. 2. JAMES (HAMILTON), EARL OF ABERCORN, &c. [S.], s. and h. In the lifetime of his father and grandfather, he, though only about thirteen years of age, was, on 8 May 1617 (the privy seal being dat. 18 Oct. 1616), *cr.* LORD HAMILTON, BARON OF STRABANE, co. Tyrone [L.], with rem. to the heirs male of the body of his father. Soon after this he *succ.* to his father's Peerages in Scotland, and in 1621 he *succ.* his grandfather as LORD OF PAISLEY, co. Renfrew [S.], a Peerage *cr.* 29 July 1587. On 14 Nov. 1633 he resigned his Irish Peerage in favour of his yr. br., Claud Hamilton, on whom the Irish estates were settled. Being a Roman Catholic, he was excommunicated by the general assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1649, and ordered out of that kingdom. On 11 September, 1651, by the death, s.p.m., of his cousin William, 2nd DUKE OF HAMILTON [S.], he became the *male representative of the illustrious house of Hamilton*, though he inherited none of the estates or titles of the senior line.^(b) He married about 1632 Catharine, Dowager DUCHESS OF LENNOX [S.], da. and h. of Gervase (CLIFTON), LORD CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, by Catharine, da. and h. of Sir Henry DARCY of Leighton afsd. She (who by Royal Lic. 28 Nov., 1632, was entitled, notwithstanding her marriage, to retain her title rank and precedence as Duchess of Lennox [S.], *d.* in Scotland and was *bur.* "without ceremony" on 17 September 1637, aged about 45. He was then living but "more than 400,000 merks in debt." He *d.* about 1670.

[JAMES HAMILTON, *styled* LORD PAISLEY, s. and h. ap.. He *m.* 28 April 1653, at St. Bartholomew's-the-Less, London, Catharine, da. of William LENTHALL of Burford, Oxon, Speaker of the House of Commons. He *d.* v.p. and s.p.m.]

III. 1670? 3. GEORGE (HAMILTON), EARL OF ABERCORN, &c. [S.], 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. male, *b.* about 1636. He was living in 1670, but *d.* unm. at Padua in Italy before 1683.

(a) This singular warrant, granted to a person in no way connected with the Irish Peerage, appears to have been generally classed with the Summons issued to the eldest s. and h. ap. of an Irish Peer. This classification is strengthened by the fact that on the same day, also by Privy Seal, occurs the first of such summons to the Irish House of Lords, viz., the s. of the Earl of Thomond, as Baron of Ibrackan. Of these summons there were in all but nine, viz. (1) the said Lord Ibrackan, in 1613; (2) the s. of the Duke of Ormonde, as Earl of Ossory, in 1662; (3) the s. of the Earl of Clancarty, as Viscount Muskry, also in 1662; (4) the s. of the Earl of Cork, as Viscount Dungarvan, in 1663; (5) the s. of the Earl of Meath, as Baron of Ardee, in 1664; (6) the s. of the Earl of Clanricarde, as Baron Dunkellin, in 1711; (7) the s. of the Earl of Meath (again), as Baron of Ardee in 1714; (8) the s. of the Earl of Granard, as Baron Forbes in 1725; and (9) the s. of Viscount Strabane [Earl of Abercorn in Scotland], as Baron Mountcastle, in 1733.

(b) As h. male of the body of James (Hamilton) EARL OF ARRAN [S.] (so *cr.* 11 Aug. 1503, in consequence of his marriage with the Princess Margaret of Scotland), it is not improbable that he was entitled to that Earldom. See Tabular Pedigree at p. 6. The original limitation thereof to heirs male of the body, was extended by the second, and possibly by the first, of two charters thereafter granted, viz. (1) on 16 January 1513 the limitation of the lands and BARONIES OF HAMILTON, &c. was extended to several bastard sons of the grantee and to others therein named (of the name of Hamilton) "and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, which failing, to the nearest heir male whatever" of the grantee. (2) On 15 September 1650, by another charter, the BARONIES OF HAMILTON, &c., as also the EARLDOM OF ARRAN, were granted to James, the 2nd Earl, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to five other persons (therein named) of the name of Hamilton, in like manner, which failing, "to his nearest heirs [*query*, heirs male] bearing the arms and name of Hamilton." See "Douglas," vol. i, pp. 697-699.

IV. 1680? 4. CLAUD (HAMILTON), EARL OF ABERCORN, &c. [S.], also LORD HAMILTON, BARON of STRABANE [I.], cousin and h. male. He was s. and h. of George, 4th LORD STRABANE [I.] (by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Christopher FAGAN of Feltrim, co. Dublin), who was br. and h. of James, 3rd Lord Strabane [I.], being s. of Claud, 2nd Lord Strabane [I.], which Claud was yr. br. of James, 2nd Earl of Abercorn, who had (as before mentioned) resigned in his favor, the Irish Peerage of Strabane. On 14 April 1668, he *succ.* his father in the Irish Peerage and estates. He was P.C. and a Lord of the Bedchamber to James II, whom he accompanied to France at the Revolution, and for whom he commanded a regiment in Ireland, where he was killed when re-embarking for France, after the battle of the Boyne. He *d. unm.* 1690. After his death he was outlawed [I.] 11 May 1691, when his *Irish Peerage* and estates were *forfeited*.

V. 1690. 5. CHARLES (HAMILTON) EARL OF ABERCORN, &c. [S.] and, afterwards, also, LORD HAMILTON, BARON of STRABANE [I.], br. and h. By Royal Letters 24 May 1692, he obtained a *reversal* of his brother's *attainder*, and *succ.* to the *Irish Peerage* and estates accordingly. On 31 Aug. 1695 he took his seat in the Irish House of Lords, and in 1697 signed the declaration for the succession to the Crown, &c. He *m.* Catharine, widow of William LENTHALL of Burford, Oxon, only da. and h. of James HAMILTON, styled LORD PAISLEY above named (s. and h. ap. of the 2nd EARL OF ABERCORN [S.]), by Catharine, da. of (another) William LENTHALL of Burford *afsd.* He *d.*, s.p.s., at Strabane, June 1701. Will dat. 7 Aug. 1697, pr. 16 May 1704. His widow *d.* 24 May 1723, aged about 70, and was *bur.* in the Richmond vault, in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. Her will dat. 17 Aug. 1722, pr. 24 May 1723.

VI. 1701. 6. JAMES (HAMILTON), EARL OF ABERCORN, &c. [S.], also LORD HAMILTON, BARON of STRABANE [I.], cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Col. James H. (by Elizabeth, da. of John [COLEPEPER], 1st LORD COLEPEPER), who was s. and h. ap. of Sir George H. of Donalong, co. Tyrone, 1st Bart. (*) [I.], who was 4th s. of the 1st Earl.

On 6 June 1673 he *succ.* his father (who *d. v.p.*), whose post as Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles II he obtained. He was Col. of a regiment to James II, but, deserting that King at the Revolution, assisted William III, at the siege of Londonderry, by bringing relief to that city. Accordingly, on 2 Sep. 1701, he was *cr.* BARON MOUNTCASTLE, co. Tyrone, and VISCOUNT STRABANE [I.], and took his seat (as such) 21 Sep. 1703 in the Irish House of Lords. On 3 Oct. 1706 he took his seat in the Scotch House. He was P.C. to Queen Anne, Geo. I., and Geo. II. He *m.* in 1686 (Lic. at Fac. off. 24 Jan. 1687, he being then 22) Elizabeth (then aged about 15), only child of Sir Robert READING of Dublin, Bart. [I.], by Jane, Dowager COUNTESS of MOUNTRATH [I.], da. of Sir Robert HANNAY, Bart. [S.]. He *d.* 28 Sep. 1734, aged 73, and was *bur.* 3 Dec. in the Ormonde vault in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. Will dat. 5 May 1731, pr. 2 Dec. 1734. His widow *d.* in Sackville street, Midx., aged 86 on 19 March 1754, and was *bur.* on 22 with her husband. Will dat. 5 April 1739, pr. 20 March 1754.

VII. 1734. 7. JAMES (HAMILTON), EARL OF ABERCORN, &c. [S.], also VISCOUNT STRABANE, &c. [I.], 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 22 March 1687. Fellow of the Royal Society, London, 1715. Author of "Calculations relating to Loadstones" (1729). P.C. of England 20 July 1738, of Ireland 26 Sep. 1739. He *m.* in 1711 (Lic. at Fac. off. 26 March 1711) Anne, 1st surv. da. of Col. John PLUMER of Blakesware, in Ware, Herts, by Mary, 1st da. of William HALE of Kings Walden in that co. He *d.* in Cavendish sq., 11 Jan. 1747, aged 58, and was *bur.* on 16 with his father in Westminster Abbey. Admon. 25 Feb. 1747. His widow (who was *b.* 29 June and *wed.* 3 July 1690 at Ware), *d.* 7 Aug. 1776 and was *bur.* on 13, with her husband, aged 86. Will dat. 24 June 1771, pr. 10 Aug. 1776.

(*) This Sir George *m.* Mary, sister of James (BUTLER), the famous DUKE OF ORMONDE, and had 6 sons and 4 daughters. Of these (besides the abovenamed Col. James H.) the most celebrated were Elizabeth, COMTESSE DE GRAMONT, Sir George Hamilton (husband of Frances Jennings, afterwards DUCHESS OF TYRCONNEL [I.]) and Count Anthony HAMILTON, author of the "Memoires de Gramont."

VIII. 1744³. S. JAMES (HAMILTON), EARL OF ABERCORN, &c. [S.], also VISCOUNT STRABANE, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 22 Oct. 1712 in Queen sq., St. Geo. the Martyr, Holborn. He was summ. v.p., on 23 March 1736, as BARON MOUNTCASTLE [I.] to the Irish House of Lords and took his seat the same day.^(*) In 1761, 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784 he was chosen a Rep. Peer [S.]. On 11 March 1766 he voted against the Repeal of the American Stamp Act, and on 17 Dec. 1783 against Fox's India Bill. On 24 Aug. 1786 he was *cr.* a Peer of Great Britain ^(b) as VISCOUNT HAMILTON of Hamilton, co. Leicester, ^(c) with a spec. rem., failing his issue male, to his nephew John James HAMILTON. In 1745 he purchased the Barony of Dudington, co. Edinburgh (where he built a mansion), and in 1764 the Lordship of Paisley, co. Renfrew (being the inheritance, anciently, of his paternal ancestors) where he laid out a new town. He also built a magnificent house at Barons Court, near Londonderry. He *d.* unm. at Boroughbridge (on a journey) 9 Oct. 1789, in 77th year, and was *bur.* in the Abbey of Paisley. Will pr. Oct. 1789.

IX. 1789. 2. JOHN JAMES (HAMILTON) EARL OF ABERCORN, &c. [S.], **Marquesses.** also VISCOUNT STRABANE, &c. [I.], also VISCOUNT HAMILTON, (under the spec. rem. above mentioned), nephew and h., being posthumous s. and h. of John H., Capt. R.N. (by Harriet, widow of Richard Eliot of Port Eliot, Cornwall, and da. of Rt. Hon. James Craggs), which John H. was next br. to the 8th Earl, but *d.* Dec. 1755, v.f., aged 41. He was *b.* July 1756, and *bap.* at St. Geo., Han. Sq. M.P. for East Looe 1783 and for St. Germans 1784. On 15 Oct. 1790 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF ABERCORN. **K.G.** 17 Jan. 1805. He *m.* firstly 26 June 1779 at St. Marylebone, Catharine, 1st da. of Sir Joseph Corley, 1st Bart., by Mary, da. of John Buller of Morval, Cornwall. She *d.* at Bentley Priory, Midx., 13 Sep. 1791 and was *bur.* 19 at Stanmore. He *m.* secondly, 4 March 1792, in Grosvenor Sq., Midx., his first cousin Lady Cecil HAMILTON (raised to the precedence of an Earl's da. by Royal Warrant, 27 Oct. 1789) ^(d), da. and coheir of his uncle Rev. the Hon. George HAMILTON, Canon of Windsor, by Elizabeth, da. of Lieut.-Gen. Richard ONSLOW. She was *b.* 15 March 1770, was separated from her husband 1798, and *divorced* by Act of Parl. April 1799.^(e) He *m.* thirdly 3 April 1800 in Dover street, Piccadilly, Lady Anne Jane HATTON, widow (relict of Henry HATTON of Great Clonard, co. Wicklow), yst. da. of Arthur Saunders (Gore) 2nd EARL OF ARRAN [I.], by his first wife Catharine, da. of William (ANNESLEY), 1st VISCOUNT GLERAWLEY [I.] He *d.* 27 Jan. 1818. Will pr. May 1818. His widow, who was *b.* April 1763, *d.* 8 May 1827. Her will pr. June 1827.

[JAMES HAMILTON, styled VISCOUNT HAMILTON, s. and h. ap., by first wife, *b.* 7 Oct. 1786 at Petersham Lodge, Surrey. M.P. for Dungannon and subsequently 1807 for Liskeard. He *m.* in London 25 Nov. 1809, Harriet, da. of Hon. John DOUGLAS, s. of James, 15th EARL OF MORTON [S.]. He *d.*, v.p., 27 May 1814. His widow *m.* 8 July 1815 George (GORDON) 4th EARL OF ABERDEEN [S.], and *d.* 26 Aug. 1833.]

(*) See p. 2, note (e), where all such summons, v.p., are enumerated.

(b) In consequence of this creation, by a resolution of the Committee for Privileges on 13 Feb. 1787 (52 to 38 votes), duly confirmed by the House of Lords, he ceased to be a Rep. Peer [S.]. This resolution was the first on this subject, and somewhat militated against the fact of the duke of Atholl [S.] having sat in the House from 14 March 1737 till the gen. election in 1741 as a Peer of Great Britain (Lord Strange) as well as a Rep. Peer [S.]. See "Robertson," pp. 181 and 430.

(c) So described in the signet office docquet, but on the patent roll referred to (merely) as "Viscount Hamilton."

(d) This appears a very unusual proceeding, as neither her father (who *d.* s.p.m. 26 Nov. 1787) nor any of his issue ever could have *succ.* to the title, he having been a yr. br. of Capt. John H., whose issue continued the line. This favor was not extended to any of her sisters; indeed the precedence was only that of the da. of an Earl, *viz.*, one of the creation of 1789, not of 1696, as if her father had *succ.* to the Earldom.

(e) She *m.* secondly 23 May 1799, Sir Joseph Corley, 3rd Bart., the br. of the first wife of her former husband, and *d.* 19 June 1819. He *d.* 21 May 1838.

- Marquesses,** 10. JAMES (HAMILTON) ^(a) MARQUESS OF ABERCORN and
II. VISCOUNT HAMILTON [G.B.]; also EARL OF ABERCORN, LORD OF PAISLEY (1587), BARON OF ABERCORN, LORD PAISLEY, HAMILTON, MOUNT-CASTELL and KILPATRICK [S.], also VISCOUNT STRABANE, LORD HAMILTON, BARON OF STRABANE and BARON MOUNTCASTLE [I.], also a Baronet [I.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of James HAMILTON, styled VISCOUNT HAMILTON and Harriet his wife abovenamed. He was b. 21 Jan. 1811 in Seymour Place, Midx. Ed. at Harrow and at Ch. Ch., Oxford. Lord Lieut. of co. Donegal. 1844; **K.G.**, 12 Dec. 1844; **P.C.**, 1846; Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort, 1846 to 1859; elected LL.D. of Cambridge, 1847; D.C.L. of Oxford, 1856; LL.D. of Dublin, 1868; a Governor of Harrow School; Colonel of the Donegal Militia, and
- Earls [S.]**
- Barons [S.],**
- X. 1818.**
- Dukes [I.],**
- I. 1868.**

^(a) He also styles himself DUKE OF CHÂTELLERAULT in France.

"He was served h. male of the body of the 1st Duke of Châtellerault by the Sheriff of Chancery in Scotland, 13 Jan. 1862. and, as such h. male of the 1st Duke, asserts his hereditary right to the original title of Duke of Châtellerault of 1549." See "Burke's Peerage," 1868-82.

As to this "original title," however, it is by no means clear whether it ever existed as a Peerage dignity; the grant of the duchy (made 5 Feb. 1548, by Henry II of France to James (Hamilton) the celebrated Earl of Arran [S.] and his heirs) seems to have been chiefly, if not altogether, for the purpose of securing a yearly revenue of 12,000 livres to the grantee, and differs entirely from the then form in France of creating hereditary Peerages; as when, three years later (1551), the Dukedom of Montmorency was created. Neither, some six months after the grant, was the grantee recognised as a French Duke by the French King, who styles him (merely) "Comte d'Arran."

If we suppose the title to have been one *by tenure*, it must have ceased, as far as the Hamilton family are concerned, eleven years after its creation, though the abovenamed pension of 12,000 livres (to which, however, a feudal title can hardly be supposed to have been attached) was continued to the heir of the grantee (which h. was h. male as well as h. gen.) till the death of the 1st Duke of Hamilton [S.], s.p.m., in 1649, when (for two years) it was paid to his br., the 2nd Duke, who was h. male (but not h. gen.) of the grantee. Since his death in 1651 the French government appears to have recognised the claim of the h. of line (Anne, *suo jure*, Duchess of Hamilton [S.], 1st da. and senior h. portioner of the 1st Duke) by repeated grants (but apparently not by actual payment) of the said pension, and in 1714 arrangements were made for payment to the said Duchess Anne of 500,000 livres as an equivalent for her claims. The then Earl of Abercorn [S.], however, protested, as h. male, against such recognition, and it was agreed that one-fourth of the sum so recovered should be paid over to him. The money, however, appears never to have been actually received.

As to the Peerage, if any such existed, although there appears some recognition of the title of Duke of Châtellerault to the Hamilton family *previous* to 1649; *after* that date, when the h. male ceased to be the h. gen., there is none whatever. The rights of the h. male, however, were asserted by a protest of the then Earl of Abercorn [S.], 14 July 1652, against the rights of the Duchess Anne, as h. of line to her father, which *general* protest hardly seems to apply to this *special* point. There is also a protest of the 6th Earl, 9 Sep. 1712, stating that, as the ambassadors at Utrecht are to obtain from the French King justice as the restitution of the *Duchy* of Châtellerault, he himself reclaims the said duchy *with all its privileges*; and there is the fact that on the coffin plate of the 8th Earl, who d. 1789, he is styled "Duc de Châtellerault." On the other hand, the Dukes of Hamilton [S.], from 1651 to 1799, during which time they were the *heirs* of line to the grantee, never assumed or claimed such title. Since 1799 the family of Stanley, Earls of Derby (as descendants and representatives of the 6th Duke), have been such heirs; but neither have they assumed or claimed such title. The family of La Trémoille, the *possessors* of the duchy, however, long since adopted it, and made use of it in 1748, when the then Duc de la Trémoille so styled himself in his protestation as to his right to the Kingdom of Naples.

After the restoration of the French monarchy the 10th Duke of Hamilton [S.] advanced his claim to the Dukedom of Châtellerault, which was, however, opposed on behalf of the Abercorn line, the heirs male. In 1819, however, he assumed the title. His wife was received at the French Court as a Duchess (which indeed she was), but probably only as a foreign lady of rank so entitled. Charles X. of France took advan-

Major-General of the Royal Archers, the Queen's Body Guard of Scotland; LORD LIEU-

tage of the disputed succession to drop *all recognition* of the title. The 11th Duke of Hamilton [S.] (s. of the 10th Duke) having m. a cousin of Napoleon III. renewed his claim. His rank and that of his wife was in 1855 settled in the French Court as being next to that of the Imperial family. Nothing, however, was said of the title of Duc de Châtellerauld till (shortly after his death in July 1863) the following paragraph relating to his s., the 12th Duke, appeared on 25 Aug. 1864, in the "Bulletin des Lois," viz., that the "Duc d'Hamilton a été maintenu et confirmé, par décret du 20 Avril 1864, dans le titre héréditaire de *Duc de Châtellerauld*, crée par le Roi de France, Henri II, en 1548, en faveur de Jacques Hamilton, Comte d'Arran." Such "confirmation," however, appears only to apply to a Peerage *cr.* 20 April 1864, for with respect to any Peerage that may in 1548 have been granted with or annexed to the duchy, the opinion of Mr. W. B. D. Turnbull, as expressed in his "Factum touching the restitution of the Duchy of Châtellerauld" [8vo., Edinburgh, 1843], is doubtless correct, viz., "that his Grace of Hamilton being neither heir male nor heir female [h. of line.] has as much right to it as he has to the throne of China."

The decree of the Emperor was *so far* favorable to the Abercorn line (the heirs male) in that it *acknowledged the creation* of a hereditary French Peerage, which his predecessors had ignored; and if the existence of a French Dukedom of 1548, so acknowledged, is hereafter taken for granted, it would appear to follow that its descent should be regulated by the decree of Louis XIV in 1711, and be to the heir male of the body of the grantee. Inasmuch, however, as the decree assigned the said title to the Duke of Hamilton [S.], the Marquess of Abercorn appealed against it in 1864-5. The "Conseil d'Etat au Contentieux," however, decided against him, and found him "liable in expenses," which decision was "approved of" 11 Aug. 1866 by the Emperor. It is stated (see "The Times," 22 Sept. 1866) that the appeal was not "rejected by the 'Conseil' on a question of right, but solely on the incompetence of the [said] 'Conseil' to reconsider or reverse the decree of the Emperor, who, in 1864, re-created that title in favour of his relative, without any consideration being given to the claims of the Marquis of Abercorn to the original title." See a very able article on "The Dukedom of Châtellerauld," by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, in "Her. and Gen.," vol. iv, pp. 97-107, and vol. v, p. 92, from which most of the above remarks are taken; see also "Requete et Pieces pour Milord Comte d'Arran, touchant la restitution de Duché de Châtellerauld et des autres choses comprises dans le don fait par le Roy Henry II, &c.," 1685, 4to., pp. 26; also see "Mémoire Justificatif de droit qui appartient à M. Le Duc d'Hamilton de porter le titre de Duc de Châtellerauld," Paris, 8vo., pp. 64, where the argument of "A. Teulet, Archiviste aux Archives de d'Empire," *against* the right of the h. of line in 1799, but in *favour of the right* of such h. in 1652 (which two points are necessary for his case) is somewhat amusing; see also (a much more able work) "Consultation pour James Hamilton, Marquis d'Abercorn, &c., contre le Duc d'Hamilton," Paris, privately printed, 1865, 8vo., pp. 95, signed "E. Reverchon, Avocat à la Cour Impériale, &c."

Tabular Pedigree illustrating the succession of the Earls of Abercorn [S.] and shewing their descent from (and, since 1651, their representation, in the male line, of) the Earls of Arran [S.].

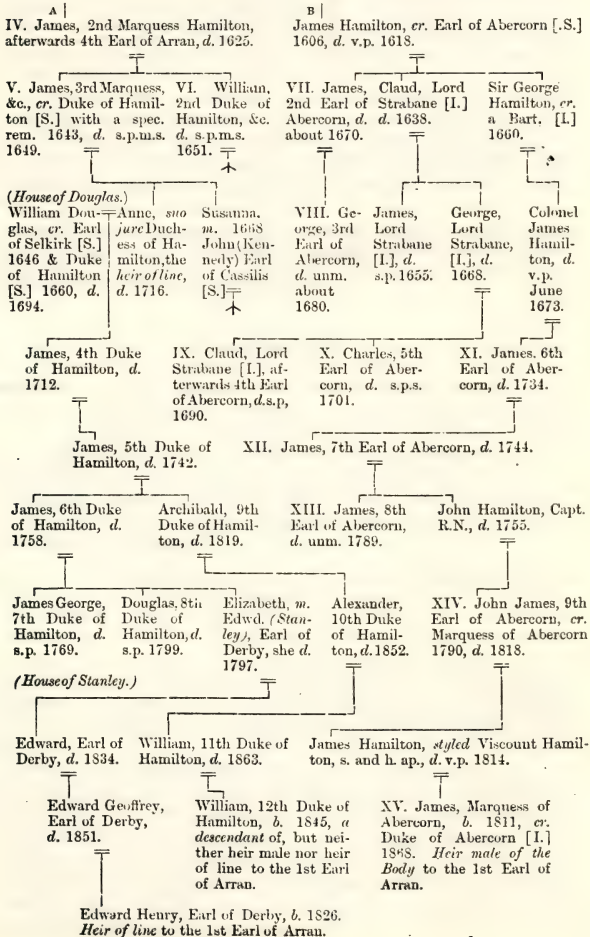
To the first EARL OF ARRAN [S.] and the heirs male of his body the Roman numerals I to XV are successively prefixed. The descent of the heir of line, the Earl of Derby, and the descent of the Duke of Hamilton [S.] (who is neither h. male, nor h. of line) from the said Earls of Arran is also shewn.

Thomas Boyd, *cr.* = Mary, 1st da. of JAMES II, = I. James (Hamilton), Lord Earl of Arran [S.] King of Scotland. Hamilton [S.], *cr.* Earl of Arran [S.] 1503, d. 1529 ?

II. James, Earl of Arran, REGENT of Scotland, &c., who in 1548 obtained the Duchy of CHATELLERAULT in France, d. 1575.

III. James, Earl of Arran, insane, d.s.p. 1609.	John Hamilton, <i>cr.</i> Marquess of Hamilton [S.] 1599, d. 1604.	David Hamilton, d.s.p. 1611.	Claud Hamilton, <i>cr.</i> Lord of Paisley [S.] 1587, d. 1621.
	A		B

TENANT OF IRELAND (for the first time) July 1866 to Dec. 1868. On 10 Aug. 1868 he



was *cr.* MARQUESS OF HAMILTON ^(a) of Strabane, co. Tyrone, and DUKE OF ABERCORN [I.]. From Feb. 1874 to Dec. 1876 he was (for the second time) LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND. He was subsequently ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY ^(b) to Italy for the investiture (at Rome, 2 March 1878) of King Humbert, with the Order of the Garter. Chancellor of the University of Ireland, 1881. ^(c) He *m.* 25 Oct. 1832 at Gordon Castle, co. Banff, Louisa Jane, 2nd da. of John (RUSSELL) 6th DUKE OF BEDFORD, by his 2nd wife Georgiana, 5th da. of Alexander (Gordon), 4th DUKE OF GORDON [S.]. She, who was *b.* 8 July 1812, is a member (3rd class) of the **V. and A.**

[JAMES HAMILTON, styled MARQUESS OF HAMILTON, s. and h. ap., *b.* 24 Aug. 1838, at Brighton; *ed.* at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1860; M.A., 1865; Hon. Col. Donegal Militia, 1860; M.P. for co. Donegal, 1860-80; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1866. He *m.* 7 Jan. 1869, at St. Geo., Han. sq., Mary Anna, yst. da. of Richard William Penn (CURZON HOWE), 1st EARL HOWE, by his 2nd wife Anne, 2nd da. of Admiral Sir John GORE, **K.C.B.** She was *b.* 23 July 1848.

[JAMES ALBERT EDWARD HAMILTON, usually spoken of as LORD PAISLEY, being s. and h. ap. of James H., by courtesy styled Marquess of Hamilton above-named, *b.* 30 Nov. 1869, in Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, Midx., the Prince of Wales being one of the Sponsors at his baptism.]

ABERCROMBIE.

Barons [S.]. 1. SIR JAMES SANDILANDS of Abercromby, *alias* St. I. 1647. Monance, co. Fife, s. and h. of James S. (who *d. v.p.*) *succ.* his grandfather, Sir William Sandilands in Oct., 1644, and being then of age, was served h. to him, 5 and 16 July 1645. On 10 July 1646, he obtained a charter of the Barony of Abercrombie, &c., and by letters patent, dat. at Carisbrooke Castle, 12 Dec. 1647, was *cr.* LORD OF ABERCROMBIE [S.]. ^(d)

In five years' time he had wasted all his property, and having in 1649 sold his Castle of Newark and other estates, co. Fife, to Lt.-Gen. David Leslie, he embarked at Kircaldy in 1650 for the continent, where he was living 1658. He *m.* before 1644, Agnes, ^(e) 2nd da. of David (CARNEGIE), 1st EARL OF SOUTHERS [S.] by Margaret, da. of Sir David LINDSAY of Edzell.

II. 16... 2. JAMES (SANDILANDS), LORD OF ABERCROMBIE [S.], only s. and h. He *d. s.p.*, 1681, when the title, became *ex.*

^(a) This creation was *by promotion* (!) of his Irish Viscounty of Strabane, a mode of procedure supposed to be authorised by the act of the Irish Union, but (excepting in this instance) not acted upon since 1831, when its absurdity and possible illegality was noticed. If the Viscounty of Strabane has been "promoted," what has become of it? It cannot both exist in its former state, and yet have been "promoted," to a higher.

^(b) See list of these Garter missions under "CATHCART," Earl, *cr.* 1814.

^(c) The Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Verulam are the only Peers (in 1883) who, beside their Peerage of Parliament, possess Peerages both in Scotland and Ireland. From 1840 to 1868 the Marquesses of Hastings enjoyed the same distinction, and from 1688 to 1715 the famous Duke of Ormonde.

^(d) To him and the heirs male of his body, and that they "indignitabantur et nominabantur *Domini de Abercrombie*, omni tempore futuro." In the return of the Lords of Sessions [S.], 12 June 1739, it is stated that "it does not appear that either the patentee, or any successor of his in that right ever sat or voted in Parl."—See "Robertson," pp. 214 and 218.

^(e) A letter from her husband was read 25 Sep. 1649 at the Provincial Synod of Fife, withdrawing a charge against her of incontinence.

ABERCROMBY.

Baroness &

Barons.

I. 1801.

1. Dame MARY ANNE ABERCROMBY (2nd da. and coheir of John MENZIES of Fern-ton, co. Perth, by Ann, da. of Patrick CAMPBELL of Menzie), widow and relict of Major-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, **K.B.**, late Commander-in-chief against the French in Egypt, was, on 28 May 1801, in reward for her husband's gallant conduct, *cr.* BARONESS ABERCROMBY of Aboukir and Tullibody, co. Clackmannan, with rem. of the Barony to the heirs male of her body by her said late husband. They were *m.* 17 Nov. 1767 at Ferrington, co. Perth. He was s. and h. of George A. of Tullibody, afsd., by Mary, da. of Ralph DUNDAS of Manour, co. Peebles, and was *b.* 25 Oct. 1735 and *succ.* his father 8 June 1800. He was Cornet 2nd Regt. Dragoon Guards, 1756; Capt. 3rd Regt. of Dragoons 1762, &c.; Col. 103rd Foot 1781, Major Gen. 1787; Col. 7th Reg. of Dragoons, 1796, &c.; M.P. for co. Clackmannan, 1774-80 and 1796-78; **K.B.** 22 July 1795; P.C. in Ireland. Having served in several campaigns he was made Lieut.-Gen. in the army and Commander in Chief against the French, and landed his troops at Aboukir early in 1801, but being mortally wounded in the battle of Alexandria, he *d.* 28 March 1801 on board ship, and was *bur.* in the Commandery of the Grand Master at Malta. Monument at St. Paul's, London, by grant of the House of Commons. Will *pr.* June 1801. His widow *suo jure* Baroness Abercromby, *d.* 11 Feb. 1821. Will *pr.* Aug. 1821.

II. 1821.

2. GEORGE (ABERCROMBY), BARON ABERCROMBY, s. and h., *b.* 14 Oct. 1770 at Tullibody. Advocate, 5 July 1794; M.P. for Edinburgh, 1805-6; for Clackmannshire, 1806-7. He *m.* 25 Jan. 1799 at Edinburgh, Montagu, 2nd da. of Henry (DUNDAS), 1st VISCOUNT MELVILLE, by his first wife, Elizabeth, da. of David RENNIE of Melville Castle. She, who was *b.* 29 April 1772, *d.* 10 March 1837. He *d.* 15 Feb. 1843.

III. 1843.

3. GEORGE RALPH (ABERCROMBY), BARON ABERCROMBY, s. and h., *b.* 30 May 1800 in Edinburgh. A Colonel in the army; M.P. for Clackmannanshire, 1824-26, 1830-31; for Stirlingshire, 1838-41; for Clackmannanshire and Kinrosshire, and 1841-42. He *m.* 3 April 1832, Louisa Penuel, da. of John Hay FORBES, one of the Judges of Session, under the title of Lord Medwyn, by Louisa, da. of Sir Alexander CUMMING-GORDON, 1st Bart. of Attyre. He *d.* 25 June 1852. His widow *d.* in Chapel street, Mayfair, 20 April 1882.

IV. 1852.

4. GEORGE RALPH CAMPBELL (ABERCROMBY), BARON ABERCROMBY, s. and h. *b.* 23 Sep. 1838 at Leamington, co. Warwick. D.L. for Stirlingshire, 1860. He *m.* 6 Oct. 1858, at Camperdown House, co. Forfar, Julia Janet Georgiana, only da. of Adam (DUNCAN), 2nd EARL of CAMPERDOWN by Juliana Cavendish, 1st da. and coheir of Sir George Richard PHILIPS, of Weston, 2nd Bart. She, who was *b.* 24 Jan. 1840, is one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Queen, a member (third class) of the **V. and A.**

ABERDARE.

Barons.

I. 1873.

1. Rt. Hon. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, 2nd s. of John Bruce BRUCE-PRYCE of Duffryn, co. Glamorgan (whose surname was formerly KNIGHT, afterwards [1805] BRUCE and subsequently [1837] BRUCE-PRYCE) by his first wife Sarah, 2nd da. of Rev. Hugh Williams AUSTIN, Rector of St. Peter's, Barbadoes, *b.* 16 April 1815 at Duffryn; Barrister (Line. Inn), 1837; J.P. and D.L. for co. Glamorgan, 1847; M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil, 1852-63 and for Renfrewshire, 1869-73; Under Secretary of State for Home Department, 1862-64; Vice-President of the Council on Education and P.C., 1864; Secretary of State for Home Department, 1868-73. On 23 Aug. 1873 he was *cr.* BARON ABERDARE of Duffryn, co. Glamorgan; President of the Council on Education, Aug. 1873 to Feb. 1874; Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford), 1880. He *m.* firstly 6 Jan. 1846, Annabella, only da. of Richard BEADON of Clifton, co. Gloucester. She *d.* 28 July 1852. He *m.* secondly 17 Aug. 1854, Norah Creina Blanche, 7th da. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Frances Patrick NAPIER, **K.C.B.**, by Caroline Amelia, 2nd da. of Gen. the Hon. Henry Fox.

ABERDEEN (County of).

Earls [S.].

I. 1682.

1. **SIR GEORGE GORDON**, of Haddo, co. Aberdeen, Bart. [S.], 2nd s. of Sir John G., 1st Bart. [S.], by Mary, da. of William FORBES of Tolquhoun, *b.* 3 Oct. 1637, *succ.* his eldest br. in the Baronetcy and estate of Haddo in 1665, became an advocate 7 Feb. 1668, P.C. 1678, one of the Lords of Sessions 1 June 1680, President 1 Nov. 1681, and having been made **HIGH CHANCELLOR** [S.] 1 May 1682, was, on 30 Nov. 1682, *cr.* **LORD HADDO**, **METHLICK**, **TARVES**, and **KELLIE**, **VISCOUNT OF FORMARTINE**, and **EARL OF ABERDEEN**^(a) [S.]. In June 1684 he resigned office, and though at the revolution he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Will. III, he did so subsequently to Queen Anne. He *m.* Anne, 1st da. of George LOCKHART of Torbrecks, by Anne, da. of Sir James LOCKHART of Lee. In 1672 she became h. to her br. William L. The Earl *d.* at Kellie 20 April 1720, in his 83rd year.

[GEORGE GORDON, *styled* **LORD HADDO**, s. and h. ap., *d.* unm. v.p. before 1708.]

II. 1720.

2. **WILLIAM (GORDON) EARL OF ABERDEEN**, &c. [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. He was chosen M.P. for co. Aberdeen in 1708, but declared by the House of Commons incapable of sitting for any shire or borough in Scotland, as being the eldest s. of a Scotch Peer.^(b) On 5 March 1721 he was elected a Rep. Peer and again in 1722 and 1727. He took a decided part against the Ministers and all the Court measures. He *m.* firstly in 1708, Mary only da. of David (LESLIE) **EARL OF LEVEN** and **MELVILLE** [S.] by Anne, 1st da. of Margaret (*suo jure*) **COUNTESS OF WEMYSS** [S.]. Her father was at that time Governor of Edinburgh Castle, in which the bridegroom's father was prisoner. She *d.* s.p.m. He *m.* secondly Susan, 1st da. of John (MURRAY) 1st **DUKE OF ATHOLL** [S.] by his first wife Catharine, da. of Anne (*suo jure*) **DUCHESS OF HAMILTON** [S.]. *Query* if she did not *d.* in childhood 22 June 1725? He *m.* thirdly Anne, 2nd da. of Alexander (GORDON), 2nd **DUKE OF GORDON** [S.] by Henrietta, da. of Charles (MORDAUNT), **EARL OF PETERBOROUGH** and **MONMOUTH**. He *d.* at Edinburgh 30 March 1746 in 70th year. His widow *d.* there 26 June 1791 in her 78th year.

III. 1746.

3. **GEORGE (GORDON), EARL OF ABERDEEN**, &c. [S.], s. and h. by second wife. Chosen a Rep. Peer [S.] 1747, 1754, 1774, 1780 and 1784. He *m.* Catharine Elizabeth, da. of Oswald HANSON of Wakefield, co. York. He *d.* at Elton House, 30 Aug. 1801 in his 80th year. His widow *d.* 15 March 1817. Admon. Aug. 1820.

[GEORGE GORDON, *styled* **LORD HADDO**, s. and h. ap., *b.* 28 Jan. 1764, *m.* 18 June 1782 at Gilmerton. Charlotte, sister of Gen. Sir David BAIRD, Bart., and da. of William BAIRD of Newbyth, co. Haddington. He *d.*, v.p., at Formartine House, 2 Oct. 1791. His widow *d.* at Clifton, co. Glouc., 8 Oct. 1795.]

IV. 1801.

4. **GEORGE (GORDON, afterwards HAMILTON-GORDON), EARL OF ABERDEEN**, &c. [S.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of George Gordon (*styled* **LORD HADDO**) and Charlotte his wife above-named. He was *b.* 28 Jan. 1784 at Edinburgh; ed. at Harrow and at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; A.M. 1804; attached in 1801 to the embassy to Amiens to negotiate with Napoleon, where the treaty for peace was signed March 1802; Rep. Peer [S.] 1806-14; **K.T.** 16 March 1808; ambassador to Austria 1813, where he prevailed with the Emperor to join (by the treaty of Toplitz, Sep. 1813) the allied Sovereigns against (his s.-in-law) Napoleon. On 1 June 1814 he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of his Sovereign, and on the same day was *cr.* a Peer of the United Kingdom as **VISCOUNT GORDON OF ABERDEEN**, co. Aberdeen. By Royal lie., 13 Nov. 1818, he took the name of **HAMIL-**

(a) The patent is printed at length in the appendix to Crawford's "Lives of Officers of State."

(b) See p. 1, note (a)

TON before that of GORDON.^(a) After fourteen years retirement he again took office, Jan. to June 1828 (under the Wellington administration), as CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER. From June 1828 to March 1830, and again from Sep. 1841 to 1846, he was SECRETARY OF STATE for Foreign Affairs. Finally, Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1855, he became FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, and as such, PRIME MINISTER, the chief event during his tenure of office being the bloody campaign in the Crimea. The fall of his cabinet was due to the general impression that through his irresolute policy we had "drifted into the war" (see "Annual Register," 1860, pp. 376-383). **K.G.** 7 Feb. 1855.^(b) He was also Lord Lieutenant of co. Aberdeen Chancellor of the King's Coll., Aberdeen, Ranger of Greenwich Park, &c. He *m.* firstly, 28 July 1805, at Bentley Priory, in Stanmore, Midx., Catharine-Elizabeth, 1st surv. da. of John James (HAMILTON), 1st MARQUESS OF ABERCORN by his first wife Catherine, da. of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart. She was *b.* 10 Jan. 1784, and *d.* in London, s.p.n.s., 29 Feb. 1812. He *m.* secondly, 8 July 1815, Harriet, styled Dowager VISCOUNTESS HAMILTON (being widow of James, s. and h. ap. of the above-named 1st MARQUESS OF ABERCORN), da. of Hon. John DOUGLAS (s. of James, 15th EARL OF MORTON [S.]), by Frances, da. of Edward (LASCELLES), 1st EARL OF HARWOOD. She was *b.* 8 June 1792, and *d.* 26 Aug. 1833. He *d.* 14 Dec. 1860 at Argyll House in his 77th year.

[..... GORDON, styled LORD HADD0, s. and h. ap., by first wife, *b.* and *d.* 23 Nov. 1810.]

V. 1860. 5. GEORGE JOHN JAMES (HAMILTON GORDON), EARL OF ABERDEEN, &c. [S.], also VISCOUNT GORDON, 1st surv. s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 28 Sep. 1816. Ed. at Harrow and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; A.M. 1837; M.P. for Aberdeenshire 1854-60; he *m.*, 5 Nov. 1840, at Taymouth Castle, co. Perth, Mary, sister of George, 10th EARL OF HADDINGTON [S.], and da. of George BAILLIE of Jarviswood, by Mary da. of Sir James PRINGLE, 4th Bart. [S.]. He *d.* 18 March 1864 at Haddo House, aged 47. His widow living 1883.

VI. 1864. 6. GEORGE (HAMILTON GORDON) EARL OF ABERDEEN, &c. [S.], also VISCOUNT GORDON, s. and h., *b.* 10 Dec. 1841. He *d.* unm. (being drowned while serving in the ship "Hera" on a voyage from Boston to Melbourne), 27 Jan. 1870, aged 29.

VII. 1870. 7. JOHN CAMPBELL (HAMILTON GORDON), EARL OF ABERDEEN, VISCOUNT OF FORMARTINE, LORD HADD0, METHLICK, TARVES and KELLIE [S.]; also VISCOUNT GORDON [U.K.]; also a Baronet [S.], only surv. br. and h., *b.* 3 Aug. 1847. His right to the Peerage confirmed by the House of Lords 6 May 1872. Lord Lieut. of co. Aberdeen. 1880: High Commissioner to the church of the General Assembly of Scotland, 1881. He *m.*, 7 Nov. 1877, at St. Geo., Han. sq., Isabel Maria, da. of Dudley-Coutts (MARJORIBANKS), 1st LORD TWEDMOUTH by Isabella, da. of the Rt. Hon. Sir James WEIR-HOGG, 1st Bart.

[GEORGE GORDON, styled LORD HADD0, s. and h. ap., *b.* 20 January 1879 in Grosvenor square, Middlesex.]

(a) The ground on which he petitioned for this licence was his connection with the noble family of Hamilton and his being guardian to (his wife's child) the young Marquess of Abercorn; as, however, neither he nor his surv. children had any of the blood or estates of the family of Hamilton, the reason alleged for taking such name appears very inadequate.

(b) He was allowed the very rare distinction of being permitted to retain the order of the Thistle together with that of the Garter. Exclusive of the blood royal, twelve Knights of the Thistle (since its re-establishment in 1687) have been elected to the Garter, viz.:—(1) The Duke of Argyll [S.], **K.G.** 17th; (2) The Duke of Hamilton [S.], Duke of Brandon [G.B.] **K.G.** 1712; (3) The Earl of Essex, **K.G.** 1731; (4) The Earl of Bute [S.], **K.G.** 1762; (5) The Earl of Carlisle, **K.G.** 1793; (6) The Duke of Buccleuch [S.], **K.G.** 1794; (7) The Duke of Roxburghe [S.], **K.G.** 1801; (8) The Duke of Montrose [S.], **K.G.** 1812; (9) The Duke of Buccleuch [S.], **K.G.** 1835; (10) The Earl of Aberdeen [S.], **K.G.** 1855; (11) The Earl of Zetland, **K.G.** 1872; and (12) The Duke of Argyll [S.], **K.G.** 1883. Of these twelve, only four (i.e. those whose names are in *italics*) one of whom was an English Duke and the other Prime Minister and senior **K.T.**, have retained both orders.

ABERDEEN (co. Aberdeen).

i.e. "GORDON OF ABERDEEN," Viscount 1814. See "ABERDEEN" Earl [S.] under the fourth Earl.

ABERDELGY.

See "OLIPHANT OF ABERDELGY" Lord [S.], *cr.* 1458, *dormant* since 1748 or 1751.

ABERDOUR.

In 1351 Sir James DOUGLAS had the grant of the Barony of Aberdour [S.], co. Fife, from his uncle William, sometime Earl of Atholl [S.], to whose Barony of Dalkeith [S.] he *succ.* before 1369. His great grandson James, Lord of Dalkeith [S.] on 14 March 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ was *cr.* EARL OF MORTON (and, as some say, LORD ABERDOUR [S.]). Since that time the title of *Lord Aberdour* [S.] has been used as the *courtesy* title belonging to the eldest son of the Earls of Morton [S.]. See "MORTON" Earl [S.], *cr.* 145 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ABERGAVENNY,

or (*as it was more anciently styled*) BERGAVENNY.

N.B.—On account of the notoriety of this dignity, and to assist in forming a judgment as to how far the possession of the castle and demesne of Abergavenny could be supposed to constitute a *Barony by tenure*, a brief account is here given of its possessors previous to 1392, the date when the (then) possessor was first summoned as "DE BERGAVENNY." Before the period (49 Hen. II) when a writ of summons converted a Barony into a *personal* instead of a *territorial* dignity, this castle, &c. was doubtless a Feudal Barony, though but *one* among innumerable others.

Owners.

- I. Will. I. 1. HAMELIN DE BALUN, Lord of Overwent, co. Monmouth, is said to have built the castle of Abergavenny soon after the Conquest.
- II. Will. I. 2. BRIENTUS DE INSULA, or DE WALLINGFORD, s. and h. He *d.* s.p.m.s.; leaving his lands at Overwent, in which was this castle, to his cousin (as below, *viz.*) :
- III. Hen. I. 3. WALTER DE GLOUCESTER, High Constable of England. He gave these possessions, in his lifetime, to his grandson (as below, *viz.*) :
- IV. Hen. I. 4. HENRY FITZMILES, younger s. of Miles, EARL OF HEREFORD and br. of Roger, the 2nd Earl. He *d.* s.p.
- V. Hen. II. 1. SEISILL AP YAGO, a Welshman, obtained this castle, &c. from Henry II, but was slain by his successor (as below, *viz.*) :
- VI. Hen. II. 1. SEISILL AP DUNWALL. He usurped the possession of the castle, &c. Against him was sent (by the King) Sir Hugh BEAUCHAMP, who was however taken prisoner, but who seems to have confirmed to the Monks of Bergavenny such possessions as Hamelin and Brien "and the other LORDS OF BERGAVENNY" had granted them. Seisill ap Dunwall was slain, in 1175, by his successor (as below, *viz.*) :
- VII. 1175. 5. WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, feudal Lord of Bramber, co. Sussex. He had *m.* Bertha, da. of Miles, EARL OF HEREFORD, second sister and coheir of Roger, 2nd Earl of Hereford, and of Henry FITZMILES above-named, feudal Lord of Bergavenny. With her he obtained the Lordship of Brecknock and also the right to the lands of Overwent, containing the castle, &c. of Abergavenny. Of this last he obtained possession in 1175. He *d.* in 1214.

- VIII. 1211-2. 6. GILES DE BRAOSE, BISHOP OF HEREFORD (1200), 2nd s.
He *d.* unm. 13 Nov. 1216.
- IX. 1216. 7. REGINALD DE BRAOSE, feudal Lord of Brecknock, &c.,
br. and h. He *d.* 1222.
- X. 1222. 8. WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, feudal Lord of Brecknock, &c.,
s. and h. He *d.*, s.p.m., 1230, being hanged by Llewelyn, Prince of
North Wales.
- XI. 1230. 9. WILLIAM DE CANTILUPE, *Junior*, who (when s. and
h. ap. of William DE CANTILUPE, of Aston Cantilupe, *alias* Cantlow,
co. Warwick, &c.), obtained, 25 July (1238) 22 Hen. III, the wardship and marriage
of Eva, da. and coheir of the last owner of Abergavenny, and by her acquired the
castle and lands thereof. He was doubtless a Baron of Parliament, as (unques-
tionably) were his father and grandfather, each of whom was "*Senescallus Regis*."
He *suc.* his father in 1250, and *d.* 1254.^(*) His wife *d.* the following year.
- XII. 1254. 10. GEORGE DE CANTILUPE, s. and h., aged three years at
his father's death. He came of full age April 1273, but *d.* unm. a
few months afterwards.
- XIII. 1273. 11. ⊕ ◇ JOHN (HASTINGS), LORD HASTINGS, nephew
and h. (aged fifteen years, 1273), being s. and h. of Henry,
LORD HASTINGS (1264), by Joan, sister and coheir of the last owner of Aber-
gavenny. He *suc.* his said father in 1268,^(b) and was himself sum. to Parl.,
1295 to 1313, by writ directed "*Johanni de Hastings*."^(c) He *d.* 28 Feb. (1312-3),
6 Edw. II. } See fuller account
under "HASTINGS."
- XIV. 1313. 12. JOHN (HASTINGS), LORD HASTINGS, s. and h.,
aged 26, in May 1313. He was sum. to Parl., 1313 to 1325,
by writ directed "*Johanni de Hastings*,"^(c) and *d.* 1325. } See fuller account
under "HASTINGS."
- XV. 1325. 13. LAURENCE (HASTINGS), LORD HASTINGS, s. and
h., *cr.* EARL OF PEMBROKE, 1339. He *d.* 1348. } See fuller account
under "PEMBROKE."
- XVI. 1348. 14. John (HASTINGS), EARL OF PEMBROKE, s. and h.
He is styled "*Lord of Weisford*"^(d) and *Bergavenny*" in the entail
of Abergavenny, made in 1372 on William Beauchamp (see below). He *d.* 1375.
- XVII. 1375. 15. John (HASTINGS), EARL OF PEMBROKE, s. and
h. He *d.* a minor, s.p., 1391. } See fuller account
under "PEMBROKE."

(*) Collins, in his "*Baronies by Writ, &c.*," 1734, p. 36, quotes (from the collection of Gregory King, Lancaster Herald) that, "It pleased King Henry III to create Sir William de Cantelupe, Lord of Bergavenny by his writ of summons to Parl. by the name of William Cantelupe of *Bergavenny*, Chevalier, as by the name of his chiefest mannor and seigniory." There is, however, not the slightest proof of the existence of this writ, and (as the said William *d.* in 1254) it is open to the objection of being many years earlier than the earliest writ on record.

(b) In 1301 he signed the letter to the Pope as "Joh'es de Hastyng, *D'nus de Bergeveny*." Considerable stress is laid on this fact in a small work (by Bird, enlarged by Serjeant Doderidge), pub. in 1642, entitled "*A treatise of the Nobilitie, &c.*," at the end whereof is a statement, "*That the Barony of Aburgavenny is a Barony by tenure*." Any person, however, who looks at the list of these Barons (given in "*Nicolas*," p. 762) will see how many of them were but feudal Lords of the place, whereof they wrote themselves "*Domini*." The very next Baron to Lord Hastings is Henry Percy (Brabant), "*D'nus de Topeclive*," yet no one, probably, would contend that the Barony of the Percy family was styled "*Topcliffe*:" that of Lovel, "*de Dakkyng*" (i.e. Docking, in Norfolk); that of de Vere, "*de Swanse chaumpis*," &c., &c. John de Hastings was undoubtedly styled "*Dominus de Bergeveny*," "*Seigneur de Bergeveny*," &c., in many contemporary documents, but probably only from that Castle being his chief residence.

(c) Above thirty writs were issued to these two Barons. In none of them does the word "*Bergavenny*" appear. The Barony they held was that of "HASTINGS," *cr.* by writ 1264, which Barony in 1341 was allowed to Sir Jacob ASTLEY, Bart., the junior coheir of the junior coheirss thereof.

(d) See p. x under "Wexford," in Ireland.

XVIII. 1391. 1. *WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, cousin (*i.e.* s. of a sister of the grandmother^(a)) of the *last* owner (but in no way connected with any of the former owners previous to the marriage of his maternal aunt with the then Lord) *suc.* to the Castle or Honour of Abergavenny by virtue of an entail, 15 April (1372), 46 Ed. III, made by John, Earl of Pembroke, father of the last Earl. He was fourth son of Thomas, EARL OF WARWICK, (one of the founders of the Order of the Garter) by Katharine, da. of Roger (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH. He served under the gallant Chandos, and subsequently, in the wars with France, with great distinction, and in 1375 (or 1376) was, by Ed. III, nominated **K.G.** In 1283 he was Captain of Calais. Having *suc.*, as above mentioned, to the lands of Abergavenny, he was *sum.* to Parl., 1392-1403, as a Baron [LORD BERGAVERNNY, or BEAUCHAMP OF BERGAVERNNY^(b)] by writ [1392] directed to him as "*William Beauchamp de Bergavenny.*" In 1399 he was appointed Justiciary of South Wales and Governor of Pembroke. By deed, 20 Feb. (1395-6) 19 Ric. II, he entailed the Castle, &c., of Abergavenny on himself and his wife, and their issue male, with rem. to (his br.) Thomas, Earl of Warwick, and his heirs male for ever. He m. Joane, sister and eventually (1415) coheir to Thomas (FITZALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL, da. of Richard, EARL OF ARUNDEL by Elizabeth, da. of William (BOHUN), EARL OF NORTHAMPTON. He d. 8 May (1411) 12 Hen. IV. *Inq. post mortem* 5 June 1411, at Hereford. Will dat. 25 April 1408, in which he directs to be *bur.* at the Black Friars, Hereford. (See "*Test. Vet.*," p. 171.) His widow, who was b. 1375, held the Castle and Honour of Abergavenny in dower till her death. She d. 14 Nov. 1435. Her will dat. 10 Jan. 1434-5, pr. 19 Nov. 1435. (See "*Test. Vet.*," p. 224.) In it she directs to be *bur.* by her husband. *Inq. post mortem* at Guildhall, London, 15 Dec. 1435.

(^a) His precise relationship to the Earls of Pembroke is that his mother's sister, Lady Agnes Mortimer (wife of Laurence, Lord Hastings, cr. Earl of Pembroke), was mother of John, Earl of Pembroke (who, in 1372, executed in his favour the deed of entail), and grandmother of the last Earl, who d., s.p., in 1391.

(^b) The following note by Sir N. Harris Nicolas states that "Much doubt exists in his mind whether, until the Writ of Summons of the 29th Henry VI. to Edward Nevill, as 'Domino de Bergavenny,' the proper designation of the previous barons was not that of their family name. The first possessor of that territory after Writs of Summons were regularly issued was John de Hastings, who d. 6 Edw. II. and was *suc.* by his s. John de Hastings, who d. 13 Edw. II.; to these personages nearly thirty Writs of Summons were directed, and in no instance, in this number, does the word 'Bergavenny' occur, in addition to which the said John de Hastings was entitled to Summons to Parl. as s. and h. of his father Henry, Lord Hastings, a Baron of great note, and the barony in which they sat passed away upon the death of the last Earl of Pembroke, and was separated from the tenure of Bergavenny. From the creation of the 1st Earl of Pembroke till the death of the last, no inference on the subject is to be drawn, until the Writ of Summons to William Beauchamp 16 Ric. II. who was *sum.* as 'Willielmo Beauchamp de Bergavenny.' This William Beauchamp not being related to the preceding Barons, and being summoned as 'de Bergavenny,' certainly affords at the first view strong grounds for the generally received opinion that he was *sum.* as Lord Bergavenny, by tenure of that Castle. On looking attentively into the point, however, a conclusion equally strong may be drawn, that it was merely an addition used to distinguish him from 'John de Beauchamp de Kydderminster.' In the previous reign, a John de Beauchamp was *sum.* as 'de Somerset,' and another John de Beauchamp, a younger son of Guy Earl of Warwick, as 'de Warwyck;' and before, contemporary with, and after this William de Beauchamp 'de Bergavenny' numerous Barons were named in Writs of Summons with the addition of their place of residence, without such ever being supposed to be the title of their Baronies: as, therefore, in the only instances which occur of Writs of Summons being issued to the possessor of the Castle of Bergavenny, previous to that to William de Beauchamp, in the 16th Ric. II. they were never designated as 'de Bergavenny,'—and as examples of such additions were exceedingly frequent, without any similar inference being deduced from them,—there does not appear any greater cause for supposing that the designation in question was intended to express the title of the Barony, than there is for concluding such to have been the case either in the instances of John de Beauchamp 'de Somerset,' 'de Warwyck,' or in

II. 1411. 2. RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, who, unless the Peerage be considered as one incident to the *tenure* of the Castle (which he never possessed), must be considered as LORD BERGAVERNYY, or BEAUCHAMP OF BERGAVERNYY, s. and h., was 14 years old and upwards in June 1411. He does not appear among the fourteen Barons in the Parl. of 16 Nov. 1417, nor among the thirteen Barons in that of 16 Oct. 1419, (a) but (in his 23rd or 24th year), viz. in 1420, was *cr.* EARL OF WORCESTER. He *m.*, on the day of the Seven Sleepers, 27 July 1411, Isabel, sister and eventually (1414) sole *h.* of Richard LE DESPENCER, being *da.* of Thomas [the attainted], EARL OF GLOUCESTER (LORD LE DESPENCER), by Constance, *da.* of Edmund (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF YORK. He *d.*, s.p.m., 1422 (being mortally wounded at Meaux in France) and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury. His widow, (who was *b.* (posthumous) 26 July 1400, at Cardiff, and who, but for the attainder, would have

either [*sic*] of the numerous examples alluded to. In order, however, to obtain as much information as possible on the subject, it was necessary to inquire in what manner the Barons in question were described in the Rolls of Parliament previous to the reign of Henry VI., and the result of the examination is certainly in favour of William Beauchamp's being considered as Baron Bergavenny, though it does not positively establish the fact, whilst it confirms the opinion that his predecessors in the Lordship of Bergavenny never bore that name as the title of their dignity. The earliest instance when BERGAVERNYY occurs as a title in the Rolls of Parl. is in the 21st Rich. II. 1397, five years after William Beauchamp was *sum.* to Parl. as 'Willielmo Beauchamp (de Bergavenny),' when he was described as 'Wm Beauchamp, Sr de Bergavenny.' In the 1st Hen. IV. the names of 'Dns. de Roos, de Willoghby, de Bergavenny,' occur; and in the following year we find among the Barons then present, 'le Sr de Bergavenny.' In the 2nd Hen. IV. he is mentioned as 'William Sire de Bergavenny,' and in a similar manner on subsequent occasions. It must, however, be observed, on the other hand, that on the last and most solemn occasion when his name occurs in the Rolls of Parl., viz. among the Peers present at the settlement of the Crown in the 8th Hen. IV. he is in both places styled 'Will'm Beauchamp de Bergavenny;' and at the same time Henry Lord Scrop of Masham is mentioned as 'Henrici le Scrop de Masham,' whilst other Barons are styled 'Reginaldi Domini de Grey de Ruthyn, William Domini de Ferrers, Thomae Domini de Furnyvel,' &c. Richard Beauchamp, his s. and h., was never *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron, as he was *cr.* Earl of Worcester four years after he became of age; and though he is sometimes styled 'Lord of Bergavenny,' and his mother, both in the Rolls of Parl. and in her will, is called 'Lady of Bergavenny,' no conclusion is to be drawn therefrom, for this expression was more frequently applied to designate important manors and lordships than Parliamentary Baronies. On Edward Nevill's being *sum.* in the 29th Hen. VI. as 'Domino de Bergavenny,' such certainly became the title of his Barony: but it is to be considered that this occurred in the reign of Hen. VI., a period, as is remarked elsewhere, fruitful in anomalies on subjects connected with the Peerage, and when even, as is stated in a subsequent page, some instances occur of the addition of 'Domino de,' &c., being used, without such designation being the title of the dignity possessed by the Baron to whose name it was appended. *Vide* the observations on this subject under Charleton, Dudley, and Grey of Powis."—"Nicolas," p. 9, note.

(a) This is one of the arguments urged as to the right of the Writ of Summons being incident to the tenure of the feudal Barony which was then in possession of (his mother) the widow of the late Baron. The able and very learned author of the "Authorities, &c. (1862)," in the Berkeley claim (in his zeal for establishing the existence of territorial Peerages), actually asserts (p. 188, and elsewhere) as a fact that this Richard "was a commoner until created an Earl," arguing, from the mere circumstance of his being styled "Richard Beauchamp of Bergavenny, Knight" in the same instrument in which his mother is spoken of as "Lady Bergavenny," that the Peerage (which, it should be remarked, was undoubtedly possessed by her late husband) was *vested (suo jure)* in her (and not in the s. and h.) by her *tenure* of the Castle. At that time, however, and long afterwards, Peers were frequently (if, indeed, not generally) described as above; and in the Warrant to the Escheator for the *Inq. post mortem* of this very Lady she is merely styled "Johanna, quæ fuit uxor Willi de Bello Campo, militis," though, in the inquisition itself, her husband is alluded to as "nuper Dominus de Bergevenny."—(Berkeley case, Appendix 2, p. 59.)

been *auo jure* BARONESS LE DESPENCER) *m.* her husband's cousin, Richard (BEAUCHAMP) 5th EARL OF WARWICK, **K.G.** (by whom she also had issue), who *d.* 30 April 1438. She *d.* 26 Dec. 1440. Will, in which she directs to be *bur.* at Tewkesbury, dat. 1 Dec. 1439, and proved 4 Feb. 1439-40. *Inq. post mortem* at Abingdon June 1441.

III. 1422. 3. Lady ELIZABETH BEAUCHAMP, who, unless the Peerage be considered as one incident to the *tenure* of the Castle, must be considered as BARONESS BERGAVENTNY, or BEAUCHAMP OF BERGAVENTNY, only *da.* and *h.*, *b.* at Hanley Castle, co. Worcester, 16 Dec. 1415. She *m.* when very young, before 1426 [in which year her husband (as "LORD BERGAVENTNY") (*) had summons to take, with the King himself, the order of Knighthood], Sir Edward NEVILL, 6th s. of Ralph, 1st EARL OF WESTMORELAND, being his 4th s. by his 2nd wife, Joane (BEAUFORT), Dow. LADY FERRERS of Wem, the legitimated *da.* of John (PLANTAGENET) "of Gaunt," DUKE OF LANCASTER. In (1435) 14 Hen. VI, she was found *h.* to her grandmother (who had held the lands of Abergavenny and others in dower), when she and her husband had livery of the lands of her inheritance, but *not* of the castle and lands of Abergavenny to which her right did not accrue till June 1445, even on the most favorable interpretation to the Nevill family of the entail of 1395-6,^(b) unless, indeed, that entail is, from some unknown cause, to be considered as invalid, against her right as *heir at law* to her grandfather, the maker of the entail. She *d.* 18 June 1447, aged 32, and was *bur.* at the Carmelites, Coventry.

(*) See Anstis' "Order of the Garter," p. 93.

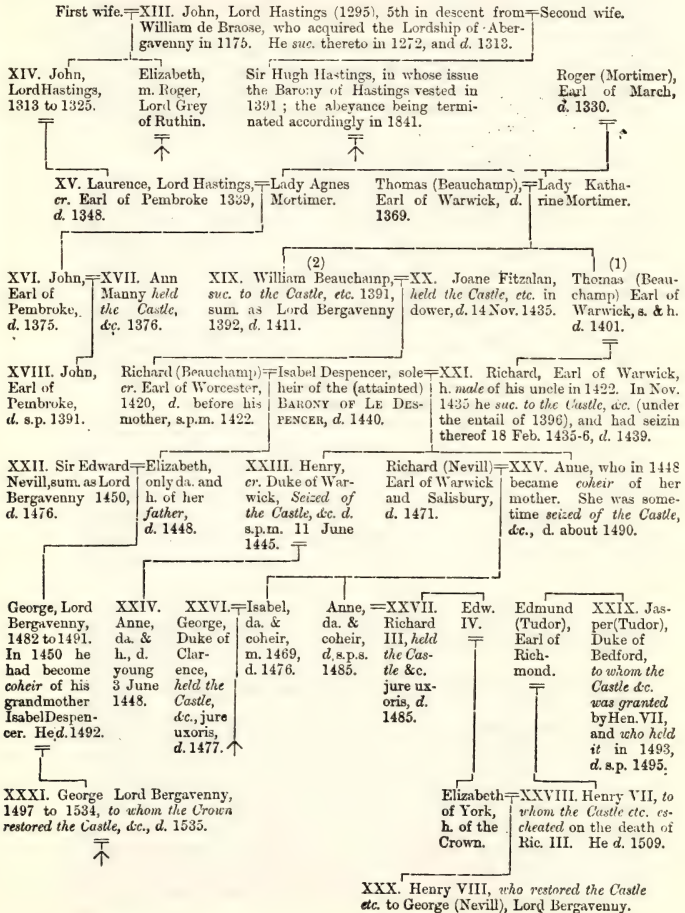
(b) In June 1445 the *male* line of the Beauchamp family, who [under the entail 20 Feb. 1395-6, of William (Beauchamp), 1st Lord Bergavenny] were entitled to the castle and lands of Abergavenny, became *ex.* by the death, *s.p.m.*, of Henry (Beauchamp), Duke and Earl of Warwick. A grave question however remains as to *what* title the Earls of Warwick had therein. The words of the entail are, "Thomas, Earl of Warwick, and his *heirs male for ever.*" Under the construction that such estate constituted one *in fee*, the castle, &c., is stated to have been held *in fee* in the *Inq. post mortem* of Richard, Earl of Warwick (who *d.* 1439) and of Henry, Duke of Warwick, his s. and *h.* It is to be noted that Coke says "where lands are given to a man and his *heirs male* he hath a *fee simple*, because it is not limited, by the gift, of *what body* the issue *male* shall be." Anyhow, the castle, &c., was for a long time afterwards withheld from this branch of the Nevill family by the following persons, *viz.* Anne, *da.* and *h.* of this Duke Henry, who *d.* a minor in 1448; Ann, sister of the said Duke, who *m.* Richard (Nevill) Earl of Warwick and Salisbury.* Besides these, "George, Duke of Clarence [*d.* 1477], and Richard, Duke of Gloucester [afterwards Richard III], his [*i.e.* the Earl of Warwick and Salisbury's] sons in law, were successively seised of the Castle and Lordship of Bergavenny under some title. On the accession of Henry VII, he granted the Castle and Lordship to Jasper Duke of Bedford. On the death of Jasper, *s.p.* [1495], the property was restored by Henry VIII to George Neville, Lord of Bergavenny, upon a petition of right. *The fact seems to have been as thus stated*, and therefore, until this restoration, the *Neville* family, during the seisin of the several persons before named, could not have been *sum.* to *Parl.* in consequence of their seisin of the Castle and Lordship of Bergavenny, not having such seisin." See the First Report of the Lords' Committee on the dignity of the Peerage (1826), p. 443. Jasper was certainly in possession in 1493, for in a grant, 10 May 8 Hen. VII, he styles himself "Duke of Bedford, Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Abergavenny."—See Rowland's "Family of Nevill" (p. 133), where it is stated that the author has seen (probably among the monuments at Eridge) such grant.

Sir Edward Nevill, however, appears to have asserted his wife's right as *heir at law* (notwithstanding the entail) soon after it accrued by her grandmother's death in 1445, and to have "Undeuly entred upon us in the place and Castel of Bergevenny, whereof the heir is our warde." See commands for his expulsion therefrom issued to the Duke of York by Hen. VI on 15 Oct. [*yy.* 1447 ?], printed in (Bentley's) "Excerpta Historica" (1831), p. 6. This, his former entry (with that of Elizabeth, his late wife) is alluded to in the licence from the Crown 14 July 1449 for his then entry into the Castle, etc., of Abergavenny, after the said wife's death. Pat., 27 Hen. VI, p. 2, m. 7.

* The legend on the seal of this nobleman, dat. 1 Feb. 4 Ed. IV (1464-5) is "*Sigillum Ricardi Nevill, Comitis Warrewicci, DOMINI DE BERGAVENTNY.*"—See "Visit. of co. Huntingdon, 1613."

PEDIGREE

Shewing the Owners of the Castle and Honour of Abergavenny,
(marked XIII to XXXI respectively), from 1272 to 1534.



III. 1450. *SIR EDWARD NEVILL,^(a) three years after the death of his wife (as above), obtained, on 14 July 1449, license from Hen. VI to enter on the lands, &c., of Abergavenny, and, from 5 Sep. (1450) 29 Hen. VI to 19 Aug. (1472) 12 Ed. IV, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron [LORD BERGAVENNY], the writs being directed sometimes "*Edwardo Neville, Militi, Domino de Bergavenny*," and sometimes "*Edwardo Nevill de Bergavenny, militi*," though he does not appear to have been seized, excepting for a short time, of the Castle and lands of that name. (See p. 16, n. (b).) He *m.*, secondly, by spec. dispensation 15 Oct. 1448, Katharine, da. of Sir Robert HOWARD, by Margaret, da. of Thomas (Mowbray) Duke of Norfolk, with whom he had cohabited in the lifetime of his first wife, and who was related to him in the third degree. He *d.* 18 Oct. 1476, and was probably *bur.* in the Priory church at Abergavenny, where there is a monument of a warrior, at whose feet is a bull, the crest of Nevill.

IV. 1476. 4. *GEORGE (NEVILL) LORD BERGAVENNY, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. by first wife, b. at Raby Castle, and *bur.* at Staindrop, co. Durham, aged 36 in 1476. On 12 Jan. (1476-7) 16 Ed. IV, he had livery of all lands of his father and mother, but none are specially named (b). He was one of the Barons at the coronation of Richard III, and served in the wars against France. Sum. to Parl. 15 Nov. 1482 to 12 Aug. 1492. He *m.* firstly, Margaret da. and h. of Sir Hugh FENNE, of Sculton Burdeleys in Norfolk, (c) and of Braintree, Essex, Treasurer of the Household to Hen. VI. She *d.* 28 Sep. 1485. He *m.* secondly, Elizabeth. He *d.* 20 Sep. 1492, and was *bur.* at Lewes Priory, Sussex. Will dat. 1 July 1491 and proved 1492. (See "Test. Vet.," p. 406.) His widow *m.* (secondly) Richard NAYLOR, citizen of London, who is *bur.* at St. Martin's Outwich, London. She *m.* (thirdly) Robert BASSETT. She *m.* (fourthly) John STOKKER. She *d.* 1500, and was *bur.* at St. Martin's Outwich afsd. Will dat. 14 April 1500, in which she describes herself as of Berghdenne, in the parish of Chartham, Kent, widow; pr. 19 June following. (See "Test. Vet." p. 441.)

V. 1492. 5. *GEORGE (NEVILL), LORD BERGAVENNY, s. and h. by 1st wife. He had been un. **K.B.**, 4 July 1482, v.p. He was sum. to Parl. 16 Jan. 1496-7 to 5 Jan. 1533-4. He served in the wars against France, and was in the battle of Blackheath against the Cornish rebels. Was Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. **K.G.** 23 April 1513, &c. To him the king (apparently Henry VIII) granted the castle and lands of Abergavenny, &c., (d) which, in 1391, had been inherited by William BEAUCHAMP, LORD BERGAVENNY (1392), whose representative he, through his grandmother, was. His vast estates, derived chiefly from the Beauchamp family, he entailed on himself and the heirs male of his body, with rem. to his brothers Thomas and Edward respectively in like manner, and this entail, made by his will, being confirmed by Acts of Parl. (30 Hen. VIII and 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary), has preserved them intact to the succeeding Lords. He *m.* firstly, Joane, da. of

(a) Some dates and facts (not to be found elsewhere) are in an "Account of the noble family of Nevill, particularly of the House of Abergavenny, by Daniel Rowland, Esq.," London, 1830, folio. The account in Drummond's "Noble British Families" as to this branch of the Nevill family is very jejune.

(b) Abergavenny appears to have been then in the possession of the heirs of the Earl of Warwick and never to have come into this nobleman's possession. [See p. 16, n. (b).]

(c) This manor is held by Grand Serjeanty "as Chief Larderer." Hugh Fenne *d.* in 1476. Service was performed accordingly by the Lords Abergavenny, or their deputies, at the coronations of Jac. II, Queen Anne, and Geo. I, Geo. II, Geo. III, and Geo. IV.

(d) It was in the possession of Jasper (Tudor), Duke of Bedford, till his death in 1495. [See page 16, note (b).] The statement that this George Nevill was not seized of this castle, made in "Nicolas" [p. xxxvii], is not true as to him, though, as is correctly stated by Sir N. H. Nicolas, it is true as to his immediate predecessor; the passage therein referred to, as being in "Collins' Baronies by Writ" (p. 96) only says, "It shall be proved," &c., but does not refer to any proof. The account of the Barony of Bergavenny given in "Nicolas" (pp. xxx to xxxvii), is much fuller than that given in the subsequent edition, edited by Courthope, as regards the nature of its tenure and the proceedings concerning it in 1604. See also Collins' "Baronies by Writ," 1734, pp. 61-140.

Thomas (FITZALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL by Margaret, da. of Richard (WIDVILLE), EARL RIVERS. She *d.* s.p.m. He *m.*, secondly, Margaret, da. of William BRENT, of Charing, Kent. She was living 1515, but *d.* s.p.s. He *m.*, thirdly, Mary, da. of Edward (STAFFORD), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, by Alianore, da. of Henry (PERCY), EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND. He *m.*, fourthly, Mary BROOKE *alias* COHAM, who had formerly been his mistress, and who survived him. He *d.* 1535, and was *bur.* at Birling (his heart being *bur.* at Mereworth), co. Kent Will dat. 4 June 1535, proved 24 Jan. 1535-6.

VI. 1535. 6. HENRY (NEVILL) LORD BERGAVERNNY, s. and h. by third wife. He was sum. to Parl. 23 Jan. 1551-2 to 15 Oct. 1586, and was one of the Peers who tried Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringhay. He *m.*, firstly, Frances, da. of Thomas (MANNERS), EARL OF RUTLAND, by his second wife Eleanor, da. of Sir William PASTON, Knt. She is mentioned as being among the "noble authors." She was *bur.* at Birling Sep. 1576. He *m.*, secondly, Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Stephen DARRELL, of Spelmonden, in Horsmonden, Kent, Chief Clerk of the Royal Kitchen, by Philippa, da. of Edward WELDON, Clerk of the Green Cloth. He *d.* s.p.m., at Comfort, in Birling, Kent, 10 Feb. 1586-7, and was *bur.* 21 March, at Birling.^(a) Admon. 9 May 1587, wherein he is styled "*Sir Henry Nevill, Baron of Abergavenny*," to "*Lady Elizabeth Nevill*," the relict; Lady Mary FANE, the da., renouncing. His widow *m.* Sir William SIDLEY, Bart., of Southfleet, Kent, and was living 1601.

VII. 1586-7. 7. EDWARD NEVILL, of Newton St. Loo, Somerset, who (b) in the grant of livery (1588) of the lands of Henry, late Lord Bergavenny decd., is styled "*Edwardus Nevill, armiger, alias dictus Edwardus Nevill, dominus Bergavenny*," and who certainly (according to the decision of 1603, and the place assigned to his son in the House of Lords) may be considered entitled to be reckoned as LORD BERGAVERNNY, cousin and h. male. He was s. and h. of Sir Edward Nevill, of Addington Park, Kent (by Eleanor, Dowager LADY SCROPE, of Upsall, da. of Andrews [WINDSOR], Lord Windsor), who was third son of George 4th, and br.

(a) Mary, his da. and sole h. (by his first wife), who, at the time of his death was aged 32, and the wife of Sir Thomas FANE, was unquestionably entitled to any Barony *in fec* possessed by her late father. She, however, by patent 25 May 1604, was granted the Barony of LE DESPENCER (a Barony originating by writ of 1264), of which she was a coheir [see pedigree, p. 25]. As this was a much more ancient Barony than the Barony of Eergavenny, *under the writ of 1392*, which was all she could claim (being neither the representative or even a descendant of any of the former holders), this *practically* put an end to her claim to the latter Barony. Whether or no her claim, and that of her representatives thereto, is *legally* barred by this, or by the subsequent proceedings of the Crown and the House of Lords, as to such Barony, is open to considerable doubt. The Barony "came with a lass" (the heir gen. of the Beauchamps of Abergavenny) to the Nevills, and ought apparently to have left them "with a lass" (the heir gen. of the Nevills), and gone to the Fanes, more especially as the subsequent proceedings of the House in giving it a precedence *inferior* to that of Le Despencer (*cr.* by writ of 1264), shew that their Lordships held it to be a *personal* dignity of the Beauchamp family, and not one attaching to the *tenure of the Castle*, whose owners were Barons at a much earlier period.

This Lady inherited, though only by agreement with the heir of entail (confirmed by Act of Parl. 35 Eliz.), the estate of Mereworth, Kent (which had come to the Nevills through the Beauchamps and Fitzalans), and also the manor and park of Alborne, Essex. Her s. and b., Francis Fane, was, in 1624, *cr.* Earl of Westmoreland, in which title till 1762 (when the h. male was no longer the h. gen.) the Barony of Le Despencer continued merged.

(b) "In Coke's Reports (part 12, p. 70) it is stated that this Edward had summons to Parl. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, but *d.* before Parl. met; the writ is given at length, and Coke takes occasion to state that it was decided 8 Jac. (1610-11) that the direction and delivery of the writ did not make him a Baron or Noble until he came to Parl. and there sat according to the commandment of the writ, and hence that no hereditary dignity was *cr.* by the writ directed to him in consequence of his never having sat under it. As *Henry Nevill*, Lord Bergavenny, sat in the Parl. above referred to, it is difficult to account for Sir Edward Coke's statement."—[See "Court-hope," p. 16, note.]

of George 5th, Lord Bergavenny. He inherited the Castle, &c., of Abergavenny and the entire estates of the family, under the entail thereof to heirs male made by his uncle, the 5th Lord (as above-named), notwithstanding the attainder of his father, being enabled so to do under Acts of Parl. 20 Henry VIII. (1528-39), and 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary (1555-56). He is spoken of as having been deaf. He *m.* firstly, Catharine, da. of Sir John BROME, of Halton, Oxon, by Margaret, da. of John ROWSE, of Ragley, co. Warwick. She was Maid of Honour to Queen Mary. He *m.*, secondly, Grisold, da. of Thomas HUGHES, of Uxbridge, Mid. Essex. He *d.* at Uxbridge, 10 Feb. 1588-9. *Inq. post mortem* at Maidstone 7 July 1589, in which he is styled "Edward Nevill, decd., s. and h. of Sir Edwd. Nevill. Knt., also decd." Admon., in which he is styled "*Edward, Lord Abergavenny, alias Edward Nevill, Esq.,*" granted 15 May 1590 to his s. Henry Nevill. His widow *m.* about 1589, Francis (CLIFFORD), 4th EARL OF CUMBERLAND, who *d.* 21 Jan. 1641. She *d.* 16 June 1613.

VIII. 1588-9. *8 or 1.* EDWARD NEVILL, who on the same grounds as
 " 1604 his father, may, on his death, be considered as entitled to be reckoned as LORD BERGAVERNNY, s. and h. by first wife.^(a) He was 38 years old in 1588-9. "Being seised of an estate in tail male by virtue of the Act of Restoration, 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary (1555-6) in the Castle and Lordship of Bergavenny, he claimed in 1598 the dignity of Baron of Bergavenny, not, as has been generally supposed, on the sole ground that the dignity was attached to the Castle of Bergavenny, but that he, as being seised of that Castle, and as h. male of the last Lord, was the more eligible person. On this occasion the Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir John Popham) determined that there was 'no right at all in the h. male, and therefore he must wholly rely on the favour of the Prince—the common custom of England doth wholly favour the h. general—that Her Majesty may call by new creation the h. male, and omit the h. gen. during her life, but yet a right to remain to her [i.e. the heir general's] son, having sufficient supportacion. No entail can carry away dignity but by express words or patent;' the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was of the same opinion. Upon these opinions Lady Fane, who, as da. and h. of Henry, Lord Bergavenny, claimed as h. gen., prayed to be allowed the Barony, but nothing further took place until 1604, when the claims being renewed, the House of Lords avoided a formal decision, being 'not so perfectly and exactly resolved as might give clear and undoubted satisfaction to all the consciences and judgements of all the Lords for the precise point of Right;' it was agreed therefore that suit should be made to the King for ennobling *both* parties by way of restitution, the one to the Barony of Le Despencer, the other to the Barony of Bergavenny; and by a further resolution it was determined that BERGAVERNNY should go to Nevill, and LE DESPENCER to Fane; this arrangement was approved of by the King, and a Writ of Summons was directed 'Edwardo Neville de Bergavenny Chr,' 25 May, 2 Jas. 1604, and letters patent dated the same day confirmed the dignity of Le Despencer to Lady Fane."—[See "Court-hope," p. 17.]

EDWARD (NEVILL), LORD BERGAVERNNY, so sum. in 1604 as above, though *neither h. nor even a coheir of any Barony cr. by writ of 1392*, was, with a singular inconsistency, placed by the House in the precedence of that date.^(b) This

(a) A survey of his numerous estates in the counties of Sussex and Monmouth, together with some in Kent, Surrey, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Wilts, and Somerset, including "Burgavenny House" in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, London, is given in Rowland's "Nevill family," p. 151, see also p. 104 of that work.

(b) The award made by Edw. IV, 14 April 1473, in the case of the BARONY OF DACRE, is a very similar one to that made by James I as to the BARONY OF BERGAVERNNY. Edw. IV, after awarding the old Barony to the h. gen., declares that the h. male should be "called the LORD DACRE OF GILLESLAND, and he and the heirs male of the said Thomas, late Lord Dacre to have place in our Parl. next adjoining beneath the place the said Richard Feyns. Knt., LORD DACRE [the h. gen.] now hath." Here then is a spec. precedence, extending even to Parl. (where, in this case, it has always been allowed), granted by the Crown to a newly created Barony. Neither in the case of Dacre or of Bergavenny was the King's award carried out by patent, but in both by writ. The effect of this as to the Barony of Dacre of Gillesland was, that this Barony when claimed in 1569 by Leonard Dacre, the h. male of the body of the grantee, as against his nieces,

precedency was certainly *not* on account of his having been held to be a BARON BY TENURE, for the decision of the House was, "that the place, seat, precedency and pre-eminence of the Barons Le Despencer, *anciently was, and is and ought to be before and above that of the Barons of Bergavenny,*" i.e. that a Barony *cr. by writ* of 1264, was entitled to the precedence of one, which, *if by tenure*, must have been long before that date, "for the territory of Bergavenny undoubtedly existed in the hands of tenants in chief of the Crown, before 49 Hen. III (1264) and of persons who were certainly esteemed Barons of the Realm."—See "First Report of the Lords' Committees on the Peerage," p. 440. Unless we accept the theory that this writ was incidental either (1) to a *Patent* (hitherto undiscovered) of this date, or (2) to the *tenure of the Castle*, it must (according to all modern Peerage law) have *cr.* a Barony in fee, and one *de novo* of the date of 1604. He *m.* Rachel, 3rd da. of John LENNARD of Knole, near Chevening, co. Kent, by Elizabeth, da. of William HARMAN of Ellam, in Crayford, in that co. She was *bur.* 15 Oct. 1616 at Birling, Kent. He *d.* at his house in Great St. Bartholomew's, London, 1st, and was *bur.* 3 Dec. 1622 at Birling aforesaid. Will dat. 19 Jan. 1618-9. Cod. 24 Nov. 1622, pr. 2 Dec. 1622.

the heirs gen.), was declared by the Commissioners of the Earl Marshal "to have commenced by writ 13 Edw. IV," and so "ought *not* to descend to the said Leonard as h. male." The *royal award* which (in the case of Dacre, though not in that of Bergavenny) declared expressly it should be to heirs *male*, not having been carried out by letters patent, *went for nothing*. It is difficult to see why the writ of 1604 in the case of Bergavenny (which has *not*, as in the case of Dacre, the support *even of a Royal edict* declaring the limitation to be to heirs *male*), is not to be similarly interpreted.

THE PRECEDENCY DUE TO CERTAIN BARONIES OF ANCIENT CREATION has been allowed in the following cases to the person sum. therein, though such person has not been the h. gen. or even a coheir of the Barony, and would not, according to the now accepted notion, have been entitled to such precedence. There is some ground for supposing that to certain ancient Baronies (say those before *temp.* Hen. VI.) certain seats in the House of Lords were formerly assigned, and that to such seats the persons sum. in the name of such Baronies (whether entitled thereto by descent or otherwise) were deemed to be entitled.

(1) In 1421 James Berkeley, h. male (but *not* h. gen.) of Thomas, BARON BERKELEY (sum. by writ 1295) was himself sum. by writ as a Baron, and both he and his heirs were allowed the *precedency* of the old Barony, in which his grandson Thomas sat (1529-33), though, as the latter was not in possession of the Castle or estate of Berkeley, the precedence could not (in *his* case, at all events), be due to a Barony *by tenure*.

(2) In 1533-4 Henry Pole was sum. by writ as BARON MONTAGU, and sat in the *precedency* of the Barony of that name (*cr.* by writ 1300), though such Barony was then under attainer, and though his *mother*, through whom his claim was derived, was *then living*.

(3) In 1558 Henry (*Stafford*), LORD STAFFORD (who having been declared BARON STAFFORD, with rem. to the heirs *male* of his body, by Act of Parl. 1547, had taken his seat as *junior* Baron in 1548) claimed and was allowed the *precedency* of the BARONY OF STAFFORD (*cr.* by writ 1298), which, so far from being vested in him, was then actually under *forfeiture*.

(4) In 1571 (on 4 April) Thomas Paget was sum. by writ in a Barony of that name, *cr.* by writ 1550, and was ranked accordingly. If this date and the date of death of Elizabeth, da. and h. of the last Baron (*viz.* 29 June 1571) is correct he would not have been so entitled till two months later, *viz.*, after her death, s.p.

(5) In 1597, Thomas (*Wrest*) LORD DE LA WARR, whose father had sat as *junior* Baron under a creation of 1570, was allowed the *precedency* of the ancient Barony of De la Warr (*cr.* by writ), of which, though h. male, he was *not* h. gen.

(6) In 1604 Edward *Nevill*, a descendant, but neither h. nor coheir of William (*Beauchamp*), LORD BERGAVERNYY (who was sum. by writ 1392), was himself sum. by writ as BARON BERGAVERNYY and allowed the precedence of 1392, a precedence (it is to be observed) which, had it been considered to be a Barony *by tenure*, would have been totally inadequate.

[In the cases subsequent to this date the writs were issued by inadvertence, *viz.* :—]

IX. 1622. 9 or 2. HENRY (NEVILL), LORD BERGAVERN, s. and h.

He *m.*, firstly, Mary, da. of Thomas (SACKVILLE), 1st EARL OF DORSET, Lord Treasurer of England, by Cecily, da. of Sir John BAKER of Sisinghurst, Kent. He *m.*, secondly, before 1616, Catharine, youngest da. of George VAUX [by Elizabeth, da. of John (ROPER), 1st LORD TENHAM], who was s. and h. ap. of William, 3rd LORD VAUX OF HARROWDEN. He was *bur.* at Birling 24 Dec. 1641. His widow, who was under 12 in 1604, was *bur.* there 10 July 1649.

(7) In 1627-8 James Stanley, s. and h. ap. of the EARL OF DERBY, being sum. by writ as BARON STRANGE (under the erroneous impression that that ancient Barony was vested in his father), sat in the *precedency* of the BARONY OF STRANGE, *cr.* by writ 1299. In 1736-7 the claim of the h. gen. to the Barony *cr.* by the writ of summons of 1627-8 was allowed, but *not* the *precedency* of the old Barony of 1299, which was then, as now, in abeyance, the Lord Strange (in 1754) taking his place, as a Baron of 1627-8, next immediately below Lord Maynard.

(8) In (the same year) 1627-8 Henry Clifford, s. and h. ap. of the EARL OF CUMBERLAND, being sum. by writ as BARON CLIFFORD (under a like erroneous impression), sat in the *precedency* of the BARONY OF CLIFFORD, *cr.* by writ 1299. In 1691 the claim of the h. gen. to the old Barony of 1299 was allowed, and in 1737 the claim of the h. gen. to the Barony of 1627-8 was also allowed, but *not* (of course) the *ancient precedency* of 1299, this latter Barony being ranked as one *cr.* by the writ of 1627-8, *de novo*, notwithstanding the high *precedency* which had formerly (though erroneously) been assigned to it.

(9) In 1722 Algernon Seymour (styled Earl of Hertford), s. and h. ap. of the DUKE OF SOMERSET was sum. by writ as Baron Percy (under a like erroneous impression that that ancient Barony had become vested in him on the decease of his mother), and sat in the *precedency* of the BARONY OF PERCY, *cr.* by writ 1299. This *precedency* was also allowed to his grandson and h. in 1777, and again to his great grandson in 1817. There can, however, be no question that the old Barony of 1299, though in attainder, is in abeyance between the descendants of the daughters and coheirs of the 5th Earl of Northumberland, who *d.* 1572, and that the *precedency*, allowed in 1722 and subsequently, was probably (like the issue of the writ) in ignorance of the real facts of the case.

Note.—To the BARONY OF PERCY, *cr.* in *tail male* 1557, the *ancient precedency* (*i.e.*, that of 1299) "in Parliament as elsewhere" was granted by Charles I. in 1628. In virtue of this grant, Algernon Percy (s. and h. ap. of the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND), who sat in his father's Barony, 1626 to 1632, as BARON PERCY, was *rightly* placed in the *precedency* of 1299. This Barony, however, and the *precedency* of 1299 (so granted thereto in 1628), became *ex.* in 1670.

The following errors have also occurred in writs of summons, but in no way affect the question of *precedency* :—

In 1717 Charles Pawlet (styled Marquess of Winchester), s. and h. ap. of the DUKE OF BOLTON, was sum. as a Baron, by writ directed "Carolo Pawlet de Basing, &c.," and sat as BARON PAWLET OF BASING. This was under the erroneous impression that this Barony was vested in his father, whereas the name of his father's Barony was ST. JOHN OF BASING. It was held to be a writ of fresh creation, and he was placed as the lowest Baron and thereby obtained a Barony in fee. On his death, however, s.p., in 1754, this Barony became *ex.*

In 1833 Francis Russell (styled Marquess of Tavistock), s. and h. ap. of the DUKE OF BEDFORD, was sum. as a Baron, by writ, erroneously, directed to "Francis Russell of Streatham, co. Surrey, chevalier." The Barony, which was vested in his father, was that of HOWLAND [not RUSSELL] OF STREATHAM, co. Surrey, *cr.* 1695. In this case, however, it having been declared from the chair, that his Lordship's summons was "in his father's Barony," in that Barony (*i.e.*, "Howland," *cr.* 1695) the Marquess was placed, and consequently no new Barony in fee was created.

Judging from these cases (more especially from those of Strange and Clifford), it would appear that in spite of a wrongful placing in the House, a writ of summons to a person *not* being an heir or coheir to the Barony in which he is sum. creates a Barony *de novo* and one of no higher date than the writ.

X. 1641. *10, 3, or 1.* JOHN (NEVILL), LORD BERGAVERNNY, eldest surv. s. and h. male, ^(a) being eldest s. by second wife. He was 8 years old in 1622. He appears to have sat in Parl., ^(b) his name being among those sum. 8 May (13 Car. II) 1661. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and coheir of JOHN CHAMBERLAINE of Sherborne Castle, Oxon, by Katharine, da. of Francis Plowden of Plowden, Salop. He *d.* s.p., 23 Oct. 1662. Will dat. 2 Aug. 1661 (remaining, apparently, among the family deeds), devising his lands to his wife to sell for payment of his debts, &c. His widow *d.* before 1694. Admon. 5 Jan. 1693-4 (wherein she is styled "*Elizabeth, Baroness Dow. of Abergavenny,*" of Sherborne, Oxon. widow), to a creditor; Lady Mary GORING, sister and next of kin, renouncing.

XI. 1662. *11, 4, or 1,* GEORGE (NEVILL), LORD BERGAVERNNY, br. and h. He appears never to have been sum. to Parl. He *m.* Mary, sister of Sir Henry GIFFORD of Burstall, co. Leicester, Bart., da. of Thomas GIFFORD of Duntun Walet, Essex, M.D., by Anne, da. and h. of Gregory BROOKSBY of Burstall aforesaid. He *d.* 2nd and was *bur.* 14 June 1666 at Birling. Will dat. 18 May 1666, proved 16 July following. His widow *m.* (as his second wife) Sir Charles SHELLEY of Michelgrove, Sussex, 2nd Bart., who *d.* 1681. She was *bur.* 14 Nov. 1699, from St. Giles-in-the-Fields, at St. Pancras, Midx. Her will, in which she describes herself as seized of the manor of Portslade, Sussex, dat. 10 and pr. 22 Nov. 1699.

XII. 1666. *12, 5, or 2.* GEORGE (NEVILL), LORD BERGAVERNNY, only s. and h. *b.* 21 April 1665, *suc.* to the title at a year old. His name appears in the roll of the Parl. of 1685 as "under age." He *m.* Honora, da. of John (BELAYSE), 1st LORD BELAYSE of Worlaby, by his third wife Anne, da. of John (PAULET), 5th MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER. He *d.* s.p., 26 March 1695, and was *bur.* at St. Giles in the Fields, Midx. Will, in which he mentions no relations but speaks of his "now wife," dat. 30 July 1694, and pr. 29 March 1695.^(c) His widow *d.* 1 Jan. 1706-7, and was *bur.* 9, at St. Giles afd. Her will dat. 5 June 1706, pr. 9 Jan. 1706-7 by Dame Barbara WEBB, the sister.

XIII. 1695. *13, 6, or 1.* GEORGE (NEVILL) LORD BERGAVERNNY, cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of George Nevill (by Mary, da. of Sir Bulstrode WHITELOCK), who was only s. and h. of Richard Nevill, the s. and h. ap. of Sir Christopher Nevill, of Newton St. Loo, Somerset, **K.B.**, who was youngest s. of Edward, VIIth and br. of Henry, IXth Lord. He *suc.* his father in 1665, thirty years before he *suc.* to the Peerage. He took his seat in the House of Lords on 1 May 1695. Excepting on the theory that his writ was incidental either (1) to a *Patent* (hitherto undiscovered) of 1603 to his ancestor, or of 1695 to himself, or (2) to the *tenure of the Castle*, such writ must (according to all modern Peerage law) have *cr.* a Barony in fee and one *de novo* of the date of 1695. He *m.*, 1701 or 1702, Anne, da. of Nehemiah WALKER, of co. Midx., "a sea captain," from whom he apparently was separated in 1708. He *d.* 11 March 1720-1, in his 63rd year. Will dat. 16 Dec. 1708, in which he revokes all benefits hitherto made to his wife Anne, pr. (with a cod. 24 Nov. 1720) 17 Aug. 1723.^(d) His widow *m.* (as his second wife) John (WEST) 1st EARL DE LA WARR, who *d.* 16 March, 1760. She *d.* July 1748.

(^a) His elder br. (of the half blood), Sir Thomas Nevill, **K.B.**, *d.*, v.p., 1628, leaving two sons (both of whom *d.* unm., one in 1637 and the other in 1639) and one da., *viz.*, Margaret, *m.* Thomas Brooke of Madeley, Salop, who was aged 49 in 1663, when their grandson and h. ap., Basil Brooke, was aged 4 years. See Visit. of co. Stafford, 1663. Among their numerous descendants would vest any Barony in fee possessed by Edward Nevill, sum. by writ in 1604 as LORD BERGAVERNNY.—(See pedigree, p. 25.)

(^b) In Dugdale's "Summons" it is written in this case "Abergavenny," but in the next (1685) as Bergavenny.

(^c) On his death any Barony in fee possessed by his father would have passed to his niece Frances, da. of Sir John Shelley of Michelgrove, 3rd Bart., and only child of her mother, Winifred, only da. of George, xith Baron. She *m.* Richard, 5th Viscount Fitzwilliam (I.), and *d.* 1777, aged about 90. In 1837 the Earl of Pembroke and Edwd. Bouchier Hartopp were her representatives.—(See case of the claim of the Barony Vaux of Harrowden, see also pedigree, p. 25.)

(^d) His will is signed "*Bergavenny,*" and this appears to be the last signature, so spelt, of any of these Lords.

XIV. 1720-1. *14, 7, or 2.* GEORGE (NEVILL), LORD BERGAVERNYY, or ABERGAVERNYY, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 16 May 1702. He *m.* 19 March 1722-3, Elizabeth, 1st sister and coheir of Gideon Thornicroft of Dodington and Linstead, Kent, and da. of Col. Edward THORNICROFT of Westminster by Mary, only da. and eventually sole h. of Sir William DELAUNE of Stansted, Kent. He *d. s.p.*, 15 Nov. 1723, of the small pox. His widow (by whom he had two posthumous daughters, both of whom, *b.* 20 Nov., *d.* 1 Dec. 1723), *m.* Alured PINKE, of Stansted afd., and of Lincolns Inn, and Tottenham High Cross, Midx., who *d.* Dec. 1755. She *d.* 4 and was *bur.* 12 March 1778, aged 85, at Tottenham afd. Her will *dat.* 26 Oct. 1770, *pr.* 14 March 1778, by her s. Alured Pinke.

XV. 1723. *15, 8, or 3.* EDWARD (NEVILL), LORD BERGAVERNYY, or ABERGAVERNYY, br. and h. He *m.* 30 April or 6 May 1724; at the Fleet Chapel, London, Catharine, da. of Lieut.-Gen. William TATTON of St. Margaret's, Westm. (who *d.* June 1736) by his first wife who was dead before 1717. He *d.*, also of the small pox, *s.p.*, 9 Oct. 1724^(a), in his 19th year. Admon. 27 Oct. 1724, to "Gideon HARVEY, Esq., curator of Catharine, Baroness Dow. of Abergavenny" ^(b) till her age of 21. His widow *m.* in May 1725, his successor, William, LORD ABERGAVERNYY, as under:—

XVI. 1724. *16, 9, or 1.* WILLIAM (NEVILL), LORD ABERGAVERNYY, ^(c) cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. of Edward Nevill, Capt. R.N. (by Hannah, da. of Jervois THORPE), who was br. to George, xijth Lord. He *suc.* his father 12 Sep. 1701, twenty years before he *suc.* to the Peerage. He took his seat in the House of Lords on 12 Nov. 1724. Capt. of the Yeoman of the Guards 1737. Master of the Jewel Office 10 Feb. 1738-9. In 1730 he built a residence at Kidbrook in East Grinstead, Sussex (an estate purchased by sale of outlying ones), and gave up residing at the old mansion of the family at Birling. He *m.* 20 May 1725 Catharine, Dow. LADY ABERGAVERNYY, (widow of the last Lord) above-named. She *d.* 4 Dec. 1729, and was *bur.* 12 at Kensington. Shortly after her death he recovered £10,000 damages in an action against "Richard Lyddel, Esq.," for *crim. con.* He *m.* secondly, 20 May 1731, Rebecca, da. of Thomas (HERBERT), 8th EARL OF PEMBROKE, by his first wife Margaret, da. of Sir Robert SAWYER. He *d.* at Bath 21 Sep. 1744, and was *bur.* 30 at East Grinstead, Sussex. Admon. 20 Nov. 1744 to his widow. She *d.* at Gaddesden, Herts, 20 Oct. 1758, and was *bur.* with her husband. Will *dat.* 1 April 1753, *pr.* 7 Nov. following.

XVII. 1744 *17, 10, or 2.* GEORGE (NEVILL), LORD ABERGAVERNYY, only surv. s. and h., by first wife, *b.* 24 June 1727 at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the King, George II, being his godfather. In July 1757

I. 1784. he was appointed Lord Lieut. of Sussex, but resigned in 1759. On 17 May 1784 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT NEVILL of Birling, co. Kent, and EARL OF ABERGAVERNYY, co. Monmouth, ^(d) He *m.* 5 Feb. 1753 at Stanmer, Sussex, Henrietta, widow of the Hon. Richard Temple of Romsey, Hants, sister of Thomas, 1st EARL OF CHICHESTER, being da. of Thomas PELHAM of Stanmer aforesaid, by Annetta, da. of Thomas BRIDGES. She, who was *b.* 1 and *bap.* 22 Aug. 1730 at St. Anne's, Westminster, *d.* 31 Aug. 1768, and was *bur.* 8 Sep. at East Grinstead. Admon. 24 July 1779 to her husband. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1785 and was *bur.* at East Grinstead. Will *pr.* Sep. 1785.

(a) On his death any Barony in fee possessed by his father (who sat in the House in 1695) would have vested in his sisters, viz., (1) Jane, *b.* 8 March, 1703, *m.* John Abel Walter, of Busbridge, Surrey, and *d.* 19 March 1786, leaving numerous descendants; and (2) Ann, *b.* about 1715, who, like her mother (but unlike her brothers and sister, all of whom were her seniors), received no benefit under her father's will or codicil, and who *d.* unm. March 1736-7, in her 22nd year.—See Pedigree, p. 25.

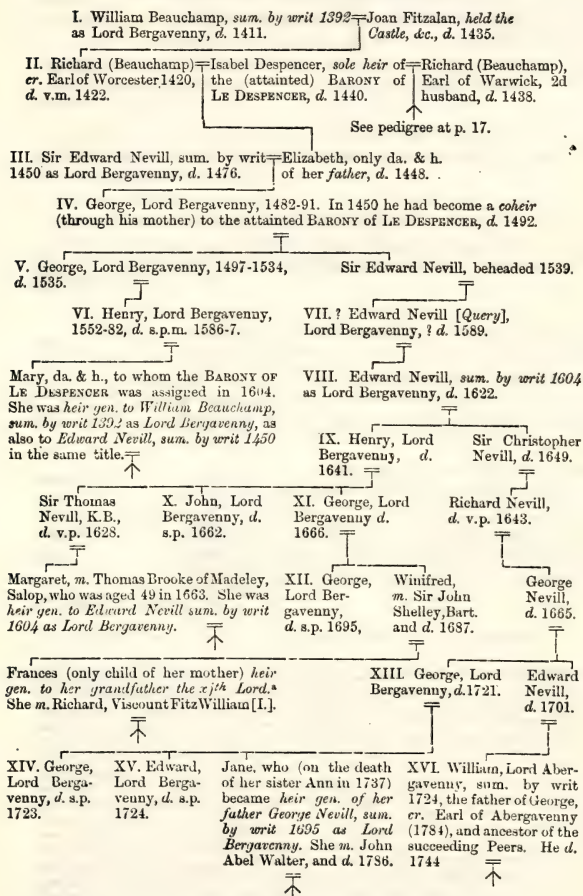
(b) Her father had *m.* (26 Feb. 1716-7, at St. Mary Aldermay, London) Ann, da. of Gideon Harvey, M.D., Physician to the Tower of London.

(c) In Garter's Roll, 13 Jan. 1729-30, the title first appears as "Abergavenny," and continues ever afterwards as such. The death of George, Lord Bergavenny, on 15 Nov. 1723, is noted on a previous roll.

(d) The creation of an Earldom of the same place as that of a Barony, but with a different limitation is very objectionable as, in the event of their separating, the anomaly arises of two persons being designated of one and the same place—*e.g.* in 1717

PEDIGREE

Shewing the Descent of the Lords Bergavenny, or Abergavenny,
(marked respectively I to XVI), from 1392 to 1744.



* The xjth Lord, however, appears never to have been *sum. to Earl*.

Earls. } *18, 11, or 3.* HENRY (NEVILL), EARL OF ABERGAVENNY, &c., only s. and h., *b.* 22 Feb. 1755, and *bap.* 19 March at St. Geo., Han. sq.; ed. at Ch. Ch., Oxford; *cr.* M.A. 8 March 1776; **K.T.** 23 May 1814. About 1790 he repaired the old family place of Eridge (where Queen Eliz. had in 1573 been entertained by his ancestor), and adopted it as his chief residence. In 1805 he sold the newly acquired estate of Kidbrook. He *m.* 3 Oct. 1781 at Isleworth, Midx., Mary, only child of John ROBINSON of Sion Hill and Wyke House in that parish, many years Secretary to the Treasury, by (—) da. of (—) CROWE of Barbados. She *d.* 26 Oct. 1796, and was *bur.* 5 Nov. at Isleworth. He *d.* 27 March 1843, aged 88. Will pr. April 1843.

II. } 1785.

Barons. }

XVIII. }

[HENRY GEORGE NEVILL, styled VISCOUNT NEVILL, s. and h. ap., *b.* 22 May 1785, and *bap.* 20 June at Isleworth. He *d.* unm. v.p., 8 April 1806, and was *bur.* at East Grinstead.]

[Ralph NEVILL, styled VISCOUNT NEVILL, 2nd, but eventually 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *b.* 21 Dec. 1786, and *bap.* 22 Jan. 1787 at Isleworth. Capt. R.N. He *m.* 2 Feb. 1813 Mary-Anne, da. of Bruce ELCOCK of Sloane Street, Chelsea. He *d.*, s.p. and v.p., 20 May 1826. His widow *d.* 6 June 1828. Both *bur.* at East Grinstead.]

Earls. } *19, 12, or 4.* JOHN (NEVILL), EARL OF ABERGAVENNY, &c., 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 25 Dec. 1789, and *bap.* 27 Feb. 1790 at Isleworth, Midx. Ed. at Christ's Coll., Cambridge; A.M. 1848. In holy orders; sometime Rector of Burgh Apton with Holveston, Norfolk, and Rector of Otley, Suffolk. Being in delicate health he sat but once in the House of Lords. He *d.* unm. 12 April 1845 at Eridge Castle, Sussex. Will pr. May 1845.

III. } 1843.

Barons. }

XIX. }

Earls. } *20, 13, or 5.* WILLIAM (NEVILL), EARL OF ABERGAVENNY, &c., youngest br. and h., *b.* 28 June 1792 and *bap.* 5 Aug. at Isleworth, Midx. Ed. at Mag. Coll., Cambridge. A.M. 1816. In holy orders; sometime Rector of Birling, Kent, and Vicar of Frant, Sussex. He *m.* 7 Sep. 1824 Caroline, 2nd da. of Ralph LEEKE of Longford Hall, Salop, by Honoria Frances, only da. of Walter Harvey THURSBY. He *d.* 17 Aug. 1868 at Birling Manor, Kent, in his 77th year, *bur.* at Birling. His widow *d.* 19 May 1873 at Birling Manor aisd.

IV. } 1845.

Barons. }

XX. }

the Earldom of Ferrers (so *cr.* 1711) became separated from the Barony of that name, and so continues; and in 1882 the Earldom of Berkeley (so *cr.* in 1679) became (apparently) separated from the ancient Barony thereof. The Barony of Abergavenny however may be held to have vested in the first Earl, either (1) by a **PATENT** (hitherto undiscovered), granted in 1603 (or even in 1450 ?) to his ancestor, or in 1724 to his father; or (2) by the **TENURE OF THE CASTLE**. As to the former supposition it is *not usual* (though *not* without a precedent) for the House of Lords to *imagine a patent* to exist, and to regulate the descent of a Peerage accordingly. As to the Peerage being one *by tenure*, the decision of the House, in 1604, that it was a Peerage *less* ancient than the Barony of Le Despencer, is certainly greatly against such having been the *then* theory; and it is one also that has not found greater favor in more modern times. The only other alternative then that remains is (3) that the writ of 1724, (according to the modern law in Peerage) *cr.* a Barony *de novo* of that date (1724) to which the House yielded (as it has done in other cases, see page 20, note (b).) the precedence due to the ancient Barony of the same name existing (in this case) some 330 years previously.— (See Pedigree, p. 25.)

Earls.	} 1868.	21, 14, or 6. WILLIAM (NEVILL), EARL OF ABER-
V.		GAVENNY, VISCOUNT NEVILL, and LORD ABERGAVERN, 2nd but 1st
Barons.		surv. s. and h., <i>b.</i> 16 and <i>bap.</i> 9 Sep. 1826 at Longford. Ed. at Eton.
XXI.		Sometime an officer in the 2nd Life Guards. Hon. Col. West
Marquesses.		Kent Yeomanry, 1875. On 14 Jan. 1876 he was <i>cr.</i> EARL OF
I. 1876.		LEWES, ^(a) co. Sussex, and MARQUESS OF ABERGAVERN, co. Monmouth. ^(b) He <i>m.</i> 2 May 1848 Caroline, sister of Har-
		court, LORD DERWENT, eldest da. of Sir John VANDEN-BEMPDE
		JOHNSTONE, 2nd Bart. by Louisa-Augusta, da. of Hon. Edward
		VENABLES VERNON-HARCOURT ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

[Reginald William Bramsby NEVILL, styled EARL OF LEWES, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 4 March 1853. Lieut. West Kent Yeomanry, 1873-76. J.P. for Kent 1880.]

Note.—In 1883, the family estates (besides some eleven acres in Norfolk—see p. 18, n. (c)) appear to be about 15,000 acres in Sussex, about 6,000 in Kent, and about 7,000 in Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Monmouthshire, and Herefordshire. Total about 28,000 acres, worth about £30,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Land-owners," 1878. *Principal residence*, Eridge Castle, Kent.

ABERNETHY.^(c)

Barons [S.] 1. LAURENCE (ABERNETHY), LORD ABERNETHY,^(d)
 I. 1233? [S.], was s. and h. of Hugh, the s. and h. of Orme, who obtained the lands of *Abernethy* in Strathearn, from William I [S.], about 1200. By charter, 24 June 1233, he obtained certain lands in co. Roxburgh from Alexander II, [S.] who also confirmed the previous grant (made to his Grandfather) of *Abernethy*. He was one of the guarantees of the treaty of peace between William I [S.] and Henry III in 1244.
 II. 1292? 2. ALEXANDER (ABERNETHY), LORD ABERNETHY^(d) [S.], great grandson, being s. and h. of Hugh A., the s. and h. of Sir

(a) A moiety of the town of Lewes came to the Nevills through the Beauchamps and Fitzalans (who possessed the entirety) from the old Earls of Warren and Surrey. The other moiety went through the other coheir of the Fitzalans to the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk.

(b) His Lordship is not improbably h. male of the body of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, so *cr.* 29 Sep. 1397, and, as such, entitled to an Earldom, which (but for the exceptional Earldom of Arundel now vested in the Dukes of Norfolk) would be more ancient than any now existing, supposing the *attainder* of 1570 was reversed. The attainted Earl *d.*, s.p.m.s. in 1601. Soon after his death, Edmond Nevill, styling himself Lord Latimer (a Barony by writ of which, though he was h. male, he was not h. general), claimed in 1605 the Earldom (being h. male of the body of the 1st Earl, but by the *second* wife) on the ground that being cousin of the *half blood* (only) to the attainted Earl, such attainder (being that of a person by whom he *could* not by the [then] law of half-blood *be heir*) did not affect him. It was however decided against his claim, and the honour declared to be *forfeited*. This Edmund *d.* about 1640 (before 2 Jan. 1645-6), s.p.m.s., when Lord Bergavenny possibly became h. male of the 1st Earl. According, however, to Drummond's "Noble British Families," p. 15, the issue male of Thomas Nevill, of Ardley Pigotts, Essex (who was of a senior line to the House of Bergavenny, being yr. s. of the 2nd Lord Latimer), existed long afterwards.

(c) "The family of Abernethy, or Abernethin, one of the oldest in Scotland, shared in the transcendent *privilege of Sanctuary*. According to Winton, there were only three originally who were partakers in such a right.—

"That is y^e blak Prest of Weddalle,
 The Thane of Fyfe, and y^e thryd syne
 Quhalwyre be Lord of Abbyrnythne."

With us [Scots] the privilege of Sanctuary was by no means so common as has been apprehended."—See Riddell's "Scotch Peerage Law," 1833, p. 152.

(d) See "Crawford," p. 6, where these are so styled. A fuller and somewhat different account of them is given in "Douglas," vol. ii, p. 466.

Patrick Abernethy, who was s. and h. of the above Laurence. He swore fealty to Edward I, on 10 July 1292, and again on 25 July 1296. Adhering to the English interest, he was appointed, by Edward II, warden of the country between the Forth and the mountains of Scotland 1310. In 1312 he was one of the English Commissioners to treat with Robert I [S.], by whom, it appears, his Scotch lands had been forfeited. He d. s.p.m. [*query*, about 1325?], leaving three daughters and coheirs.

ABERNETHY.

i.e. "LORD ABERNETHY AND JEDBURGH FOREST" [S.]. See "DOUGLAS," Marquess of [S.], *cr.* 1633.

i.e. "ANGUS AND ABERNETHY," Marquess of [S.]. See "DOUGLAS," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1703, *ex.* 1761.

ABERNETHY OF SALTOUN.

See "SALTOUN," Baron [S.] *cr.* 1445.

ABERUTHVEN.

i.e. LORD ABERUTHVEN, co. Perth [S.]. See "MONTROSE," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1707.

ABINGDON.

Earls.

1. JAMES (BERTIE) LORD NORREYS OF RYCOTE, I. 1682. younger s. of Montagu, 2nd EARL OF LINDSEY, being his first s. by his second wife, Bridget (*suo jure*), BARONESS NORREYS, only da. and h. of Edward WRAY, Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I. He was b. 1654, and *suc.* to the Barony, vested in his mother, 24 March 1656-7. He first sat in Parl. "*as a Peer by descent*," under the style of "James Norris de Rycot," 13 April 1675 (Journals, xii, 653), and was again sum. 17 Oct. 1679 and 1 March 1679-80. On 30 Nov. 1682 he was *cr.* EARL OF ABINGDON, co. Berks. He was Lord Lieut. of Oxon. 1674 to 1687,^(a) and was one of the most active of the Peers who in 1688 (b)

(*) He was one of the numerous "Lords Lieutenants" who were dismissed by James II, in 1687, for not supporting his policy. See Macaulay's "History of England." Alphabetically arranged they are as under.

ABINGDON, Earl of. *Oxon.* James (Bertie), the 1st Earl.

BRIDGEWATER, Earl of. *Bucks.* John (Egerton), the 3rd Earl.

DERBY, Earl of. *Lancashire.* William George Richard (Stanley), grandson of the Royalist Earl who was beheaded in 1651.

DORSET, Earl of. *Sussex.* Charles (Sackville), the "Charles I," of Nell Gwynne.

FAUCONBERG, Viscount. *North Riding of Yorkshire.* Thomas (Belasyse), *cr.* Earl 1689.

GAINSBOROUGH, Earl of. *Hants.* Edward (Noel), the 1st Earl.

NEWPORT, Viscount. *Shropshire.* Francis (Newport), *cr.* Earl of Bradford in 1694.

NORTHAMPTON, Earl of. *Warwickshire.* George (Compton), nephew of the energetic Bishop of London.

OXFORD, Earl of. *Essex.* Aubrey (de Vere), Col. of the Blues, of which command also he was deprived.

PENBROKE, Earl of. *Wills.* Thomas (Herbert), who had recently served against the Duke of Monmouth.

RUTLAND, Earl of. *Leicestershire.* John (Manners), afterwards Duke.

SCARSDALE, Earl of. *Derbyshire.* Robert (Lek), the 3rd Earl.

SHREWSBURY, Earl of. *Staffordshire.* Charles (Talbot), afterwards Duke, Col. of a Regiment of Horse (raised against the Western insurrection), of which command also he was deprived.

SOMERSET, Duke of. *East Riding of Yorkshire.* Charles (Seymour), "The Proud Duke." He had been dismissed from his posts as a Lord of the Bedchamber, and Colonel of a Regiment (raised against the Western insurrection), shortly before.

THANET, Earl of. *Cumberland.* Thomas (Tufton), the 6th Earl.

(b) He was among the earliest of those who were in favour of a Revolution. See

invited the Prince of Orange to mediate between James II and his subjects, contri-

Dugdale's "Ancient Usage of Arms" (Edit. 1812, p. 439) ; where a list is given of the " Nobility and Principal Gentry stated to be in arms with the PRINCE OF ORANGE and in several parts of the Kingdom, 1688." See also "Memoirs of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield," &c. Dugdale's list, alphabetically arranged, with some additions from the "Memoirs," is as under.

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK. He deserted his Father at law at Andover, the 26 Nov., the day after his wife had departed clandestinely (with Sarah, Lady Churchill) from Whitehall to Nottingham, under the escort of Bishop Compton, who rode by the Princess' carriage "in a buff coat and jack boots, with a sword at his side and pistols in his holsters."*

Abingdon, James (Bertie), 1st Earl of. (See above).

Bath, John (*Granville*), 1st Earl of. He was in command at Plymouth, which fortress he, on 18 Nov. 1688, placed at the disposal of the Prince of Orange (then at Exeter), whereby "the invaders had not a single enemy in their rear."*

"Berkeley, Colonel." *Query* if this paragraph applies to him? "The Lord Fitzharding *d. lately & is sac.* in his title and honour by Col. Berkley." See N. Luttrell's diary, under 13 June 1690.

"Bertie, Captain" Hon. Henry B., yr. br. of Lord Abingdon above-named, M.P. for Oxford. He *d.* Dec. 1734.

"Bray, Squire."

Chesterfield, Philip (*Stanhope*), 2nd Earl of. Author of the "Memoirs" above alluded to. See also below under "Manchester."†

Cholmondeley, Hugh (*Cholmondely*), 2nd Viscount. [I.] He joined the Northern rising in 1688, and was *cr.* Earl of Cholmondeley in 1706.

Churchill, John (*Churchill*), Lord. *Cr.* immediately afterwards Earl, and finally (1702) Duke, of Marlborough. His desertion of the King for whom he was in command, on 25 Nov. 1688, was the death blow to the Royal Cause.

"Churchill, Capt. at Sea." George C., yr. br. of Lord Churchill above-named, afterwards Admiral, &c. He *d.* unm. 8 May 1710, aged 57.

Clarendon, Henry (*Hyde*), 2nd Earl of. Father of the Lord Cornbury, who was the first deserter among those who held command for the King. After a "highly pathetic outbreak of rage and sorrow at his son's conduct, 'Oh God,' he ejaculated, 'that a son of mine should be a rebel,' a fortnight later he made up his mind to be a rebel himself."*

[Colchester]. Richard Savage, styled Viscount Colchester, s. and h. ap. of the Earl Rivers. In 1694 he *suc.* his father as Earl Rivers.

"Coote, Squire."

[Cornbury]. Edward Hyde, styled Viscount Cornbury, s. and h. ap. of the Earl of Clarendon. "A young man of slender abilities, loose principles & violent temper," who had become the "tool" of the Churchills. Being, on 14 Nov. 1688, for a few hours the senior officer in command for the King at Salisbury, he deserted with as many troops as could induce to follow him, having vainly endeavoured to carry over three regiments of cavalry.* In 1709 he *succ.* his father as Earl of Clarendon.

Cullen, Charles (*Cokayne*), 3rd Viscount [I.]. He *d.* only a few weeks later, viz. 30 Dec. 1688.†

Danby, Thomas (*Osborne*), 1st Earl of. *Cr.* immediately afterwards, Marquess of

* Macaulay's "History of England."

† When the Princess Anne (who had been escorted by Compton, Bishop of London the Earls of Northampton, and Chesterfield, Lord Cullen and other noblemen with a troop of horse from Leicester to Oxford) announced that her purpose was to have an association to kill all the Papists in England lest the Prince of Orange should be killed by them, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Ferrers, and Lord Cullen were the first who had the courage to refuse signing the paper drawn up by Bishop Compton to form this infamous conspiracy (which, if carried out, would have aimed at the life of the Princess' unfortunate Father), and their example being followed by above 100 gentlemen, to the great vexation of the Princess, the plot had to be abandoned. See "Memoirs of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield," pp. 48-50.

bating £30,000 towards the Prince's expedition. When, however, he found that

Carmarthen, and subsequently (1694) Duke of Leeds. "Danby acted with rare dexterity. It had been arranged that he should seize York." This he effected by raising a cry of "No Popery," and put forward a declaration of the reasons which had induced this rising in arms, which was eagerly signed by persons of the highest consideration.*

Delamere, Henry (*Booth*), 2nd Lord. He was *cr.* Earl of Warrington in 1690. "On the 16 [Nov. 1688] Delamere took arms in Cheshire. He appeared at Manchester with 50 men armed and mounted, and his force had trebled before he reached Boaden downs."*

Devonshire, William (*Cavendish*), 4th Earl of. He was *cr.* Duke in 1694. "Devonshire appeared in arms at Derby. He then proceeded to Nottingham, which soon became the Head Quarters of the Northern insurrection."*

Drogheda, Henry (*Hamilton-Moore*), 3rd Earl of, [I.]

Dunblane, Peregrine (*Osborne*), Viscount [S.], 2nd s. of the Earl of Danby, who had surrendered to him this Scotch Peerage, which had been conferred on himself. He *suc.* his said father in 1712 as Duke of Leeds.

"Dutton, Sir Richard"—*query* if not Sir *Ralph* Dutton, Bart., so *cr.* 1678—M.P. for co. Gloucester? See below, under "Guise."

Exeter, John (*Cecil*), 5th Earl of.

Fairfax, Thomas (*Fairfax*), 5th Lord [S.] M.P. for co. York, &c. He had only *suc.* to the title a few months previously.

Ferrers of Chartley, Robert (*Shirley*), Lord. He was *cr.* Earl Ferrers in 1711.†

Grafton, Henry (*Fitzroy*), 1st Duke of. He was one of the first to desert the King's camp, and "fled to the Prince's quarters," 24 Nov. 1688, accompanied by Churchill.*

Grey de Ruthin, Henry (*Yelverton*), Lord. He joined the Northern rising in 1688, and was *cr.* Viscount de Longueville in 1690.

"Griffith, Captain."

Guise, Sir John, Bart. M.P. for co. Gloucester. He *d.* 1695.

Harley, Sir Edward.

Herbert of Cherbury, Henry (*Herbert*), 4th Lord. } Both of these "took up arms in Worcestershire" in Nov. 1688, on behalf of the Prince of Orange."*

"Herbert, Vice Admiral" *i.e.*—the well known Arthur Herbert, *cr.* Earl of Torrington in 1689.

[Latimer], Edward Osborne, styled Viscount Latimer, yr. br. of Viscount Dunblane [S.], and s. and h. ap. of the Earl of Danby, both mentioned above. He *d.* a few months afterwards, *viz.* Jan. 1688-9, s.p., and v.p.

Lovelace, John (*Lovell*), 3rd Lord. He was one of the first who set out for Exeter to join the Prince of Orange, but was taken prisoner at Gloucester.*

Lumley, Richard (*Lumley*), 2nd Viscount [I.] He "seized Newcastle" for the Prince of Orange.* In 1689 he was *cr.* Viscount Lumley, and in 1690 Earl of Scarbrough.

Macclesfield, Charles (*Gerard*), 1st Earl of. "Conspicuous in this great assemblage [*i.e.* that of the 'British Adventurers at the Hague,' who had assembled there in 1688 to plan the deposition of the King] was Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, an ancient Cavalier who had fought for Charles I, and had shared the exile of Charles II."*

"Marle, Squire."

Manchester, Charles (*Montagu*), 4th Earl of. "The northern rising (1688) became every day more formidable. Four powerful and wealthy Earls, Manchester, Rutland, Stamford and Chesterfield repaired to Nottingham and were joined there by Lord Cholmondeley and by Lord Grey de Ruthyn."* This Earl was *cr.* Duke of Manchester, in 1719.

Norfolk, Henry (*Howard*), 7th Duke of. "The Eastern counties were up [Nov. 1688]. The Duke of Norfolk attended by 300 gentleman armed and mounted appeared in the stately market place of Norwich. The mayor and alderman met him there and engaged to stand by him against Popery and arbitrary power."*

Northampton, George (*Compton*), 4th Earl of.†

* Macaulay's "History of England."

† See p. 29, note †.

the Prince aimed at the Crown he steadfastly opposed him,^(a) and exerted all his influence against declaring the throne vacant. He was, however, again nominated Lord Lieut. of Oxon., was Chief Justice in Eyre of all Royal Forests south of the Trent, and was High Steward of Oxford. He *m.* firstly, Eleonora, 1st da. and at length sole h. of Sir Henry LEE of Quarendon, 3rd Bart., by Anne, da. of Sir John DANVERS of Cornbury, Oxon., sister and coheir of Henry D. She *d.* 31 May 1691, and was *bur.* at Rycote Chapel, in the parish of Haseley, Oxon. See an elegy on her by the poet Dryden. He *m.* secondly, in 1698, Catherine, Dow. VISCOUNTESS WENMAN [I], 1st da. and coheir of Sir Thomas CHAMBERLAINE, 2nd Bart., by Margaret, da. of Edmund PRIDEAUX. He *d.* 22 May 1699, in his 46th year and was *bur.* at Rycote Chapel. Will dat. 27 July 1683; *pr.*, with three cods., 3 Feb. 1699-1700. His widow *m.* (for her third husband) Francis WROUGHTON of Estcourt, Wilts, who died there 8 May 1733, and was *bur.* at Long Newnton, Wilts. Her will dat. 9 July 1741 (signed "Catherine Abingdon," and directing her burial to be at Newnton); *pr.* 5 March 1741-2 by William Wroughton.

II. 1699. 2. MONTAGU (BERTIE, afterwards VENABLES-BERTIE), EARL OF ABINGDON, &c., s. and h. by first wife. He was M.P. for Berks, 1689; for Oxon., 1690, 1695 and 1698; P.C. to Queen Anne and Geo. I; Constable and Lord Lieut. of the Tower of London; Lord Lieut. of Oxon.; Chief Justice in Eyre; Recorder and High Steward of Oxford, &c. He was also one of the nineteen Lords nominated to govern the Kingdom after the death of Queen Anne till the arrival of George I. He *m.* firstly, 22 May 1687, Anne (styled "BARONESS KINDERTON")^(b) on her monument), da. and h. of Peter VENABLES of Kinderton, co. Chester (generally

Ormonde, James (*Butler*), 2nd Duke of.

Peyton, Sir Robert (in the Dutch invasion he was "a colonel," under the Prince of Orange.) He *d.* soon afterwards, *viz.* 4 May 1689.

Radnor, Charles Bodvile (*Robartes*), 2nd Earl of.

Rutland, John (*Manners*), 8th Earl of. He was *cr.* Duke 1703. See also above under "Manchester."

Scarsdale, Robert (*Leke*), 8th Earl of.

Shrewsbury, Charles (*Talbot*), 12th Earl of. He was *cr.* Duke 1694.

Somerset, Charles (*Seymour*), 6th Duke of.

Stamford, Thomas (*Grey*), 2nd Earl of. See also above under "Manchester."

"Tipping, 'Squire.'" (*Query* Thomas Tipping of Wheatfield, Oxon. *cr.* Bart. 1698 ?)

"Trelawny, Sir John." (*Query* Sir Jonathan Trelawny, 2nd Bart. ?)

"Trenchard, 'Squire.'" (*Query* William Trenchard of Cutteridge in North Bradley, Wilts, who *m.* Ellen, da. of Sir George Norton of Abbotsleigh, Somerset, and *d.* 22 Aug. 1713 aged 78.)

Westmoreland, Charles (*Fane*), 3rd Earl of.

[Wiltshire], Charles Pawlet, styled Earl of Wiltshire, s. and h. ap. of the Marquess of Winchester, afterwards Duke of Bolton. He *suc.* his father in 1699 as Duke of Bolton.

(^a) "He was the first PEER OF THE REALM who [in Nov. 1688] made his appearance at the quarters of the Prince of Orange." Hitherto the Earl had "been regarded as a supporter of the Arbitrary Government. He had been true to James in the days of the Exclusion Bill. He had, as Lord Lieut. of Oxon. acted with vigour and severity against the adherents of Monmouth, and had lighted bonfires to celebrate the defeat of Argyle. But dread of Popery had driven him into opposition and rebellion." See Macaulay's "History of England." He had also shortly before (as some recompence for having been deprived of the Lieutenantancy of Oxon owing to his zeal for the Protestant faith), been mentioned for the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, which however was given to the young Duke of Ormonde, grandson to the late Chancellor.

"The Earl of Abingdon, with a party of 50 Horse is gone thro' Dorchester to join the Prince of Orange." "Diary of Narcissus Luttrell," under 17 Nov. 1688.

(^b) "The possessors of some lands called, but improperly called, BARONIES within the counties Palatine of Chester and Durham, and in some of the Palatinates in Ireland, were called BARONS, but, as they did not hold of the Sovereign, they were not PEERS of his Parliament"; again "To the *Caput Baronie*, as in the cases of BURFORD, DUDLEY and others, the term BARONY was applied, although the possessions formed only a *part* of the Ancient Territorial Barony. The possessors of the Manor of

known as "Baron of Kinderton"), by Catharine, da. of Sir Robert SHIRLEY. In consequence of this match he, by Royal lic. dat. 10 Nov. 1687, took the additional name of VENABLES for himself and his issue by his said wife. She was *b.* 7 May 1674, and consequently was only just thirteen at the time of her marriage. She was Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Anne during the whole of her reign. She *d. s.p.*, 28 April 1715, and was *bur.* at Rycote Chapel. M.I. Admon. 25 June 1715. He *m.* secondly, 13 Feb. 1716-7, at Beaconsfield, Bucks (registered at Rycote), Mary, widow of Gen. Charles CHURCHILL, da. and h. of James GOULD, of Minterne, Dorset, by Mary, first da. of William BONDE, of Bestral, in that co. He *d.* 18 June 1743 *s.p.s.*, and was *bur.* 27th at Rycote Chapel. Will dat. 3 April 1736; pr. 1 July 1743. His widow, who was accidentally burnt to death, *d.* 10 Jan. 1757. Will, in which she directs to be *bur.* by her father at St. Peter's, Dorchester, dat. 3 March 1742 (*sic*); pr. 20 June 1757.

[JAMES BERTIE, styled LORD NORREYS, only child (by second wife) s. and h. ap., *b.* 14, and *bap.* 26, Nov. 1717, at St. Margaret's, Westm. He *d.* an infant, of the small pox, 25 Feb. 1717-8, v.p.]

III. 1743. 3. WILLOUGHBY (BERTIE), EARL OF ABINGDON, &c., nephew and h., being s. and h. of Hon. James Bertie, of Stanwell, Midx., by Elizabeth, da. of George (WILLOUGHBY), 7th LORD WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM, and sister and h. of John, the 8th Lord. He was *b.* at Lindsey House, Westm., 28 Nov. 1692. Registered at Stanwell, Midx. He *suc.* his father, 1735. He *m.*, at Florence, Aug. 1727 Anna-Maria, da. of Sir John COLLINS [*query*, of Chute Lodge, Hants?]. He *d.* 10 June 1760, and was *bur.* at Rycote Chapel. Will dat. 3 Dec. 1756; pr. 9 July 1760. His widow *d.* suddenly 21 Dec. 1763, while visiting the Venetian Ambassador at Powis House. Will pr. March 1764.

[JAMES BERTIE, styled LORD NORREYS, s. and h. ap. He *d.* unm., v.p., being burnt in his bed, at Rycote, 12 Oct. 1745, and was *bur.* there.]

IV. 1760. 4. WILLOUGHBY (BERTIE), EARL OF ABINGDON, &c., 2nd, but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 16 Jan. 1740. On 3 July 1759, being then a student at Oxford (Mag. Coll.), he was one of the three undergraduates chosen to address the Chancellor on his installation. M.A., 1761. Took his seat in the house of Lords 6 Feb. 1761. "His Lordship was a man of fervid mind, tho' somewhat eccentric." (*) He *m.* 7 July 1768, at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Charlotte, yst. of the three surv. daughters and coheirs of Admiral Sir Peter WARREN, of Warrentown, in Ireland, K.B., by Susanna, da. of Stephen DE LANCY, and Ann, formerly Ann VAN CORTLANDT, spinster. She *d.* 28 Jan., and was *bur.* 8 Feb. 1794, at Rycote Chapel. He *d.* 26 Sep. 1799, aged sixty, and was *bur.* there. Will pr. May 1800.

[WILLOUGHBY BERTIE, styled LORD NORREYS, s. and h. ap. He *d.* an infant, v.p., 20 Feb. 1779, aged twelve days.]

V. 1799. 5. MONTAGU (BERTIE), EARL OF ABINGDON, &c., 2nd, but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 30 April 1784, and *bap.* at St. Geo., Han. Sq.; *cr.* D.C.L. of Oxford, 3 July 1810. He was Cupbearer at the Coronation of George IV; High Steward of Abingdon, and Lord Lieut. of Berks. He *m.* firstly, 27 Aug. 1807, at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Emily, sister of Henry, 3rd Viscount Gage [I], and da. of General the Hon. Thomas GAGE, by Margaret, da. of Peter KEMBLE, President of the Council of New Jersey. She, who was *b.* in Park Place, St. James' Westm., 25 April 1776; *d.* 28 Aug. 1838, and was *bur.* in Rycote Chapel. He *m.* secondly, 11

Burford and of some other heads of Baronies were also styled BARONS; but, as they had not the entire Baronies which had given title to their predecessors, they were not Peers." See [Mr. Fleming's] note, p. 18, to "Authorities, &c.," as to the Barony of Berkeley being "a Peerage by tenure," 1862. KINDERTON in Cheshire was one of the most considerable of these so-called Baronies.

(*) See "Collins," vol. iii, p. 635, where reference is made to Park's "Royal and Noble Authors," vol. iv.

March, 1841, also at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Frederica Augusta, 5th da. of Charlotte *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ANTRIM [I.], by Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Robert KERR. He *d.* 16 Oct. 1854. Will pr. May 1855. His widow *d.* 26 Nov. 1864, at Eccleston Sq., Midx.

VI. 1854. 6. MONTAGU (BERTIE), EARL OF ABINGDON, &c., s. and h., by 1st wife, *b.* 19 June 1808, in Dover Str., Midx. Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. A.M. 1829. *Cr.* D.C.L. of Oxford 11 June 1834. M.P. for Oxon. 1830, 1832-52, and for Abingdon 1852-54. Lord Lieut. of Berks 1854-81. High Steward of Oxford and Abingdon. He *m.* 7. Jan. 1835, Elizabeth Lavinia, only da. and h. of George Granville VERNON-HARCOURT, of Nuneham Courtenay, Oxon., by his 1st wife Elizabeth, 1st da. of Richard (BINGHAM), 2nd EARL OF LUCAN [I.]. She *d.* 16 Oct. 1858. He *d.* in Grosvenor Str., Midx., 8 Feb. 1884.

VII. 1884. 7. MONTAGU ARTHUR (BERTIE), EARL OF ABINGDON, and LORD NORREYS, 1st s. and h., *b.* 13 May, 1836, in Han. Sq. Ed. at Eton. Lieut.-Col. Royal Berks Militia 1863-80. Hon. Col. 1880. He *m.* firstly, 10 July 1858, Caroline Theresa, 1st da. and, in her issue, coheir of Charles TOWNELEY of Towneley, co. Lancaster, by Caroline, da. of William Philip (MOLYNEUX), 2nd EARL OF SEFTON [I.]. She *d.* 4 Sep. 1873, at Wytham Abbey, Berks. He *m.* secondly, 16 Oct. 1883, at the Roman Catholic cathedral, Portsmouth, Mary, da. of Major Gen. the Hon. James Charlemagne DORMER, C.B., by Ella Frances Catherine, only da. of Sir Archibald ALISON, Bart. She was *b.* 13 Oct. 1867.

[MONTAGU CHARLES FRANCIS BERTIE, styled LORD NORREYS, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 3 Oct. 1860. Capt. Royal Berks militia.]

Note.—In 1884, the family estates consisted of about 21,000 acres, valued at about £28,000 a year; *viz.*, above 8,000 in Oxon., rather less than 8,000 in Berks, and 66 acres in Bucks (which 16,000 acres or so were of the annual value of about £23,000); also above 4,500 acres in Lancashire and 500 in Yorkshire (part of the Towneley property), of the annual value (exclusive of mine rents) of about £5,000 in addition. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Wytham Abbey, Berks.

ABINGER.

Barons. 1. SIR JAMES SCARLETT, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 2nd s. of Robert S., of Duckett's Spring, in St. James' Parish Jamaica, by Elizabeth WRIGHT, widow, da. of Philip ANGLIN, of Paradise estate in that island, was *b.* there 1769; entered as a Fellow Commoner at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, at the age of fifteen; A.B. 1790; A.M. 1794; LL.D. 1835; Barrister (Inner Temple) 1791; King's Counsel 1816; M.P. for Peterborough 1819-30 (having been defeated, in 1822, for the University of Cambridge); M.P. for Malton 1830-31; for Cockermouth 1831; and for Norwich 1832-34; Attorney-Gen. for a short time in 1827, and again in 1829, was on 24 Dec. 1834 (Sir Robert Peel being then Prime Minister), made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and a few weeks afterward, on 12 Jan. 1835, was *cr.* BARON ABINGER, of Abinger, (^a) co. Surrey, and of the city of Norwich; being the first Chief Baron who ever received a Peerage while in office. P.C. (^b) He *m.* firstly, 22 Aug. 1792, Louise Henrietta, 3rd da. of Peter CAMPBELL, of Kilmorey, co. Argyll. She *d.* 8 March 1829. He *m.* secondly (a few months before his death), 28 Sep. 1843, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Henry John RIDLEY, Rector of Abinger, and da. of Lee-Steere STEERE,

(^a) This estate, which had been purchased by him, was sold by his grandson, and the proceeds invested in an estate in Scotland.

(^b) "His reputation as a judge did not equal his fame as an advocate. He had too much the habit of *deciding* which of the two parties in the cause was in the right, and arguing in his favour: while juries, who had been accustomed to be lead by his pleadings as a counsel, refused to submit to his *dictation* as a judge."—Foss' "Judges of England."

formerly L. S. WITTS, of Jayes, in Wotton, co. Surrey, by Sarah, da. of Robert HARRISON, of London. He was struck with paralysis, after having sat, through the whole day, in Court, at Bury St. Edmunds, and *d.* there (five days afterwards), 7 April 1844; *bur.* at Abinger. Will pr. April 1844. His widow living at Brighton, 1884.

II. 1844. 2. ROBERT CAMPBELL (SCARLETT), BARON ABINGER, s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 5 Sep. 1794. M.P. for Norwich 1835-38, for Horsham 1841-44. Barrister-at-Law. Sometime British Minister at Florence. He *m.*, 19 July 1824, Sarah, 2nd da. of George SMITH, Chief Justice of the Mauritius. He *d.* 24 June 1861. His widow *d.* 3 June 1878, in her seventy-sixth year, at Queen's Gate Terrace, South Kensington.

III. 1861. 3. WILLIAM FREDERICK (SCARLETT), BARON ABINGER, s. and h., *b.* 30 Aug. 1826 at Abinger Hall, Surrey. *Ed.* at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Entered the army 1846; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Scots Fusilier Guards 1855, Major 1868, Lieut.-Col. 1874, Major-Gen. 1877, Lieut.-Gen. 1882. Served in the Eastern campaign, 1854-56; was at Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, &c. Retired on half-pay Sep. 1877. C.B. 2 June, 1877, 5th-class Medjidie. He settled in Scotland at Inverloch Castle, co. Inverness. He *m.* 23 Dec. 1863, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Helen (Ella, or Seelen), 2nd da. of George Allan MAGRUDER, Commodore in the navy of the United States of America.

Note.—The family estates in 1883 consisted of about 40,000 acres in Invernesshire, and about 1,000 in Surrey. The former being worth about £4,300, and the latter about £700, making a total of about £5,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Inverloch Castle, near Kingussie, co. Inverness.

ABITOT.

Baron by tenure. 1. URSO D'ABITOT, Constable of Worcester Castle and Hereditary Sheriff of Worcestershire, according to "Dugdale," was, as such, styled sometimes "*Urso Viccomes*,"^(a) and sometimes "*Urso de Wirecestre*." Hence he is sometimes (though erroneously) said to have been *cr.* EARL OF WORCESTER in 1076. He sat in the great council of 1082 and 1085, "Dugdale" i. 462. Emmeline, his da., *m.* Walter de BEAUCHAMP, who obtained from Hen. I. all the lands of Roger de WORCESTER and the Sheriffalty of Worcestershire to hold as freely as any of his ancestors had done.^(b)

ABOYNE.

i.e. "LORD ABOYNE" [S.]. See "MELGUM," Viscount [S.]. *cr.* 1627, *ex.* 1630.

[*N.B.*—The above title was conferred on the 2nd s. of the 1st Marquess of Huntly [S.], *viz.* Lord John Gordon, whose eldest br., George (afterwards 2nd Marquess), obtained the VISCOUNTCY OF ABOYNE [S.], with a *spec. rem.*, as mentioned below.]

Viscounts. [S.] 1. GEORGE GORDON, styled LORD GORDON, and I. 1632. sometimes EARL OF ENZIE, s. and h. ap. of George, 6th EARL and 1st MARQUESS OF HUNTLY [S.], and elder br. of John GORDON who had been *cr.* LORD ABOYNE and VISCOUNT MELGUM [S.] in 1627 (as above mentioned) was, soon after the death of his said younger br. (who *d.* s.p.m., Oct. 1630), by patent dat. 20 April 1632, at Whitehall^(a) (reciting "the lamentable death of the late Viscount of Melgum"), *cr.* VISCOUNT ABOYNE [S.], with a *spec. rem.* after his father's or his own death (which ever should first happen), to his second s. James GORDON and the heirs male of his body. This *rem.* took effect on the death of the Marquess (his father), 13 June 1636, when, he, the said George Gordon, became 2nd MARQUESS OF HUNTLY [S.], and his *yr. s. succ.* (as below) to the Viscountcy.

For fuller particulars see "Huntly" [S.], under the second Marquess.

(^a) Roger, s. and h. of Urso, had incurred the heavy displeasure of Hen. I., one of whose servants he had murdered.—See "William of Malmesbury."

(^b) From this *Urso* is derived the ancient cognizance of the Beauchamp family, (Earls of Warwick), *i.e.* the Bear with the ragged staff.

II. 1636. 2. JAMES (GORDON), VISCOUNT ABOYNE [S.], 2nd s., but h. to the title under the *spec. rem.* He was a consistent and active supporter of the Royal Cause, in which behalf he took and held Dumfries. He was excommunicated by the Gen. Assembly at Edinburgh, 24 April 1644. He joined Montrose in Menteith in April 1645, and on 2 July following became (by the death of his elder br.) 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of his Father. He was excepted from pardon in 1648, and made his escape to France. He *d. unm.* at Paris, Feb. 1648-9, a few days after (and, it is said, from grief occasioned by) the execution of his Royal Master (30 Jan.), and a few days previous to the execution of his Father (19 March 1648-9), for loyalty to the said King. His honours are presumed to have become *ex. (a)*

Earls. [S.] 1. CHARLES GORDON, styled LORD CHARLES GORDON, 4th s. of George, 2nd MARQUESS OF HUNTLY [S.] by Anne, 1st da. of Archibald (CAMPBELL), 7th EARL OF ARGYLL [S.], and br. of James, VISCOUNT ABOYNE [S.] above-named, adhered firmly to the Royal cause during the Civil Wars and suffered many hardships thereby and was, in consideration thereof *cr.*, 10 Sep. 1660, LORD GORDON OF STRATHAVEN and GLENLIVET, and EARL OF ABOYNE [S.] He had a charter under the great seal in 1661 of the whole of the lands and lordship of Aboyne. He *m.* Elizabeth, only da. of John (LYON), 2nd EARL OF KINGHORN [S.] by his 2nd wife Elizabeth, da. of Patrick (MAULE), 1st EARL OF PANMURE [S.] He *d.* March 1681.

II. 1681. 2. CHARLES (GORDON), EARL OF ABOYNE, &c. [S.], s. and h. Having been bred a "papist" he qualified himself for taking his seat in the House, 27 July 1698, by taking his oath as a Protestant. He *m.* his first

(a) Considerable insight as to the interpretation to be put upon the words "*Heirs male bearing the name and arms*" is afforded by this patent. "The use of the phrase *bearing the name and arms* was rare till 1615, and the fashion was not very prevalent till the time of Charles I, towards the end of whose reign it again fell out of common practice. From the table given of Peerages *cr.* in connexion with his visit to Scotland in 1633, it is shewn that the stipulation is then, as it would appear, indiscriminately added or omitted. It was occasionally annexed to heirs male of the body, as well as to heirs male whatsoever, in either of which cases it could have no effect."²

In the patent by which this Viscounty is *cr.*, the former letters patent are recited whereby the King had conferred the title of Lord Aboyne and Viscount Melgum [S.], on the deceased Viscount Melgum, "*et hæredes suos masculos nomen et insignia de Gordon gerentes*," and it is added that the said Viscount Melgum had died "*absque hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, IN QUOS dictus titulus Vice comitis conferendus fuit*," thus clearly proving that the dignity, though granted as above, was considered as confined to heirs male of the body. "*Ac volentes* (continues the Patent) *ut prior titulus [i.e., that of Aboyne] REVIVAT* (which expression shews its EXTINCTION), *et permaneat in personâ domini Gordon &c.,*" the Patent proceeds to confer the dignity of Viscount Aboyne [S.] on the said Lord Gordon in the manner stated in the text, with a *spec. rem.* to his second son, James, "*hæredesque suos masculos cognomen et insignia de Gordon gerentes.*"

As this James *d. unm.* 1648-9, this title, which was conferred with precisely the same limitation as that of Melgum, must similarly be held to be *ex.* Mr. Sinclair* suggests that it may be considered as having devolved on his next younger br., Lewis, who a few days later (on his father's death) became 3rd Marquess of Huntly [S.], and hence have passed on to the subsequent Marquesses. This suggestion can hardly be entertained, for, if so, one of the younger brothers of the Viscount Melgum [S.] (of whom we know that one, *viz.* Lord Adam Gordon, was alive in 1636 and at his father's funeral) ought to have *succ.* to that title in 1630, (the remainders being *exactly* the same), whereas we have the authority of the patent of April 1632, that the Viscounty of Melgum was then *ex.*

* See "Dissertations upon Heirs male in grants of Scotch Peerages," by Alex. Sinclair—London and Edinburgh, 8vo., 1837—p. 148. See also "Riddell" p. 624-626, and p. 1020-1021.

cousin Elizabeth, 2nd da. of (his maternal uncle) Patrick (LYON), 3rd EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN [S.], by Helen, 2nd da. of John (MIDDLETON), 1st EARL OF MIDDLETON [S.] He *d.* April 1702. His widow *m.* Patrick (KINNAIRD), 3rd LORD KINNAIRD [S.], who *d.* 1715. She *m.* (for her third husband) Capt. Alexander GRANT of Grantsfield, and *d.* Jan. 1739.

III. 1702. 3. JOHN (GORDON), EARL OF ABOYNE, &c. [S.], s. and h.
Served h. to his father in Nov. 1702. He *m.*, 20th June 1724, Grace, da. of George LOCKHART of Carnwath by Euphemia, 2nd da. of Alexander (MONTGOMERIE), 6th EARL OF EGLINGTON [S.] He *d.* 7 April 1732 at his seat of Charlton-Aboyne, Scotland. His widow *m.*, Dec. 1734, James STUART, styled LORD DOWN, who, in 1739, became EARL OF MORAY [S.], and *d.* 5 July 1767. She *d.* at Darnaway, co. Moray, 17 Nov. 1738.

IV. 1732. 4. CHARLES (GORDON), EARL OF ABOYNE, &c. [S.], s. and h., *b.* about 1728. After a long minority he fully cleared his estate from debt, taking great interest in the improvements thereof. He *m.* firstly at Edinburgh 22 April 1759, Margaret, da. of Alexander (STEWART), 6th EARL OF GALLOWAY [S.] by his second wife Catherine, da. of John (COCHRANE), 4th EARL OF DUNDONALD [S.] She *d.* at Aboyne Castle, 12 Aug. 1762. He *m.* secondly, in London, 23 April 1774, Mary, da. of James (DOUGLAS), 9th EARL OF MORTON [S.], by his first wife Agatha, da. of James HALLYBURTON, of Pitcur. He *d.* at St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, 28 Dec. 1795, in 68th year. His widow *d.* 25 Dec. 1816.

V. 1794. 5. GEORGE (GORDON), EARL OF ABOYNE, &c. [S.], s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* at Edinburgh, 28 June 1761. On 28 May 1836 he *suc.* as MARQUIS OF HUNTLY [S.], on the death of his cousin, George, 5th DUKE OF GORDON and 8th Marquess of Huntly [S.] See "HUNTLY" [S.], under the 9th Marquess, 1836-53.

ABOUKIR.

See "ABERCROMBY OF ABOUKIR, &c." Baroness, *cr.* 1801.

ABRINCIS, D'ABRINCIS, AVRANCHES, or D'AVRANCHES. (*)

Barons by tenure. 1. RUALLON, or ROLAND D'ABRINCIS, or D'AVRANCHES, s. and h. of William (who *d.* 1087) acquired the Barony of Folkestone in Kent by marriage with Maud, da. and h. of Nigel DE MUNEVILLA, or AMUNDEVILLE, Lord of that place. He was living 1131, and *d.* before 1147.

I. Hen. I. 2. WILLIAM ABRINCIS, or ABRANCHES, s. and h., living 1170, *d.* before 1190.

II. Steph. 3. SIMON ABRINCIS, living, 1194, *d.* before 1203.

III. Ric. I. 4. WILLIAM ABRINCIS. He *m.* Matida, da. and coheir of William de BOCLAND. He was living 1225, but *d.* before 1230.

IV. John. 5. WILLIAM ABRINCIS, s. and h., *d.* before 1235, s.p.

V. Hen. III. 6. WILLIAM ABRINCIS, s. and h., *d.* before 1235, s.p.

Note.—Maud, his sister and h., *m.* Hamon de CREVECEUR, Baron of Creveceur, and conveyed to him the whole Barony of Folkestone. She had by him four daughters, among whom the baronial lands were divided. Of these, (1) Agnes, *m.* Sir John de SANDWICH, (2) Isolda, *m.* Nicholas de LENHAM, (3) Elena, *m.* Bertram de CRIOL, and (4) Isabella, *m.* Henry de GAUNT, and *d.* s.p.

(*) This account is revised from the corrections made by Mr. Courthope in his own (interleaved) copy of the "Synopsis" of 1857.

ACHESON.

Barons.

I. 1847.

1. ARCHIBALD ACHESON, *styled* VISCOUNT ACHESON, s. and h. ap. of Archibald, 2nd EARL OF GOSFORD [I.], and 1st LORD WORLINGHAM was, on 18 Sep. 1847, *cr.* BARON ACHESON of Clancairney, co. Armagh. On 27 March 1849 he *suc.* to his father's honours, when this Barony became *merged* in the BARONY OF WORLINGHAM (*cr.* 1835). See "GOSFORD," Earl of [I.], *cr.* 1806, under the 3rd Earl.

ACHINDOUN.

i.e. "LORD OF ACHINDOUN" [S.]. See "HUNTLY," Marquess of [S.], *cr.* 1599.

ACTON.

Barons.

I. 1869.

1. SIR JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG-ACTON, Bart., of Aldenham Hall, Salop, s. and h. of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Dalberg-Acton, Bart., of the same, by Marie Louise Pelline, only da. and h. of Emeric Joseph, DUKE OF DALBERG, was *b.* 10 Jan. 1834 at Naples, and *suc.* his father, as 8th Bart., 31 Jan. 1837. Ed. at the Roman Catholic College at Oscott. M.P. for Carlow, 1859-65; for Bridgnorth, 1865, but was unseated on petition the following year. On 11 Dec. 1869 he was *cr.* BARON ACTON, of Aldenham, co. Salop. He *m.*, 1 Aug. 1865, Marie, da. of Maximilian, COUNT ARCO-VALLEY, in Austria and Bavaria, by Anne, COUNTESS MARESCALCHI.

Note.—The family estates in 1833 (besides 14 acres in Midx., valued at only £23 a year) consisted of about 6500 acres in Salop, of the annual value of more than £7,500. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal residence*, Aldenham Hall, near Bridgnorth, Salop.

ADARE.

Barons [I.].

I. 1800.

1. SIR VALENTINE RICHARD QUIN, Bart., of Adare Manor, co. Limerick, on 31 July 1800 was *cr.* BARON ADARE, of Adare, co. Limerick; on 3 Feb. 1816 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT MOUNT-EARL [I.]; and finally, on 5 Feb. 1822 *cr.* VISCOUNT ADARE and EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT-EARL [I.]. See "DUNRAVEN," Earl [I.], *cr.* 1822.

ADBASTON.

See "WHITWORTH OF ADBASTON," co. Stafford, Viscount, *cr.* 1813 *ex.* 1825.

i.e. "BARON ADBASTON of Adbaston, co. Stafford." See "WHITWORTH," Earl, *cr.* 1815, *ex.* 1825.

ADDERBURY.

i.e. "WILMOT OF ADDERBURY," co. Oxford, Baron, *cr.* 1643. See "ROCHESTER," Earl of, *cr.* 1652; both peerages *ex.* 1681.

AGHADOE.

i.e. "BARON ALLANSON AND WINN OF AGHADOE," co. Kerry [I.]. See "HEADLEY," Lord [I.], *cr.* 1797.

AGHANVILLE.

See "DOWNES OF AGHANVILLE," King's county. Baron [L], *cr.* 1822, *ex.* 1864.

AGHRIM.

i.e. "AGHRIM, CO. GALWAY." Baron [L]. See "GOWRAN," Earl of [L], *cr.* 1676, *ex.* 1677.

i.e. "AGHRIM, CO. GALWAY." Baron [L]. See "ATHLONE," Earl of [L], *cr.* 1691-2, *ex.* 1844.

AGUILLON.

Barons by tenure.

I. Ric. I. MANSEY AGUILLON, *d.* before 1194.

II. John. WILLIAM AGUILLON, living 1233, *d.* before 1257.

III. Hen. III. ROBERT AGUILLON, *d.* s.p.m., 1285. Isabel, his da. and h., was found to be aged 28 years (1291-92), 20 Ed. I, and then wife of Hugh de BARDOLPH.

AIGLE, or DE AQUILA.

Barons by tenure.

I. Hen. I. 1. GILBERT AIGLE, or DE AQUILA, was LORD OF PEVENSEY (called the Honour of the Eagle), Sussex, by grant of Hen. I. He *d.* 1120.

II. 1120. 2. RICHER AIGLE, &c., s. and h., *d.* 1176.

III. 1176. 3. GILBERT AIGLE, &c., s. and h. *d.* 1204.

IV. 1204. 4. GILBERT AIGLE, &c., s. and h. This Baron *forfeited* all his lands for going into Normandy without the King's licence. He *d.* before 1231, in which year an extent of his lands was ordered to be made for assigning reasonable dower to Isabel, his widow.

AILESBUURY.

Earls.

I. 1663-4. 1. ROBERT (BRUCE), EARL OF ELGIN, LORD KINLOSS, and LORD BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.], also BARON BRUCE OF WHORLTON, co. York [E.], was on 18 March 1663-4 *cr.* BARON BRUCE OF SKELTON, co. York, VISCOUNT BRUCE OF AMPHILL, ^(a) Beds, and EARL OF AILESBUURY, Bucks. He was s. and h. of Thomas, 1st EARL OF ELGIN, &c. [S.], and 1st BARON BRUCE OF WHORLTON, by his 1st wife Anne, da. of Sir Robert CHICHESTER of Raleigh, Devon, K.B. He was *b.* in the parish of St. Barth. the Less, London. ^(b) On 26 July 1660 he was, with the Earl of Cleveland, appointed joint Lord Lieutenant of Beds, and was M.P. for that co., 1661-63. He *suc.* his father 21 Dec. 1663, and, having been instrumental in procuring the Restoration, was, a few months afterwards, raised to the rank of an English Earl *as afcd.*; on 29 March 1667 he was sole Lord Lieutenant of Beds; on 18 Oct. 1678 was P.C.; he was also Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and one of the Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal; a few months before his death, at the

(a) The Honour of Amphill had been leased by the Crown in 1613 to Lord Bruce [S.], and was sold by the Earl of Ailesbury, in 1730, to the Duke of Bedford, as was Houghton Park, the seat of the Bruce family (demolished in 1794), which was partly in this parish and partly in Houghton Conquest: Maulden, which was the burial place of the Bruces, was also included in the sale.

(b) This fact (as well as the place of his marriage) is mentioned in the Earl's will

coronation, 23 April 1685. he bore St. Edward's Staff, and on 20 July following was LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD. "He was a learned person well versed in English history and antiquities." (See Wood's "Fasti.") He *m.* 16 Feb. 1645-6, at St. Alphage, London wall, Diana, 2nd da. of Henry (Grey), 1st EARL OF STAMFORD, by Anne (heirress of Stamford), yst. da. and coheir of William (CECIL), 2nd EARL OF EXETER. By her he had 8 sons and 9 daughters. He *d.* at Houghton Park, Beds, 20 Oct. 1685, and was *bur.* at Maulden in that co; ^(a) will dat. 1 and pr. 15 Dec. 1685. His widow, who was *b.* in the same parish as her husband, ^(b) *d.* 1690; her will dat. 14 Jan. 1685-6, pr. 26 Feb. 1689-90.

II. 1685. 2. THOMAS (BRUCE), EARL OF AILESBUURY, &c. [E.], also

EARL OF ELGIN, &c. [S.], 3rd, but 1st surv., s. and h., *b.* 1656. M.P. for Marlborough, 1679-81; for Wilts, 1685. Groom of the Bedchamber, 1686. He was one of the few noblemen who offered their service to James II after the Prince of Orange had embarked for England, and was one of the four Peers ^(b) deputed to invite that King to return from Sheerness to Whitehall; and when the King, two days later (18 Dec. 1688), was ejected from Whitehall, he was one of the four Peers ^(d) who accompanied him to Rochester. The Earl returned to London, but never took the oath to the Revolution Government. He was accused of having conspired in May 1695 to plan the restoration of King James, and was imprisoned in the Tower of London, Feb. 1695-6, but admitted to bail 12 Feb. 1696-7, and subsequently allowed to quit the Kingdom. ^(c) He *m.* firstly, 31 Aug. (or 30 Oct.) 1676, Lady Elizabeth SEYMOUR (raised, by royal warrant, 28 June 1672, to the precedence of a da. of the Duke of Somerset), 2nd da., but only child that had issue, of Henry Seymour, styled LORD BEAUCHAMP (by Mary, da. of Arthur (CAPELL), 1st LORD CAPELL), which Henry was s. and h. ap. of William, 1st MARQUESS OF HERTFORD, afterwards (1660) DUKE OF SOMERSET. ^(f) On 12 Dec. 1671, by the death of her *br.*, William, the 3rd Duke, the estate of Tottenham and Savernake Forest, Wilts, devolved on her, as also the representation as senior coheir [heir of line] of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII, through the families of Grey and Brandon. She *d.* in childbed (of grief at her husband's imprisonment) 12 Jan. 1696-7. He *m.* secondly, 1700, at Brussels, Charlotte D'ARGENTAU, *suo jure* COUNTESS D'ESSENEUX and BARONESS DE MELS BROECK in Flanders, being da. and h. of Louis, COUNT D'ESSENEUX by Marie-Gilberte DE LOCQUENGHIEN. ^(g) She *d.* s.p.m., at Brussels, 23 July 1710, in her 31st year. ^(h) He *d.* there Nov. 1741, in his 86th year; will pr. Jan. 1742.

(*) Ailesbury House, or "St. John's," Clerkenwell, Midx. (where some of the 1st Earl's children were born 1646-62) was the London residence of this family till they sold it in 1706. It was part of the old Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and came to the Bruce family through that of Cecil, to whom it had been granted by James I.

(b) See p. 38, n. (b).

(c) These were the Earls of Ailesbury, Yarmouth and Feversham [E.], and the Earl of Middleton [S.].

(d) These were the Earl of Ailesbury and the Earl of Lichfield [E.], the Earl of Dunbarton and the Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, [S.].

(e) "Ailesbury and Dartmouth had as little scruple about taking the oath of allegiance [to William and Mary] as they afterwards had about breaking it;" and in 1690, "Clarendon, who had refused the oaths, and Ailesbury, who had dishonestly taken them, were among the chief traitors."—See Macaulay's "History of England."

(f) The Duke was grandson and h. of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, by Katharine (next sister to the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey), da. and, in her issue, sole h. to Frances (wife of Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk), the 1st da. and coheir of Mary Tudor, Queen Dow. of France, by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. According to the will of Hen. VIII, he and his said ancestors would have been entitled to THE CROWN of England, since 1603, to the exclusion of the House of Stuart.

(g) ARGENTEAU. "La branche D'ESSENEUX est due à Jean D'ARGENTAU, Seigneur D'Esseneux, et à Catherine VILAIN; au XV^e siècle. elle se perdit en Charlotte D'Argentau, Comtesse D'Esseneux, Baronne de Melsbroeck, fille de Louis, et de Marie Gilberte de Locquenghien, laquelle épousa Thomas Bruce, Comte D'Ailesbury, Pair D'Angleterre."—See "Familles Nobles du Royaume de Belgique," par M. Felix-Victor Goethals. Brussels: 1849. 4to., 4 vols.

(h) Her only child, Marie Theresa Charlotte, *m.*, in 1722, Maximilian Emanuel, Prince de Hornes, &c., and was mother of Elizabeth Philippina (her yst. da. and coheir),

[ROBERT BRUCE, styled LORD BRUCE, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, b. 6 Aug. 1679. He d. young v.p. and s.p.]

III. 1741. 3. CHARLES (BRUCE), EARL OF AILESBUURY, &c. [E.], also EARL OF ELGIN, &c. [S.], 2nd but only surv. s. and h. by first wife. He was M.P. for Great Bedwyn 1705-08; and was elected also in 1710, but sat for Marlborough 1710 to 1711. On 31 Dec. 1711, he was sum. to the House of Lords, v.p., in his father's Barony, as LORD BRUCE OF WHORLTON. (*) He suc. his father in Nov. 1741, and on 17 April 1746 was cr. BARON BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM, Wilts, with a *spec. rem.*, (b) failing the heirs male of his body, to Thomas Bruce BRUDENELL, 4th and yst. s. of Elizabeth (his only surv. sister of the whole blood), by George, 3rd EARL OF CARDIGAN. He m. firstly Anne, 1st da. and coheir of William (SAVILLE), 2nd MARQUESS OF HALIFAX, by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of Sir Samuel GRIMSTON, Bart., of Gorbamby, Herts, sister and h. of Sir Harbottle G. She d. 18 July 1717. He m. secondly, 16 Jan. 1720, Juliana, 2nd. da. of Charles (Boyle) 3rd Earl of Burlington [E.] and 3rd Earl of Cork [I], by Juliana, da. and h. of Henry NOEL of Luffenham, Rutland. She d. s.p., 26 March 1739. He m. thirdly at Somerset House Chapel, Midx., 18 June 1739, Caroline, only da. of Gen. John CAMPBELL of Mamore, afterwards (1761) 4th DUKE OF ARGYLL [S.], by Mary, da. of John (BELLENDEN), 2nd LORD BELLENDEN [S.] He d. s.p.m.s., 10 Feb. 1746-7; will pr. April 1747. On his death the EARLDOM OF ELGIN, and the BARONY OF BRUCE OF KINLOSS [S.], devolved (under the *spec. rem.* in the patent of 1633) on his cousin and h. male, Charles

b. 1733, who m. Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Stolberg Guedern. Their eldest da. and coheir, Louisa Maximiliana, b. 21 Sep. 1752, m., 17 April 1772, Charles Edward STUART (titular, CHARLES III.), the young Chevalier de St. George, who d. s.p., Jan. 1788. See below under "Albany" [titular] Earl of, 1766.

(*) He was one of the twelve Peers created in that month (Dec. 1711) to secure a majority in the house of Lords for the Tory Administration. They are said to have been sarcastically asked by the Earl of Wharton (in allusion to a Jury of twelve), whether they tendered their votes separately, or "or by their Foreman." Three of these were eldest sons of Peers, viz. :—

Bruce (s. and h. ap. of the Earl of Ailesbury), sum. in his father's Barony.

Compton (s. and h. ap. of the Earl of Northampton), sum. in his father's Barony.

Paget (s. and h. ap. of the Lord Paget), cr. Lord Burton.

The other nine, arranged alphabetically as to their surnames and titles of Peerage, were—

Bathurst, cr. Lord Bathurst.

Dupplin, Lord, see Hay.

Foley, cr. Lord Foley.

Granville, cr. Lord Lansdown.

Hay, styled Lord Dupplin, being s. and h. ap. of the Earl of Kinnoull [S.], cr.

Lord Hay.

Lansdown, Lord, see Granville.

Mansel, cr. Lord Mansel.

Masham, cr. Lord Masham.

Middleton, Lord, see Willoughby.

Mountjoy, Lord, see Windsor.

Trevor, cr. Lord Trevor.

Willoughby, cr. Lord Middleton.

Windsor, Viscount Windsor [I.], cr. Lord Mountjoy.

(b) This *spec. rem.* is the more remarkable as he had female issue of his own, which represented him and his family, while the issue of his sister not only did not represent the family of Bruce, but were not even entitled to quarter their armorial ensigns. Of his three married daughters, the eldest, Mary (wife of Henry Brydges, afterwards Duke of Chandos), is (in 1884), represented by her descendant the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who thus became the senior coheir (heir of line) to Mary Tudor, Queen of France, sister of Henry VIII. (See p. 39, note (f).) A lock of this lady's hair was among the articles at the sale of the effects of the (then) Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, Bucks., in August 1848, and sold for the small sum of £7 10s. It had been, however, acquired by purchase (not descent) in 1786, by the Duke of Chandos, but its authenticity was indisputable.

(BRUCE), 9th EARL OF KINCARDINE [S.] ; the BARONY OF KINLOSS [S.], (*cr.* 1601) devolved, *de jure*, on (his grandson) the heir of line, but was not assumed by him, ^(a) while, as to the English Honours, the EARLDOM of AILESBUURY, the VISCOUNTCY OF BRUCE, and the BARONY OF BRUCE OF SKELTON (all of which were *cr.* 1664), as also the BARONY OF BRUCE OF WHORLTON (*cr.* 1641) became *ex.* ; but the BARONY OF BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM (*cr.* 1746) devolved under the *spec. rem.* on his nephew, afterwards (1776) *cr.* EARL OF AILESBUURY, as under. His widow *m.* 19 Dec. 1747, Field Marshal the Hon. Henry SEYMOUR-CONWAY, who *d.* at Park Place, in Remenham, Berks, ^(b) 9 July 1795, aged 75. She *d.* 17 Jan. 1803, in Upper Brook str., St. Geo., Han. Sq. ; will *pr.* Jan. 1803.

IV. 1776. 1. THOMAS BRUCE (BRUDENELL, afterwards BRUDENELL-BRUCE), BARON BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM, nephew, by the sister, being 4th and yst. s. of George (BRUDENELL), 3rd EARL OF CARDIGAN, by Elizabeth, sister of the whole blood to (the last Lord) Charles, 3rd Earl of Ailesbury, &c., and 1st Lord Bruce of Tottenham. He was *b.* 13 April and *bap.* 13 May 1739 at St. James, Westm. On the death of his maternal uncle, in Feb. 1747 (whose vast estates in Wiltshire and Yorkshire, to the exclusion of his said uncle's daughters, he inherited) he *suc.* to the BARONY OF BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM, under the *spec. rem.* above-mentioned. By royal licence, 2 Dec. 1767, he took the name of BRUCE, assuming it after that of BRUDENELL. He was Lord of the Bedchamber to Geo. III. On 10 June 1776 he was *cr.* EARL OF AILESBUURY, co. Buckingham. Lord Lieut. of Wilts, 1780. **K.T.** 29 Nov. 1786. He *m.* firstly, 17 Feb. 1761, at the chapel in Tottenham Park, Wilts. (registered at Great Bedwyn), Susanna, styled Dow. VISCOUNTESS DUNGARVAN, da. of Henry HOARE of Stourhead, Wilts, and of London, banker, by his 2nd wife, Susan, da. and h. of Stephen COLT. She *d.* 4 Feb. 1783, and was *bur.* at Maulden, Beds. He *m.* secondly, by *spec. lic.* in St. James' Place, Midx., 14 Feb. 1788, Anne, 3rd da. of John (RAWDON), 1st EARL OF MOIRA [I.], by his 3rd wife, Elizabeth (*suo jure*), BARONESS HASTINGS. She was *b.* 16 May 1753, and *d. s.p.*, 8 Jan. 1813 ; *bur.* at Maulden. He *d.* in Seymour Place, Midx., 19 April 1814, aged 85, and was *bur.* at Maulden. Will *pr.* May 1811.

V. 1814. 2. CHARLES (BRUDENELL-BRUCE), EARL OF AILESBUURY, **Marquesses.** &c., 3rd and yst., but only surv. s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 12 Feb. 1773, and *bap.* 24 April, at St. Geo., Han. Sq. **K.T.** 20 May 1819. On 17 July 1821 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT SAVERNAKE of Savernake Forest, co. Wilts., EARL BRUCE of Whorlton, co. York, and MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY, co. Buckingham. He *m.*, at Florence, 10 April 1793, Henrietta Maria, 1st da. of Noel (HILL), 1st LORD BERWICK, by Anna, da. of Henry VERNON. She *d.* 2 Jan. 1831, and was *bur.* the 11th at Maulden. He *m.* secondly, 20 Aug. 1833, Maria, widow of Charles John CLARKE, and yst. da. of the Hon. Charles TOLLEMACHE, by his 2nd wife, Gertrude Florida, da. of Gen. William GARDINER. He *d.* 4 Jan. 1856. His widow, *b.* 27 Oct. 1809, was living 1884.

Marquesses. }
II. }
Earls. } 1856.
VI. }
3. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK (BRUDENELL-BRUCE), MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY, &c., s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 20 Nov. 1804, and *bap.* at St. Geo., Han. Sq., King Geo. III and his Queen being sponsors. By writ dat. 10 July 1838, he was *sum.* to Parl. in his father's Barony, as LORD BRUCE OF TOTTENHAM (1746). Lord Lieut. of Wilts. **K.G.** 23 May 1864. On 27 March 1868 he *suc.* to the EARLDOM OF CARDIGAN (1661) and BARONY OF

(a) This was James (BRYDGES), 2nd DUKE OF CHANDOS, s. and h. of Mary, his 1st da. and coheir (by his 1st wife), who had *d. v.p.* This James had *suc.* his father in the Dukedom of Chandos in 1744, and was, in 1771, *suc.* by his s. and h., James, the 3rd Duke, who *d. s.p.m.* 1789, leaving an only da. and h., Anna Eliza (*de jure* BARONESS KINLOSS [S.]), mother of Richard Plantagenet, 2nd DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (who *d.* 1861) and grandmother of the 3rd Duke (living 1884), who, on 21 July 1868, established his right, in virtue of this descent, to the BARONY OF KINLOSS [S.] *afsd.*

(b) This "well-known seat" (for a short time the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales) was sold by his widow, the said Lady Ailesbury, to Lord Malmesbury.

BRUDENELL (1628), by the death of his cousin, James Thomas, 7th Earl of Cardigan. He *m.*, 11 May 1837, Mary Caroline, da. of George Augustus (HERBERT), 11th EARL OF PEMBROKE, by his 2nd wife, Catharine, da. of Simon, COUNT WORONZOW of Russia. He *d.*, 6 Jan. 1878, at Savernake, Wilts. His widow, *b.* 22 March 1813, was living 1894.

Marquesses.

III.

Earls.

VII.

4. ERNEST AUGUSTUS CHARLES (BRUDENELL-BRUCE), MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY, EARL OF CARDIGAN, EARL OF AILESBUURY, EARL BRUCE, VISCOUNT SAVERNAKE, BARON BRUDENELL, and BARON BRUCE, also a Baronet, br. and h., *b.* 8 Jan. 1811, at Warren's Hotel, St. James' Square, Midx. Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge. A.M., 1831. M.P. for Marlborough, 1832-78. Lord of the Bedchamber, 1834-35. Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household,

1841-46 and 1852-58. He *m.*, 25 Nov. 1834, Louisa Elizabeth, 2nd da. of John (HORSLEY BERESFORD), 2nd LORD DECIES [I.], by Charlotte, da. and h. of Robert HORSLEY. She was *b.* April 1814.

[GEORGE WILLIAM THOMAS BRUDENELL-BRUCE, *styled* VISCOUNT SAVERNAKE, grandson and h. ap., being only s. and h. of George John BRUDENELL-BRUCE, Lieut. 11th Hussars (by Evelyn Mary, 2nd da. of William (Craven), 2nd EARL OF CRAVEN), who was s. and h. ap. of the 3rd Marquess, but who *d. v.p.* (before his father's accession to the Peerage), 28 May 1868, aged 29. He was *b.* 8 June 1863. Ed. at Eton. Lieut. Royal Berks Militia, 1881.]

Note.—The family estates in 1883 consisted of about 38,000 acres in Wilts and about 2,000 in Berks (together worth about £42,000 a year), also of about 15,000 acres in Yorkshire, worth about £18,000 a year. Total about 55,000 acres, worth about £60,000 a year.—See Bateman's "Great Landowners." The *principal residences*, Savernake Forest, near Marlborough, Wilts; Jervaux Abbey, near Bedale, Yorkshire; also Villa Marbella, at Biarritz, in France.

AILESFORD, see AYLESFORD.

AILMER, see AYLNER.

AILSA.

Barons.

I. 1806.

Marquesses.

I. 1831

1. ARCHIBALD (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILIS, &c., [S.], s. and h. of Archibald, the 11th Earl, by his 2nd wife, Anne, da. of John WATTS, of New York, in America, was *b.* Feb. 1770. He raised an independent Company of Foot, 1790, and *suc.* his father in the Scotch Peerage 29 Dec. 1794. He was elected a REP. PEER [S.] 1796-1806, and on 12 Nov. 1806 was *cr.* BARON AILSA, of Ailsa, co. Ayr. K.T., 17 July 1821. He was subsequently, 10 Sep. 1831, at the coronation of William IV (one of whose daughters his second s. had *m.*), *cr.* MARQUESS OF AILSA, of the Isle of Ailsa, co. Ayr. F.R.S., &c. He was a consistent Liberal in politics, and voted for the "Reform Bill." 14 April 1832. He *m.*, at Dun, in Forfar, Margaret, 2nd da. of John ERSKINE, of Dun, *afsd.* He *d.* 8 Sep. 1846, at his residence, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, Midx. Will pr. Nov. 1846. His widow *d.* 5 Jan. 1848, at St. Margaret's *afsd.*, aged 76. Her will pr. Jan. 1848.

[ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, *styled* EARL OF CASSILIS, s. and h. ap., *b.* 4 June 1794. M.P. for Evesham, 1830. He *m.*, 1 May 1814, Eleanor, only da. and h. of Alexander ALLARDICE, of Dunnottar, co. Kincardine. He *d. v.p.*, at Cassilis House, co. Ayr, 12 Aug. 1832. His widow *d.* at the same place 16 Nov. following.]

Marquesses. 2. ARCHIBALD (KENNEDY), MARQUESS OF AILSA, &c.
Barons. [U.K.], also EARL OF CASSILIS, &c. [S.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Archibald Kennedy, styled Earl of Cassilis, and Eleanor, his wife, above named. He was b. Aug. 1816. Lord Lieut. of Ayrshire.
 II. 1846. **K.T.** 7 March 1859. He m., 10 Nov. 1846, Julia, 2nd da. of Sir Richard Mounteny JEPSON, 1st Bart., by his 2nd wife, Charlotte Rochfort, da. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John SMITH, **K.C.B.** He d., 20 March 1870, at Culzean Castle, from injuries received in the hunting field. His widow was living at Lovell Hill, near Windsor, Berks, 1884.

III. 1870. 3. ARCHIBALD (KENNEDY), MARQUESS OF AILSA and BARON AILSA [U.K.], also EARL OF CASSILIS and LORD KENNEDY [S.], s. and h., b. 1 Sep. 1847. Sometime, 1866-70, an officer in the Coldstream Guards. He m., 7 March 1871, at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Evelyn, 3rd da. of Charles (STUART), LORD BLANTYRE [S.], by Evelyn, 2nd da. of George Granville (SUTHERLAND LEVESON GOWER), 2nd DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. She was b. 24 June 1848.

[ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, styled EARL OF CASSILIS, s. and h. ap., b. 22 May 1872, in Berkeley Sq., Midx.]

Note.—The family estates in 1883 consisted of about 76,000 acres in Ayrshire, of the annual value of about £36,000.—See Batenian's "Great Landowners." The principal residences, Culzean Castle, Cassilis House, and Newark Castle, all in co. Ayr.

AIR, see AYR.

AIREY.

Baron. 1. SIR RICHARD AIREY, **G.C.B.**, General in H.M.'s army, was, on 29 Nov. 1876, *cr.* BARON AIREY, of Killingworth, co. Northumberland. He was 1st s. and h. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, **K.C.H.**, by Catharine, yst. da. of Margaret, *suo jure*, BARONESS TALBOT OF MALAHIDE [I.], by Richard TALBOT, of Malahide Castle, co. Dublin. He was b. April 1803, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ed. at Woolwich Academy. Ensign 34th Foot, 1821; Aide-de-Camp to the Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1827-30; to the Governor of British North America, 1830-32; Military Secretary there, 1832-35; Lieut.-Col. 34th Reg., 1838; Assistant Adjutant-Gen. at the Horse Guards, 1838-47; Assistant Quarter Master-Gen. there, 1851-53; Acting Quarter Master-Gen. in the Crimea, 1854-55; was in command of a brigade at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and was at the capture of Sebastopol; Quarter Master-Gen. of the forces, 1855, when he received the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in Turkey. He was *nom.* **K.C.B.** 5 July 1855 for his services against the Russians; was Col. of the 17th Foot, 1860; Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar, 1865-70; **G.C.B.**, 13 March 1867; Col. of the 7th Foot, 1868; Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces, 1870-76; General in the Army, 1871-2. On 29 Nov. 1876 was *cr.* BARON AIREY, as *afsd.* In Oct. 1877 he retired from the army. He m., Jan. 1838, Harriett Mary Everard, 3rd da. of his maternal uncle, James (Talbot), LORD TALBOT OF MALAHIDE [I.], by Anne Sarah, da. and coheir of Samuel ROBBARD, of Evercreech, co. Somerset. She d. in Lowndes Square, Midx., 28 July 1881. He survived her but a few weeks, and d. s.p.m.s., 13 Sep. 1881, at the Grange, Leatherhead, Surrey, when the title became *ex.* Both were *bur.* in the cemetery at Kensal Green, Midx.

AIRLIE.

Barons [S.]. 1. SIR JAMES OGILVY, of Airlie and Lintrathen, co. Forfar, s. and h. of Sir John O., of the same, by Marion, 2nd da. of Sir William SETON, of Seton, b. about 1430, *suc.* his father about 1484 (in which year he was one of the guarantors of the treaty of peace concluded with the English), was, on 28 April 1491, *cr.* LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE [S.]. On 18 May following he went as AMBASSADOR to Denmark. He m. firstly, about 1450, Elizabeth KENNEDY, of the family of Cassilis. He m. secondly, Mary, da. of Archibald (DOUGLAS), 5th EARL OF ANGUS [S.], only child by his 2nd wife, Catharine, da. of Sir William STIRLING, of Keir. He d. about 1504.

II. 1504? 2. JOHN (OGILVY), LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE [S.], s. and h. by 1st wife. Knighted between 1494 and 1497. Took his seat in Parl. 3 Feb. 1505-6. He *m.* firstly, before 14 Oct. 1472, Mariot. He *m.* secondly, Jean, 1st da. of William (GRAHAM), 2nd LORD GRAHAM, of Kincardine [S.], by Anne, da. of George (DOUGLAS), 4th EARL OF ANGUS [S.].

III. [—]. 3. JAMES (OGILVY), LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE [S.], s. and h. by second wife. He *m.* Margaret, da. of David (LINDSAY), 8th EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], by his second wife, Isabel, da. of [—] LUNDY, of LUNDY.

IV. [—]. 4. JAMES (OGILVY), LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE [S.], s. and h. On 5 March 1542 he was appointed one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session. He *m.* Helen, da. of Henry (SINCLAIR), 1st LORD SINCLAIR [S.], by Margaret, da. of Patrick (HEPBURN), 1st EARL OF BOTHWELL [S.]. He *d.* before 1549.^(a) His widow living 1549.

V. 1549? 5. JAMES (OGILVY), LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE [S.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of James Ogilvy, styled Master of Ogilvy (by Katherine, da. of Sir John CAMPBELL, of Calder), which James was s. and h. ap. of the 4th Lord, but *d.* v.p., 10 Sep. 1547, being killed at the battle of Pinkie. On 17 Dec. 1549 he granted an annuity, with consent of his mother and guardian, out of the lands of Airlie, "to Thomas, s. of the deceased James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, grandfather of James, now Lord Ogilvy of Airlie." He was one of the Commissioners who ratified the treaty of Berwick, 10 May 1560. When Queen Mary [S.] escaped from Lochleven he repaired to her standard, and signed the association in her defence, 8 May 1568. He was imprisoned, accordingly, till James VI [S.] took the government on himself. By him he was sent as ENVOY to Denmark, to assist at the coronation of Christian IV. He *m.* Jean, 1st da. of William (FORBES), 7th LORD FORBES [S.], by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir William KEITH. He *d.* 1606.

VI. 1606. 6. JAMES (OGILVY), LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE [S.], s. and h. He *m.* firstly, before 6 Dec. 1588, Jean, 4th da. of William (RUTHVEN), 1st EARL OF GOWRIE [S.], by Dorothea, da. of Henry (STEWART), 1st LORD METHVEN [S.]. He *m.* secondly, Elizabeth, da. of Archibald NAPIER, of Merchistoun, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, da. of Robert MOUDRAY. He *d.* between Aug. 1616 and April 1618. His widow *m.* Alexander AUCHMOUTIE, Gent. of H. M.'s Privy Chamber.

VII. 1617? 7. JAMES (OGILVY), LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE [S.], s. and h. In reward of his own and his ancestors' loyalty, he, by pat. dat. at York 2 April 1639, was *cr.* LORD OGILVY OF ALTH AND

I. 1639. LINRATHEN, co. Forfar, and EARL OF AIRLIE [S.]. In 1644 he joined Montrose, and greatly distinguished himself in the victory over the Covenanters at Kil-yth, on 15 Aug. 1645. He was excommunicated by the Gen. Assembly, 27 July 1646, and, with his 1st s., was excepted from pardon by the Articles of Westminster, 11 July 1646. This, however, was rescinded 17 March 1647. He *m.*, about 1614 Isabel, da. of Thomas (HAMILTON), 1st EARL OF HADDINGTON [S.], by his 2nd wife, Margaret, da. of James FOULIS. She was *b.* 18 Feb. 1596. He *d.* about 1648.

Earls [S.]	} 1648?	8. JAMES (OGILVY), EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.], s. and h., <i>b.</i> about 1615. He was a devoted adherent to Charles I, and was twice taken prisoner by the Covenanters. On the last occasion, he was sentenced to death, 26 Nov. 1645, but escaped out of the Castle of St. Andrew's, the eve before his execution, in his sister's clothes. In June and July 1649 two Acts of Parliaments were passed in his favour. After the Restoration, he had command of a troop of horse, and was
II.		
Barons [S.]		
VIII.		

^(a) The death of "James Lord Airlie, May 1554," is among the funeral entries at the Lyon office; and this agrees with the retour to him of his great great grandson, 10 May 1630, where he is stated to have *d.* "about 1554." This date is, however, *totally* inconsistent with the charter of 1549, granted by his grandson, as in the text.

made a P.C. In 1693 he was excused from attending Parl., owing to his great age. He m. firstly, Helen, 1st da. of George (OGILVY), 1st LORD BANFF [S.], by his 1st wife Margaret, da. of Sir Alexander IRVINE of Drum. He m. secondly, some time after 1653, Mary, Dow. MARCHIONESS OF HUNTLY [S.], da. of Sir John GRANT, of Frenchie. He d. about 1704.

Earls [S.]	}	1704?	9. DAVID (OGILVY), EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.], s. and h. by 1st wife. He was served h. to his father in 1704. He m. Grizel, 1st da. of Patrick (Lyon), Earl of Strathmore and Kiaghorn [S.], by Helen, 2nd da. of John (MIDDLETON), 1st EARL OF MIDDLETON [S.]. He d. 1717, when, in consequence of the forfeiture of his s. and h., the title became under attainder, ^(a) and so continued for 109 years.
III.			
Barons [S.]			
IX.			

The following is an account of the successive heirs to the Grantee of these Peerages, after the forfeiture:—

Earls [S.]	}	1717.	10. JAMES OGILVY, (<i>who, but for the attainder, would have been</i>) EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.], s. and h. He having, v.p., when styled LORD OGILVY, taken part in the rising of 1715, was <i>attainted</i> by Act, 1 Geo. I, cap. 43, but obtained a pardon in 1725, and returned home. He m., 6 Dec. 1730 (five weeks before his death), Anne, da. of David ERSKINE, of Dun, co. Forfar. He d. s.p., at Edinburgh, of the small pox, 12 Jan. 1730-1. His widow m., 3 April 1733, Sir Alexander MACDONALD, of Macdonald, Bart. [S.], and d. at Edinburgh, 27 Nov. 1735, in her 27th year.
IV.			
Barons [S.]			
X.			

Earls [S.]	}	1730-1.	11. JOHN OGILVY, <i>generally considered</i> (as not having been affected by his brother's attainder, and consequently) as EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.], br. and h., b. 1669. Under the Act of 1747 abolishing heritable jurisdictions he was allowed £2,800 for the bailieries of the Regalities of Aberbrothock, Coupar, and Brechin. He m. (contract 5 Dec. 1722) Margaret, 1st da. and h. of David OGILVY of Cluny. He d. at Cortachy, co. Forfar, 24 July 1761. His widow d. 1767.
V, or IV.			
Barons [S.]			
XI, or X.			

(^a) In the Airlie case it was held, that, "if the attainted person *survived* the person in possession of the dignity, the title was *forfeited*."—See "Hewlett," p. 12. This was the unanimous opinion of the 12 English Judges, to whom the question had been referred, and "it seems clear that, if a Judgment had been asked at the time [1814], and the opinion of Sir Vicary Gibbs and his brethren laid before the Committee, it would have been confirmed."—See "Maidment," p. 85-86. See also "Cruise," p. 131, &c.; and "Riddell," p. 724-730. There is great difficulty in reconciling this opinion (for it is *but an opinion*) with the *ratio decidendi* in the earlier case of Athole. In that case (1764) it was held that the claimant, being son of the attainted person (Lord George Murray), tho' at common law he would have been included in the attainder, came within the statute "de donis" (12 Ed. I, c. 1, modified by 26 Hen. VIII, c. 13) and that thus (passing over his attainted father, who was never tenant in tail in possession) he could take the dignity, as by gift, directly from his grandfather. In the case of Airlie, on the other hand, the opinion given was that the statute "de donis" had no application to Honours, and that the common law principle must prevail, i.e. that every heir, belonging to the same estate-tail as the attainted person, suffers from the attainder, whether descended from him or not; it being only on the extinction of that estate-tail that the honours revive in favour of the representative of the next estate-tail.

For these observations the Editor is mainly indebted to the *acumen* (only equalled by the kindness) of Mr. George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms, to whom (as also to Mr. R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute) he is under the greatest obligations as to the Scottish portion of this work.

Earls [S.]

VI.

Barons [S.]

XII.

1761.

12. DAVID OGILVY, *styling himself* EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.], but more usually (before 1783) *styled* (by the courtesy title of) LORD OGILVY, s. and h. b. Feb. 1725. On 3 Oct. 1745 he joined (Prince) Charles Edward L.S. Stuart "the young Chevalier," at Edinburgh with a Regiment of 300 men, mostly of his own family. For this he was *attainted* by Act 19 Geo. II, cap. 26. He

escaped after the battle of Culloden to Norway, whence he went to France where he commanded a regiment of Foot, called "Ogilvy's Regiment," and rose to the rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the French service. He procured a *free pardon* under the Great Seal, 30 March 1778, and, returning home, obtained a confirmation thereof by Parl. in 1783, Act 23 Geo. III, cap. 94. He *m.* firstly Margaret, da. of Sir James JOHNSTONE of Westerhall, 3rd Bart. [S.], by Barbara, da. of Alexander (MURRAY) 4th LORD ELIBANK [S.]. She was b. 30 Oct. 1724, and was so active in the rising of 1745, that in June 1746 she was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, whence (in Nov.) she escaped to France, where she *d.* 1757, aged 33. He *m.* secondly, in 1770, Anne, 3rd da. of James STEWART of Blairhall, co. Perth. She *d.* s.p. at Airlie Lodge, co. Forfar, 27 Dec. 1798. He *d.* at Cortachy afsd., 3 March 1803 in his 79th year.

Earls [S.]

VII.

Barons [S.]

XIII.

1803.

13. DAVID OGILVY, *styling himself* EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.], only s. and h., b. 4 Dec. 1751 at Auchterhouse, co. Forfar. He *d.* unm. 6 April 1812.

Earls [S.]

VIII, or V.

Barons [S.]

XIV, or XI.

1812.

14. WALTER OGILVY, *generally considered* (as not having been affected by the attainders of his collateral relatives in 1715 and 1745, and consequently) as EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.], uncle and h. male. Admitted an Advocate at Edinburgh 19 Feb. 1757. Was of Clova. He laid claim to the title but *d.* before any decision was given. He *m.* firstly Margaret, da. of William FULLARTON, of Spynie, claiming to be LORD SPYNE [S.]. She *d.* s.p. at Balnaboth 3 June 1780. He *m.* secondly, at Forfar, 12 Nov. 1780, Jean da. of John OGILVY of Balfour and Murkle, co. Forfar, M.D. She *d.* 11 June, 1818. He *d.* April 1819.

Earls [S.]

IX, or VI.

Barons [S.]

XV, or XII.

1819.

15. DAVID OGILVY, *generally considered* (as not having been affected by the attainders of his collateral relatives in 1715 and 1745, and consequently) as EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., b. 16 Dec. 1785. He was sometime Capt. in the 42nd Highlanders. Being great-grandson and h. male of David, 3rd Earl, and having proved his right of succession to the title, but for the attainder, he obtained the reversal thereof by Act of Parl. 26 May 1826 and thus became *de facto* EARL OF AIRLIE, &c. [S.]. He was Lord-Lieut. of Forfarshire. REP. PEER [S.] 1833-49. He *m.* firstly, 7 Oct. 1812, Clementina, only da. and h. of Gavin DRUMMOND of Keltie, co. Perth, by Clementina, sister and co-heir of Alexander GRAHAM, of Duntrune. She *d.* 1 Sep. 1835. He *m.* secondly, 15 Nov. 1838, Margaret, only da. and h. of William BEUCE of Cowden. She *d.* 17 June 1845. He *d.* 20 Aug. 1849.

Earls [S.]

VI, or IV.

Barons [S.]

XII, or X.

1826.

- Earls [S.]** } **16. DAVID - GRAHAM - DRUMMOND (OGILVY),**
VII, or V. } **EARL OF AIRLIE &c. [S.], s. and h. by 1st wife, b. 4 May**
Barons [S.] } **1826. REP. PEER [S.], 1850-81. K.T. 12 March 1862.**
XIII, or XI. } **High Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church**
of Scotland, 1872-73. He m. 23 Sep. 1851, Henrietta-
Stanley of Alderley by Henrietta-Maria, 1st da. of
Henry-Augustus (Dillon) 13th Viscount Dillon [L.]. He
d. 25 Sep. 1881, at Denver, Colorado. His widow b. 3 July 1830, living 1884.

- Earls [S.]** } **17. DAVID - STANLEY - WILLIAM - DRUMMOND**
VIII, or VI. } **(OGILVY), EARL OF AIRLIE, LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE, and**
Barons [S.] } **1881. LORD OGILVY OF LINTRATHEN [S.], s. and h. b. 20 Jan.**
XIV, or XII. } **1856 at Florence. Ed. at Eton School. Lieut. 1st**
Regt. 1874; Scots Guards 1875; 10th Hussars 1876.

Note.—The account of the earlier Lords Ogilvy [S.] is compiled from very unsatisfactory evidence. It is not improbable that the 3rd and 4th Lords (as given above) were one and the same person. The asserted marriage of the former with Margaret, da. of David (Lindsay), 8th Earl of Crawford [S.], is difficult to reconcile with chronology, and rests, apparently, on no reliable evidence. There was, undoubtedly, a close connexion between the two families by the re-marriage, in 1549, of Katherine, styled MISTRESS OF OGILVY, mother of the 5th (or, if the 3rd and 4th are but one, of the 4th) Lord Ogilvy, with David (Lindsay), 9th Earl of Crawford [S.], who d. in 1559.

Family Estates.—These, in 1878, consisted of about 65,000 acres in Forfarshire and about 5,000 in Perthshire. Total about 70,000 acres, of the annual value of above £28,000. Some of the lands (those at Craighead and Craignethie) have, however, since been sold.—See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Chief Seat.*—Cortachy Castle, eight miles from Forfar. This was partially destroyed by fire 14 Sep. 1883.

AIRTH.

- Earls [S.]** } **1. WILLIAM (GRAHAM), EARL OF MENTEITH (a)** }
1. 1632. } **[S.], having been, on 25 May 1630, served h. of line to**
David (STEWART) EARL OF STRATHERN [S.] (who was s. of
Robert II KING OF SCOTLAND) was, on 31 July 1631, con-
firmed in that Dignity by Royal Charter "to him and his heirs male and
of entail, directing that he and they should thereafter be styled EARLS OF
STRATHERN AND MENTEITH" [S.](b) The King's Charter, however, as well as
the retour (finding the Earl to be the h. of Prince David) were subsequently
"reduced" by the Court of Session 1633. The Earl having thus (for no fault
of his own) been deprived of the Earldom of Strathern, the King to make such
deprivation less conspicuous, and, perhaps, for the purpose of sinking the
title of Menteith (as being connected with Royal descent) erected the lands
and Barony of Airth into an Earldom and united it by patent, 21 January
1633, with the EARLDOM OF MENTEITH, declaring its precedence to be that
which was due to that Earldom, therein defined as 6 Sept. 1428(c) and
"ordained the said Earl and his heirs to be called in all time coming EARLS
OF AIRTH [S.] and to bruike and enjoy the honours, dignity, and
precedence due to them by virtue of the said Charter granted to the said
Malise, Earl of Menteith before all others."(d). He d. 1670.

For fuller particulars see "MENTEITH,"
 Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1427, under the 7th Earl.

(a) There are a few exceptional examples, in the seventeenth century, of the orthography of "MONTEITH," which is that adopted by Sir N. H. Nicolas. They are, however, very few. In the charter of 1631, in the proceedings for cancelling the retour, in the Acts of Parl. *passim*, &c., the spelling is Menteith.

(b) See "Hewlett," p. 71, &c., and Riddell's "Scotch Peerage Law," 1833, p. 33, &c.

(c) This date is, oddly enough, an error as to a year, it should be 6 Sep. 1427. In right of this clause of precedence the Earl of Menteith (who in the "decreet of Ranking" had been ranked as a creation of 1466) was (subsequently) placed next below "Mar" and next above "Rothes" as appears in the records of Parl., 1639. This militates against the theory that the date of 1457 (not 1404) was the one assigned at the "Ranking" to the Earldom of Mar.

(d) See "Earldoms of Strathern, Monteith, and Airth, with a report on the Claim

- II. 1670. 2. WILLIAM (GRAHAM), EARL OF AIRTH and MENTEITH [S.], grandson and h. Having no issue he resigned his territorial Earldoms (desiring also to resign, at the same time, the actual dignities of the EARLDOMS OF MENTEITH AND OF AIRTH) in favour of James [GRAHAM,] MARQUESS OF MONTROSE [S.] and his heirs male, but the King, while he accepted the resignation of the territorial Earldoms and directed a charter of regrant to pass thereupon, refused to accept a resignation of the dignities or to interfere with the right of succession to them. The Earl *d. s.p.* 12 Sep. 1694 when the issue male of the 1st EARL OF AIRTH [S.] became *ex. a.*⁽²⁾

For fuller particulars, see "MENTEITH," Earl of [S.] *cr.* 1427 under the 8th Earl.

AITHRIE.

i.e. VISCOUNT AITHRIE" [S.]. See "HOPETOUN," Earl of [S.] *cr.* 1708.

ALBANY,

i.e., those parts of Scotland that are north of the Firths of Clyde and Forth.

- Dukes [S.]. 1. ROBERT STEWART, 3rd but 2nd surv. s. of Robert, HIGH STEWARD of Scotland, afterwards (1370-90) Robert II [S.], by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of Sir Adam MURE of Rowallan, was *b.* about 1340 and, while a young man (1361), became, in right of his wife, EARL OF MENTEITH [S.]. By agreement, 30 March 1371, with Isabel, *suo jure* Countess of Fife [S.], he became, on her resignation, EARL OF FIFE [S.], by which latter title he was generally known. Great Chamberlain [S.] 1383-1407. He made several warlike invasions of England, particularly one in 1388 after the defeat of Douglas at Otterburn. On 1 Dec. 1388, the King (his father), being very aged and his eldest br. (afterwards Robert III [S.]) infirm, he was made (by Parl.) GUARDIAN (*Custos*) OF THE REALM [S.] and, as such, agreed to a treaty with the English in 1389; but on 27 Jan. 1398-9, he was superseded, by the appointment of David, the h. ap. of the throne, as "King's Lieutenant," with as ample powers as his (David's) uncle (the said Duke) had as "Guardian." In March 1398 he, with his said nephew David, had an interview at Handenstank with John, Duke of Lancaster, and other English Commissioners, and shortly afterwards he and his said nephew were each advanced to a Dukedom (the first

(1834) of R. B. Allardice to the Earldom of Airth," by Sir N. H. Nicolas. London, 1842, p. 98. See also Craik's "Romance of the Peerage," (4 vols., 1849,) vol. iii, p. 362. for an interesting account of these Earldoms.

⁽²⁾ Of his two sisters, whose seniority is doubtful, (1) Mary *m.*, 8 Oct. 1662, Sir John ALLARDICE of Allardice, and *d.* Dec. 1720, leaving issue; (2) Elizabeth, *m.* Dec. 1663 Sir William GRAHAM of Gartmore, Bart. [S.] and *d.*, v.f., leaving issue, which, according to some accounts, became *ex.* on the death of her great-great-grand-daughter Mary BOGLE in 1821. The claim of the Allardice family to the title was opposed in 1839 by Nicholas Donnithorne BISHOP and Mary-Eleanor his wife, da. and h. of James Andrew Bogle, said to have been a descendant of this Elizabeth Graham.—See Burke's "Extinct Peerage," *sub* "Graham" Earl of Strathern," &c. In 1834 Mr. Robert BARCLAY-ALLARDICE (whose mother Sarah-Ann, was da. and h. of James Allardice, great-grandson and h. of Sir John A. and Mary-Graham above-named) claimed the dignity of EARL OF AIRTH [S.] as h. of line of the grantee, contending that the word "heirs" in the patent of 1633 must be read as "heirs of the body." To which the Lord Advocate opposed that the patent only annexed the new dignity of Airth to the old one of Monteith, and that no person could be Earl of Airth [S.] who was not *also* Earl of Monteith [S.]. The case was frequently heard in 1839 and was adjourned 15 Aug. 1839. In 1840, Mr. B. A. presented a petition claiming the additional honours of EARL OF STRATHERN AND MONTEITH [S.], but no further steps were taken and he *d.* in 1854. In 1870 Mrs. Barclay-Allardice, his only surv. child, claimed the dignity of COUNTESS OF AIRTH [S.] and was opposed by W. C. BONTINE (formerly GRAHAM) who claimed to be h. male of the body of the 1st Earl of Monteith, or Monteith [S.] and asserted the Earldom of AIRTH to be united therewith. The case was last heard 21 July 1871. See "Hewlett," p. 74-76.

Dukes (*) ever made in Scotland), he being on 28 April 1398 *cr.* DUKE OF ALBANY [S.] at a solemn Council held at Seone. For his complicity in the arrest of his said nephew, David, then Duke of Rothesay [S.], (who *d.* a prisoner in his Castle of Falkland, 27 March 1402) he received a remission from Parl.^(b) After his nephew's death the Duke assumed the then vacant office of "KING'S LIEUTENANT" [S.]; and by charter, 2 Sep. 1403, was *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] during the life of the reigning King, with rem. (should he die before the said King) to his 2nd s. John. At the council held June 1406, after the death of his br. Robert III [S.] he was made REGENT [S.] (*Gubernator Scotie*), the King (his nephew James I), being then a prisoner in England, which Kingdom accordingly he again invaded in 1417. He *m.* firstly (dispensation 9 Sep. 1361), Margaret *suo jure* COUNTESS OF MENTEITH [S.], (who had previously been the wife of John of MORAY of Bothwell, Thomas, EARL OF MAR [S.], and John of DRUMMOND), and who was da. of John GRAHAM *jure uxoris* EARL OF MENTEITH [S.] by Mary, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF MENTEITH [S.]. He *m.* secondly Muriella, 1st da. of Sir William KEITH, Mareschal of Scotland, by Mary, da. of Sir John FRASER of Durris. He *d.* at Stirling Castle 3 Sep. 1420, aged above 80 and was *bur.* in Dumfermline Abbey. His widow *d.* shortly before Whitsunday, 1449.

II. 1420. 2. MURDOCH (STEWART), DUKE OF ALBANY, EARL OF

FIFE and EARL OF MENTEITH [S.], s. and h. by 1st wife. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon in 1402 and was retained in England till 1415 when he was exchanged for the Earl of Northumberland. He *suc.* his father as REGENT [S.] in 1420; and, having accomplished the release of his cousin James I [S.] in 1424, attended him at his coronation at Seone. The King however "was not slow in commencing the work of vengeance on the race by whom he had been long supplanted,"^(c) and, having obtained their conviction, at a Parl. held at Perth 25 March 1425, caused the Duke himself, his two elder surv. sons (Walter and Alexander), as also his father-in-law the EARL OF LENNOX [S.] to be beheaded on the Castle Hill of Stirling whence he could see "his rich and romantic territory of Menteith and the hills of Lennox to which his Duchesse was heir, and even descri the stately Castle of Doune which had been his own Vice-Regal Palace."^(c) He *m.* (settlement 17 Feb. 1391-2) Isabel, 1st da. and coheir of DUGAN, EARL OF LENNOX [S.]. She was heir presumptive to the Earldom of Lennox [S.], her father having resigned it (to Robert II [S.]), and obtained a new grant thereof to himself and the heirs male of his body with rem. to her, her husband and their heirs. The Duke *d.* (as above-named) 24 May 1425 and was *bur.* in the Blackfriars Church, Stirling, when having been attainted, *all his honours were forfeited*. His widow (*suo jure*) COUNTESS OF LENNOX [S.] *d.* s.p.s. at Inchmurrin Castle, Loch Lomond, either in 1458 or 1459.^(d)

(*) "It is probable that the superior title of John of Gaunt [as Duke of Lancaster] led to some claim of precedence or respect not relished by the Scottish Princes. The heir ap. to the throne was *cr.* Duke of Rothesay, a miserable *hamlet* in the Isle of Bute, while the *whole island* would not have afforded a territorial title to a Baron; and the Earl of Fife had the real style of the heir ap. in the title of Duke of Albany or of all Scotland North of the Firths of Clyde and Forth."—See Pinkerton's "Scotland," vol. i, p. 52.

(b) The Parl. declared that the Prince had *d.* from natural causes; but whether his death was from dysentery or from actual starvation seems doubtful. Sir Walter Scott, though, as a historian, inclining to the (popular) belief of Albany's guilt, expresses his entire disbelief in the sensational particulars taken from Boëce, which he used with such thrilling effect in his "Fair Maid of Perth."—See Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia," vol. i, p. 136. See also some remarks in the Preface to vol. iii of the Exchequer Rolls [S.], p. xc, &c.; and see Preface to vol. iv, p. xlvii, &c., as to Albany's character and acts as Regent.

(c) See Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," (London, 1859) 1st Series (p. 95, &c.), where it is mentioned that Sir Robert Graham "the companion of these most unhappy Princes was released and lived to consummate his long-planned vengeance on the King in 1437. He it was, who when James cried for mercy in his extremity replied—"Thou cruel tyrant, thou never hadst any mercy on Lords born of thy blood, therefore no mercy shalt thou have here."

(d) James Stewart, the only s. who had escaped from the vengeance of the King, *d.* s.p. legit. some time before 18 May 1451, leaving (by an Irish lady, named Macdonald) a son James, ancestor of the Stewarts of Ardvorlich.

[ROBERT STEWART, *styled* "of Fife," or MASTER OF FIFE, 1st s. and l. ap. He was a witness to charters 1407, 1409 and 1410; living 1416; d. v.p. and unm., before July 1421.]

[SIR WALTER STEWART, *styled* "OF LENNOX," and, after 1421, "OF FIFE," 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap.; Keeper of Dumbarton Castle. On 24 April 1421 he had dispensation to marry Janet, da. of Sir Robert ERSKINE, but it is doubtful if such match was ever consummated. He d. v.p., probably s.p. legit.,^(a) and *under attainder*, being executed at the same time as his father, 24 May 1425.

III. 1456? 1. ALEXANDER STEWART, 2nd s. of JAMES II [S.], *h.* about 1454, was EARL OF MARCH [S.] before 8 July 1455, was *styled* "LORD OF ANNANDALE AND EARL OF MARCH" [S.] in an Act of Parl., 4 Aug. 1455, and soon afterwards (certainly before 3 July 1458) was *cr.* DUKE OF ALBANY [S.]. In 1479 his br. James III [S.] on suspicion of conspiracy, arrested him and his br. John, Earl of Mar [S.]. The latter was put to death, but the Duke escaped to France, where he was honorably received by the King Louis XI. In 1482 he (*styling* himself KING OF SCOTLAND), made an agreement with Edward IV [E] to pay homage to him, but, soon afterwards, he appears to have been reconciled to his br. James III [S.], who apparently about this time (Jan. 1482-3) must have *cr.* him EARL OF MAR AND GARIOCH [S.], which dignity had belonged to his above-named br. In 1483, however, he renewed his treaty with the English and placed his Castle of Dunbar in their hands, and was "*forfeited*" in that year. Having invaded Scotland he was routed near Lochmaben, 22 July 1484, and escaped again into France. He *m.* firstly, Catherine,^(b) 1st da. of William (SINCLAIR) EARL OF ORKNEY AND CAITHNESS [S.] by his 1st wife Elizabeth, Dow. Countess of Buchan [S.], da. of Archibald (Douglas), 4th EARL OF DOUGLAS [S.]. She was divorced 2 March 1477-8 on account of propinquity of blood, by sentence pronounced at Lothian and ratified by Act of Parl., 15 Nov. 1516. He *m.* secondly, 16 Feb. 1480, Anne DE LA TOUR, 3rd da. of Bertrand, COMTE D'AUVERGNE and DE BOUILLON. He is said to have d. in 1485 in Paris, being accidentally killed at a tournament and was *bur.* in the Church of the Celestins there. "By Act of Parl., 1 Oct. 1487 the lands forfeited by Alexander, DUKE OF ALBANY, EARL OF MARCH, MAR AND GARIOCH, LORD OF ANNANDALE AND MAN^(c) [S.] were annexed to the Crown. These lands were the Lordship and Earldom of March, the Baronies of Dunbar and Colbrandspath, with the Castle of Dunbar and tower and fortalice of Colbrandspath, and the Lordship of Annandale, with the Castle of Lochmaben."—See "Douglas," p. 59. His widow *m.* 15 Feb. 1487 Louis, COMTE DE LA CHAMBRE. She d. 13 Oct. 1512 and was *bur.* in the Carmelite Monastery of La Rochette in Savoy.

IV. 1505? 2. JOHN (STEWART), DUKE OF ALBANY [S.],^(d) only child by 2nd wife, and h., his elder br. (of the half blood) having been

(a) He had many sons, all probably illegit., of whom the eldest, Andrew, was *cr.* Lord Avondale [S.] in 1439. This Andrew, with his brothers Arthur and Walter, were *legitimated* 17 April 1479. Notwithstanding that Walter is included in this Act, there may be some grounds for supposing it possible that he (*though he alone*) may have been a s. by Janet Erskine, and consequently *legitimate*. The matter is discussed in a most able article on the Stewart Genealogy, written by George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms, in the Preface to vol. iv of the "Exchequer Rolls" [S.].

(b) They had one s. Alexander Stewart pronounced illegit. by Act of Parl., 13 Nov. 1516. He was Bishop of Moray, 1527, d. 1534, and was *bur.* at Scone.—See "Douglas," vol. i, p. 59.

(c) See as to the Grant of the ISLE OF MAN by Robert I [S.], in 1324, in "Riddell," p. 102, &c. Also in Riddell's "Remarks," &c., 1833, p. 55, &c. George (Dunbar), Earl of March, &c. [S.], the h. gen. of the disponent, is *styled* in the reign of Robert II [S.], "Dominus Vallis Annandie et Mannie," shewing that these two Lordships were thus early united.

(d) There is no Act of Parl. or any recorded charter extant, *restoring* to him the Dukedom, *forfeited* by his father's attainder. He must have come of age about 1505, in which year also he married, and very possibly may have been restored.

pronounced illegit. He was appointed REGENT OF SCOTLAND during the minority of James V [S.] and arrived 18 May 1515 at Dumbarton from France, where he was inaugurated with great state and even crowned. After a profuse, weak and inefficient regency of eight years he finally quitted Scotland in Dec. 1523. He *m.* 8 June 1505 his cousin Anne DE LA TOUR, COMTESSE D'AUVERGNE and DE LAURAGAIS, 1st da. of his maternal uncle John, COMTE D'AUVERGNE by Jean DE BOURBON, 1st da. of John, COMTE DE VENDOME. She was then very young. She *d. s.p.* at St. Saturnin 1524.^(a) He *d. s.p. legit.*, 2 June 1536, at his Castle of Miréflour in Auvergne and was *bur.* in the Chapel of Vic le Comte, when *all his honours* became *ex.*

V. 1541. 1. ARTHUR (STEWART), 2nd s. of JAMES V [S.] by his second wife Mary, dow. DUCHESSE DE LONGUEVILLE, da. of Claude DE LORRAINE, DUC DE GUISE was *b.* at Stirling Castle 1541 and was *styled at his birth* DUKE OF ALBANY [S.] He *d.* eight days after his baptism 1541 and was *bur.* at Holyrood Chapel—when *the title* (if indeed it ever existed) became *ex.*

VI. 1565. 1. HENRY (STUART) EARL OF ROSS, &c. [S.], more generally known by his courtesy title of LORD DARNLEY, 1st s. and h. ap. of Matthew, 4th EARL OF LENNOX [S.] by Margaret, (da. of Archibald (DOUGLAS) EARL OF ANGUS [S.] and Margaret his wife, Queen Dow. of Scotland, eldest sister to Henry VIII) was *b.* 1545 at Temple Newsome, co. York, and, being destined to be the husband of his cousin MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND (da. of James V [S.] by his second wife MARY OF GUISE, and grand-daughter of James IV [S.] by the above-named Margaret, da. of Henry VII) was, by the said Queen Mary, by charter 15 May 1565, *cr.* LORD ARDMANNOCH and EARL OF ROSS [S.], under which designation he obtained, on the 25th, charter of the lands of Albany, and was soon afterwards, 20 July 1565, *cr.* DUKE OF ALBANY [S.]. On 29 July 1565 he *m.* the said Queen at Holyrood Chapel, having been proclaimed KING OF SCOTLAND the day previous. His murder at Kirk O Field 10 Feb. 1566-7, as also the subsequent life and remarriage of the Queen his widow (see "BOTHWELL") and her execution 8 Feb. 1566-7, are matters of national history. He was *bur.* privately in Holyrood chapel.

VII. 1566-7. 2. JAMES (STUART), who, at his birth, was DUKE OF ROTHESAY, &c. [S.], and PRINCE OF SCOTLAND; became *also*, a few months afterwards, (in right of his deceased father) DUKE OF ALBANY, EARL OF ROSS, and LORD ARDMANNOCH [S.], only child and h. *b.* in Edinburgh Castle 19 June 1566. By the death of his mother, 8 Feb. 1566-7, he *suc.* to the throne of Scotland as JAMES VI, when *all his honours* became *merged in the Crown.* On 24 March 1603 he *suc.* to the throne of England as JAMES I. See "Succession to the Crown."

VIII. 1600. 1. CHARLES (STUART), 2nd s. of James VI [S.] was *b.* 19 Nov. 1600 at Dunfermline, and was at his baptism 23 Dec. 1600 *cr.* LORD ARDMANNOCH, EARL OF ROSS, MARQUESS OF ORMOND and DUKE OF ALBANY [S.]. On 6 January 1605, his father being then King of England, he was *cr.* DUKE OF YORK. By the death of his elder br., 6 Nov. 1612, he became DUKE OF CORNWALL [E.] and DUKE OF ROTHESAY, &c. [S.] and, on 4 Nov. 1616, was *cr.* EARL OF CHESTER and PRINCE OF WALES. On 27 March 1625 he *suc.* to the throne, as CHARLES I, when *all his honours* became *merged in the Crown.*—See "Succession to the Crown."

IX. 1660. 1. JAMES (STUART), DUKE OF YORK, &c. (PRINCE JAMES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND), 2nd s. of Charles I, *b.* 14 Oct. 1633, was by his father *cr.* 27 Jan. 1644, Duke of York. By his br., Charles II, soon after the Restoration he was *cr.* 31 Dec. 1660, DUKE OF ALBANY [S.]. On 6 Feb. 1684-5 he *suc.* to the throne as JAMES II [E.] and JAMES VII [S.], when *all his honours* became *merged in the Crown.*—See "Succession to the Crown."

(a) Her sister Madeleine, *m.* 23 June 1518, Lorenzo de Medici, Duke of Urbino, and *d.* next year leaving one child Catherine de Medici, Comtesse d'Auvergne and de Lauragais, who, in 1533, became Queen of Henry II of France.

Titular Earl.**I. 1766 ?**

CHARLES EDWARD LEWIS CASIMIR STUART, (generally spoken of as "Prince Charles Edward," "the Young Chevalier," or (even) "the Young Pretender,") s. and h. of James Francis Edward, sometime DUKE OF CORNWALL (*titular* Prince of Wales, 1688-1701, and *titular* King of England, &c., 1701-66) by Maria Clementina, da. of James Lewis SOBIESKI, PRINCE OF POLAND, was b. at Rome 31 Dec. 1720. On 23 July 1745 he landed in Scotland and proclaimed his father as King, but was finally defeated 16 April 1746 at Culloden. On 1 Jan. 1766 he suc. his father, after which time (though on *formal* occasions he assumed the *titular style* of King as "CHARLES III"), he appears to have generally styled himself [*Comte d'Albanie*] **EARL OF ALBANY**. He m. 17 April 1772, Louisa Maximiliana, 1st da. and co-heir of Gustavus Adolphus, PRINCE OF STOLBERG-GUEDERN, by Elizabeth Philippina, yst. da. and co-heir of Maximilian Emanuel, PRINCE DE HORNES. He d. s.p. legit., 31 Jan. 1788,^(a) aged 67, and was bur. in St. Peter's at Rome, M.I. His widow,^(b) who was b. 21 Feb. 1752, received a pension of £2000 a-year from Geo. III. She was well known as the Patroness (some say the wife) of Vittorio, COUNT ALFIERI, the Poet, who d. 3 Oct. 1803 and with whom she was bur. She d. at Florence, 29 Jan. 1824, in her 73rd year, and was bur. at Santa Croce, where, on her monument, she is styled "ALBANIE COMITISSA."^(c)

Titular Countess.**1. 1787 ?**

1. CHARLOTTE, illegit. da. of Charles Edward L.C. Stuart ("Prince Charles Edward,") above-named, by Clementina,^(d) "*Comtesse d'Alberstorf*" (so cr. by the French King), yst. of the ten daughters of John WALKINSHAW of Camblachie and Barrowfield, co. Lanark, by his 3rd wife Katharine, da. of Sir Hugh PATERSON of Bannockburn, Bart. [S.], was b. probably about 1760, and was legitimated by a deed recorded in the Parl. of Paris, 6 Sep. 1787. Her father is said to have cr. her, shortly before his death, **COUNTESS OF ALBANY**.^(e) She d. unm. 1789.

See "YORK AND ALBANY," Duke of; cr. 1717, *ex.* 1728.

" " " cr. 1760, *ex.* 1767.

" " " cr. 1784, *ex.* 1827.

Duke [U.K.]**I. 1881.**

1. H.R.H. LEOPOLD-GEORGE-DUNCAN-ALBERT, PRINCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, DUKE OF SAXONY, AND PRINCE OF Saxe COBURG AND GOTHA, 4th and youngest s. of QUEEN VICTORIA (see "Succession to the Crown"), b. 7 April 1853, at Buckingham Palace, Midx., and bap. there 28 June following; Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 1872; P.C. 1874; D.C.L. (Oxford) 1876; **K.G.** 24 May 1869; **K.T.** 24 May 1871; **G.C.S.I.** 25 Jan. 1877; **G.C.M.G.** 24 May 1880; on 24

(a) Two brothers (well known in London Society), claimed to be his legitimate grandsons viz. (1), John Sobieski Stuart, "*Count d'Albanie*," who (with his br.) served in the advanced Guard of Napoleon's Army at Waterloo, and who d. unm. a few years before his yr. br. (2), Charles Edward Stuart, "*Count d'Albanie*," b. at Versailles 1799, who m. Anna, da. of the Rt. Hon. John de la Poer Beresford and d. 25 Dec. 1880, aged 81, leaving an only s. Col. Charles Edward Lewis Casimir Stuart. "*Count d'Albanie*," sometime in the Austrian army, who m. 15 May 1874 Alice Mary Emily, da. of William George (Hay) 17th Earl of Erroll [S.], and d. s.p. 8 May 1882, aged 57. The father of the two brothers above named appears to have been Capt. Thomas Allen, R.N. (s. of Admiral John Carter Allen, an adherent of the House of Hanover, who d. 1800) but, according to their own account, he was James Stuart, "*Count d'Albanie*," legit. s. of the *titular* Charles III, though passed off by Admiral Allen as his own son. This statement however is conclusively refuted in an excellent article in the "Quarterly Review" for June 1847.

(b) See her descent from Henry VII, through the family of Bruce, Earls of Ailesbury, p. 39, Notes h and f.

(c) See "N. and Q." 5th. s., i, 346.

(d) Clementina Walkinshaw was bur. Nov. 1802 in the Cathedral of Freiburg in Switzerland.

(e) See "Douglas," vol. i, p. 55 note.

May 1881 was *cr.* BARON ARKLOW, EARL OF CLARENCE, AND DUKE OF ALBANY. Appointed Col. in the Army and Hon. Col. 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, 1882. He *m.* 27 April 1882 at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Hélène-Frédérique-Auguste, 4th da. of George-Victor, reigning PRINCE OF WALDECK AND PYRMONT, by Hélène-Wilhelmine-Henriette-Pauline-Marianne, da. of William, DUKE OF NASSAU. In the prime of a most useful and active life, to the great grief of all the nation, he *d.* suddenly, s.p.m.^(a) at the Villa Nevada, Cannes, in the South of France, 28 March 1884, in his 31st year, and was *bur.* 5th April in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.^(b) His widow was *b.* 17 Feb. 1861.

ALBEMARLE. (c)

"The origin of this title is probably to be found in the possessions held by Eudo de Blois, Count of Champagne, at Albemarle in Normandy, whose wife Adeliza, half-sister^(d) of William the Conqueror, obtained large grants of land at the conquest of England, subsequently known as the Fee or Honor of Albemarle; in the Domesday Survey she is called 'Comitissa de Albamarle,' and her son Stephen is, at an after period, styled 'de Albemarle,' or 'Comes' only, but in a charter by which he founded the Abbey of St. Martin 'beyond his Castle of Albemarle in Normandy,' he is called 'Stephanus, Albemarlensis Comes,' but whether this description refer to him as Count of Albemarle in Normandy or Earl of Albemarle in England,^(e) it would now be vain to attempt to discover; it may, however, be presumed that the Norman Counts who accompanied the Conqueror to England would not deem their dignity augmented by the acquisition of a title taken from the Saxon Ealdormen or Earls, and, Normandy being united to England, the Counts of the former (no longer aliens in the country they had conquered) were probably considered during the reigns of the Conqueror and his successors for several generations, as having the same rank with those 'Comites' or Earls of England, who derived their titles exclusively from their

(a) It is possible that a posthumous s. and h. to his honours may yet (June, 1884) be born.

(b) In the leading article of "the Times" newspaper, 29 March, 1884, occurs the following notice of him:—"Though young in years and not arrived at the age at which most men born in high station feel constrained to concern themselves much with the grave aspects and circumstances of life, Prince Leopold had long ago, by unmistakable signs, announced what was to be the colour and tenour of his avocations. The career which was plainly marked out for him, and which he had already made his own, was not unworthy for any English Prince, however ambitious, to aspire to. His tastes were, for the most part, those of the scholar. In all his speeches was heard a rare note of culture, refinement, and reflection. He delighted in the pursuits which his Father had followed; and, English by birth, he was able to throw himself completely into our literary and social movements." "His services, we all know, were cheerfully given whenever they could advance the literary, scientific, and philanthropic objects which he had so much at heart; and on those subjects he uniformly spoke with a clearness and force which promised that when, with full experience, his faculties had mellowed, he would be a potent power and influence for good. What nobler and more useful career could be conceived than that designed for him by common consent?"

(c) "The ancient town of Albemarle, or, as it was afterwards called *Aubemarle* and *Aumarle*, now softened into *Aumale*, is situated upon the river Bresla, at the distance of four leagues north from the high road to Rouen, and carries on a considerable manufactory of stuffs called *Aumale Serges*, which are much worn by the common people in France. Near the site of the old castle stands the Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin d'Acy, built partly on the same spot where the ancient parochial church of St. Martin d'Acceio, or d'Accey, formerly stood. It owes its primary foundation to Adeliza, Countess of Albemarle." See Ducarel's "Ang. Norm. Antiq.," p. 9. The title of DUC D'AUMALE (in France) was conferred by Louis Philippe, King of the French (1830-48) on his 4th s. Henri, *b.* 16 Jan. 1822.

(d) She appears however to have been his *whole* sister, being (tho' illegit.) by the same parents.

(e) The Kings of England, as Dukes of Normandy, or *titular* Kings of France, appear occasionally to have *cr.* an English Peerage, the title of which was taken from some place in their foreign territory, such as ALBEMARLE in 1385, 1397, 1411, 1423, 1660, and 1697; as also (perhaps) TANKERVILLE in 1695 and 1714, the two respective grantees of which last title were descended from Sir John Grey, *cr.* EARL OF TANKERVILLE in Normandy, by Hen. VI.

English possessions. It would seem, therefore, that the Counts of Albemarle had originally no title to this name of dignity in England, but that it became attached to their English possessions, after the conquest of Normandy (by Philip Augustus in the reign of King John) had deprived them of their lands in that Duchy.—See “Court-hope.”

Although, as stated above, the Counts of Albemarle (or, at all events those of them who first settled in England) appear to have had no right (other than by courtesy) to the style and rank of *English Earls*, their vast possessions in England (*e.g.*, the Seignory of Holderness, &c.) would, of itself, have entitled them to a seat in Parl. among the English *Barons*.

Earls or 1. ADELIZA [*suo jure*], COUNTESS OF ALBEMARLE
Countesses (so styled in “Domesday”) was da. and h. of Ingleram, COMTE DE
in Normandy PONTAIEU and *Sire d'Aumale*, by Adeliza (sister to William the
or England.^(a) Conqueror, being) illegit. da. of Robert, DUKE OF NORMANDY, by
Herleve of Falaise. She *suc.* her mother Adeliza (who held the lands
of Aumale, or Albemarle in dower) sometime between 1080 and
1085, about which period the *Seigneurie d'Aumale* was made into a
Comté by its Duke, William I [E.] She *d. s.p.* (probably unm.) about 1090, but
before 1096.

II. 1090? 2. STEPHEN (DE BLOIS) EARL OF ALBEMARLE,^(b) br. of the
half blood (*ex parte maternâ*) of the last owner, being 1st s. of Odo, COUNT

(^a) An account of these Earls is in the “History of Holderness,” by G. Poulson (2 vols. 4to. 1840), vol. i, p. 18, &c. In it are incorporated the “observations on Adeliza, sister of William the Conqueror” by one of our greatest antiquaries, Thomas Stapleton, F.S.A. It is apparently, however, somewhat erroneous.—See “The Conqueror and his Companions” (2 vols. 8vo., 1874), by J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald (1866-80), vol. i, p. 117, &c. And see also “Coll. Top. et Gen.,” vol. vi, p. 261, &c. The following pedigree illustrates the early descent of the holders of the *Seigneurie* of Albemarle:—

Guerinfrid, *Sire d'Aumale*, 1027=...

Bertha, da. and h.=Hugh II, Comte de Ponthieu, *d.* 20 Nov. 1052.

Ingloram, Comte de Ponthieu and <i>Sire</i> <i>d'Aumale</i> , slain 1053.	=Adeliza, sister of William I [E.] She held the lands of <i>Aumale</i> in dower.	=Lambert, Count of Lens in Artois. Slain 2 March 1055.	=Odo, Count of Champagne, <i>b.</i> about 1040. Im- prisoned 1096.
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Adeliza, Countess of Albemarle,
heir to her great-grandfather.
The *Seigneurie* had been made
into a *Comté* by William I [E.].

Judith m. Waltheof,
Earl of Huntingdon,
&c., who was be-
headed 1075.

Stephen, Earl of
Albemarle, &c., heir
to his mother.

(^b) The acknowledgment, in a writ of summons, of a *foreign* Earldom (to which any English Baron so summoned may have been entitled) is not supposed to have had the effect of creating an *English* Earldom of that name. Such were the recognitions in Parl. of the Earldoms of Albemarle, Angus, Athole, Buchan, Eu, &c.—So also as to the Duke of Aquitaine (1392, &c.), and the King of Castile and Leon (*temp.* Ed. III and Ric. II); also as to Edward Baliol. sum. as King of Scotland in 1348, &c. The *Foreign* title so used, which in all these cases was of *higher* degree than the English one, appears to have given its rank to the person summoned therein. The following remark, made by a well-known antiquary (Mr. H. Gough) is worthy of note,—“As Burgesses for Calais sat at one period in the English Parl., it is not inconceivable that a *Norman Earl* or *Baron* might have done so even without being possessed of an English Barony.” It may also be here noted that Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster [i.], and other Nobles of *Ireland* were sum., 8 Ed. II, to the Parl. at Westminster.—See Coke's Inst. iv, 350.

OF CHAMPAGNE,^(a) by Adeliza, Dow. COUNTESS OF Ponthieu above-named. His father (having conspired against Hen. I. in 1095) was confined in prison, where he *d.* about 1108, having, apparently, *never been recognised as (jure uxoris) Earl of Albemarle*, while Stephen (either v.p. or, certainly, after his father's death) became in possession of the territory of Holderness, the Lordship of Bytham, co. Lincoln, &c. (the whole being *subsequently* known as the "Fee or Honor of Albemarle") which had been granted to his father. By deed 12 June 1096 he grants lands to the Abbey of Beauvais, as "COMTE D'ACMÂLE," and by a later deed (as "ALBE MARLENSIS COMES,") he in 1115 confirms thereto the gifts of "his mother Adeliza." He was in the Crusades and fought with great bravery at Antioch, but twice conspired against Henry I, once on behalf of Robert (elder br. to the King), and once in (1126-27,) 27 Hen. I, on behalf of William, Earl of Flanders, s. of the said Duke Robert. He *m.* Hawise, da. of Ralph de MORTIMER. He *d.* about 1127.

III. 1127. 3. WILLIAM (DE BLOIS) called "*Le Gros*," EARL OF ALBEMARLE, Lord of Holderness, &c., s. and h. He greatly distinguished himself in the battle of the Standard, at North Allerton, in 1138, and is said to have received in that year, as a reward, the county of York from King Stephen, whereby (according to some accounts) he became EARL OF YORK.^(b) [See "York," Earl, *cr.* 1138.] He was with King Stephen at his defeat at the battle of Lincoln. He founded the Abbey of Meaux, 1150. He *m.* Cicely, da. of William FITZ DUNCAN (nephew of Malcolm, King of Scotland), by Alice, da. of Robert de ROMSEY, Lord of Skipton, in Craven; by her, who was "Lady of Harewood," he obtained large possessions. He *d.* s.p.m. 1179, and was *bur.* in the Abbey of Thornton, which he had founded.

IV. 1179. 4. HAWISE, da. and h. (or, more probably, 1st da. and coheir^(c)), must be considered (possibly by favour of the Crown) as *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ALBEMARLE, inasmuch as her husband, William (DE MANDEVILLE), EARL OF ESSEX AND ALBEMARLE, assumed the latter Earldom in her right. He *d.* s.p., Nov. 1189. See "Essex," Earls of, under the 3rd Earl.

V. 1189? 1 or 4^B. WILLIAM (DE FORTZ,^(d) or DE FORTIBUS), EARL OF ALBEMARLE, second husband of the said Hawyse, who assumed the title in her right, and also styled himself "Lord of Holderness." He was one of the Commanders of the Fleet in which Richard I went to Jerusalem. He *d.* 1195.

(a) "Amongst the principal personages in the host at Hastings (1066) Master Wace mentions *Cil ki ert Sire d'Aubermare*." This was Odo (Count of Champagne) who possessed the lands of Aumale in right of his wife Adeliza, for "the old Norman Chroniclers state clearly enough that Odo de Champagne was the husband of the Conqueror's sister, tho' not one of them had the kindness to inform us that the lady had been twice married before."—See Planché's "The Conqueror, &c.," vol. i, p. 117 and 121.

(b) "John, Prior of Hexham, the continuator of the Monk of Durham, says that King Stephen, elated at his success after the battle of the Standard, 1138, made William de Albemarle, '*Comitem in Eboraci sciria*;' he appears to have been one of the '*Pseudo Comites*' of King Stephen's making, whom Hen. II would not recognize. —*Vide* Selden, cap. v, pt. 2." See "Courthope."

(c) Amicia, who is said (see "Vincent on Brooke," p. 4) to have been the 2nd and yst. da. and coheir, was mother of Constance, mother to Ranulph, father of John, father of John de Eston, or Aston, who claimed the HONOUR OF ALBEMARLE in 6 Ed. I (1278) as the right heir; the issue of the elder da. and coheir having become *ex.* in 1273, as mentioned in the text. This John Aston had certain lands in Thornton assured to him to release his right in the *Comitatus* of Albemarle to the crown.

(d) "The surname of *de Fortibus* was derived from *Fors* (*sic*), a Commune of the Canton of Prahecq in Poitou."—See Preface by Thomas Stapleton to "*Liber de antiquis legibus*," pub. by the Camden Society, 1846 (p. xxxiv note). Here also is quoted a deed, dat. 3 Feb. 1233, in which "Alicia, Comitissa Augi," declares "*quod ego terram de Fors dimisi in manu Karissimi Domini mei Ludovici, Regis Francie illustris, ad cujus manus venerat ex exhaeto Guillelmi, quondam Domini de Forz et Comitiss Aubemarle*." The best vernacular form of the name, which is Latinized *de Fortibus*, appears to be "*de Fortz*;" and this is what is adopted by Sir N. H. Nicolas (*Hist. of the Royal Navy*, i, 87, 88) probably from Hoveden.

VI. 1195? 1 or 4C. BALDWIN (DE BETUN), EARL OF ALBEMARLE,^(a) third husband of said Hawyse, who also assumed the title in her right, It is not improbable that she *d.* in his lifetime. He *d.* s.p.m., 1212,^(b) and was *bur.* in the Abbey of Meaux.

VII. 1212? 5. WILLIAM (DE FORTZ, or DE FORTIBUS), EARL OF ALBEMARLE s. and h. of the said Hawyse by her second husband above-named. In 16 John (1214), he was confirmed in all his mother's lands. He was ONE OF THE 25 BARONS appointed to enforce the observance of "MAGNA CHARTA." At the battle of Lincoln (1217) he fought on the side of King Hen. III. He *m.* Aveline, 2nd da. and coheir of Richard de MONTFICHET of co. Essex. She *d.* 1239. He *d.* 1241, being starved to death in the Levant, and was *bur.* in the Abbey of Meaux.

VIII. 1241. 6. WILLIAM (DE FORTZ, or DE FORTIBUS), EARL OF ALBEMARLE s. and h. Sheriff of Cumberland, 1257-59. He *m.* firstly, Christian, or Devorgill, 1st da. and coheir of Alan, LORD OF GALLOWAY [S.], by Margaret, 1st da. of DAVID, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, next br. to William the Lion, KING of SCOTLAND. She *d.* s.p. (1245-46), 30 Hen. III. He *m.* secondly, Isabel, only da. of Baldwin (DE REDVERS), 7th EARL OF DEVON, by Amicia, da. of Gilbert (DE CLARE), EARL OF HERTFORD AND OF GLOUCESTER. He *d.* 1256. Esch. (1259-60), 44 Hen. III. His widow (who was *b.* 1237), on the death of her br. Baldwin, the 8th Earl, s.p., in 1261, (to whom she was h.) styled herself COUNTESS OF DEVON.^(c) She *d.* s.p.s. (1292-93), 20 Edw. I, having conveyed most of her possessions to the crown.

IX. 1256. 7. THOMAS (DE FORTZ, or DE FORTIBUS), EARL OF ALBEMARLE, s. and h., aged seven years (1260) 44 Hen. III. He *d.* unm. before 1269.

X. 1269? 8. AVELINA, who must be considered as *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ALBEMARLE, only surv. sister and sole h.^(d) She *m.* 6 April 1269, Edmund (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF LANCASTER, 2nd s. of King HENRY III, being his first wife. In 1273, she made proof of her age, but *d.* s.p., 1274. Inq. 12 March, 1275. 3 Ed. I. No. 31.

["The Earldom of Albemarle got into the hands of the Crown by means of the surrender of John de Aston."—See p., 55 note c; see also the "Additions to Dugdale's Baronage," by Francis Townsend, Windsor Herald, as given in "Coll. Top. and Gen.," vi. 262, &c.]

Dukes in Normandy or England.

1. THOMAS (PLANTAGENET), called "of Woodstock," EARL OF BUCKINGHAM, yst. s. of Edw. III, was, on 3 Sep. (1385) 9 Ric. II, sum. to Parl. as DUKE OF ALBEMARLE;^(e) but neither he nor his s. were ever afterwards sum. or in any way recognised by that title. A few days previous (6 Aug. 1385) he had been *cr.* DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, by which title he was ever afterwards (though curiously enough not at that time) sum. He *d.* 8 Sep. 1397.

II? 1397. 2. HUMPHREY (PLANTAGENET) DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, &c. [and *query*, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE?], only s. and h. He *d.* unm., 1399, when all his, and his father's, honours became *ex.*

See fuller account under "GLOUCESTER," Dukes of, 1385 to 1399.

(*) Hoveden says he was EARL OF ALBEMARLE: "*done Ricardi Regis Angliæ, et duxit in uxorem COMITISSAM ALBEMARLE.*" See "Courthope."

(b) Hawyse, their only da. and h., *m.* William Marshall (Junior), Earl of Pembroke, and *d.* s.p.

(c) The King granted her marriage, 20 Nov. (1268), 53 Hen. III, to his s., Edmund (Plantagenet), Earl of Lancaster, but (quickly altering his mind, perhaps owing to the death of the young Earl of Albemarle) granted, in the same year to the same son, the marriage of Avelina, her da., the heiress of the family.—See note by Sir C. G. Young, Garter (1842-69), in "Coll. Top. et Gen.," vi. 264.

(d) Avice, the 1st sister, *m.* Ingelram de Percy, whose widow she was in 1261. She *d.* s.p. and v.f. before 1269, and was *bur.* in the Abbey of Meaux.

(e) It is not improbable that this was a foreign title, *i.e.*, a *Norman Dukedom*, just as was the Earldom of Eu, in *Normandy*, *cr.* about thirty years later by Hen. V in behalf of William Bourchier. This supposition is strengthened by the fact of the subsequent creation in 1397 being before this creation of 1385 (if, indeed, it was an *English* hereditary Peerage) was *cr.* For the circumstance of a foreign title, if of higher degree than the English one, being used in the writ see p. 54, note b.

II. or III. 1397. 2. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF RUTLAND (so *cr.* 1390), s. and h. ap. of Edmund, DUKE OF YORK, the 5th s. of Edw. III, was (v.p.), on 29 Sep. 1397, *cr.* in Parl., DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.^(a) This was in the lifetime of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester [and *query*, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE in *Normandy*?] abovenamed. He, together with the Duke of Surrey and Duke of Exeter, was adjudged by Parl., 6 Oct. 1399, "to lose and forego from them these names that they now have as *Dukes* and the worship and the dignity thereof."—(Rot. Parl., vol. iii, p. 452.) On 1 Aug. 1402 he *suc.* his father as DUKE OF YORK, and in 2 Hen. V (1414) was fully restored to all the estate, name, fame and honour he enjoyed before the judgment of 1399. He *d. s.p.*, being slain at Agincourt, 25 Oct. 1415, when *all his honours* became *ex.*—See "YORK," Dukes of, under the 2nd Duke.

Earls, &c. 1. THOMAS (PLANTAGENET), 2nd s. of HENRY IV
XI. 1411. was on 9 July 1411 *cr.* EARL OF ALBEMARLE and DUKE OF CLARENCE. He *d. s.p.*, 22 March 1421, being slain at the battle of Beaugé, when *his honours* became *ex.*^(b)—See "CLARENCE," Duke of, *cr.* 1411.

XII. 1421? 1. RICHARD (BEAUCHAMP), xivth EARL OF WARWICK, was, in 1423, or previously, *cr.* EARL OF ALBEMARLE for life.^(c) He *d.* 30 April 1439, when *this Earldom* became *ex.*—See "WARWICK," Earls of, under the xivth Earl.

Dukes. 1. GEORGE MONCK, 2nd s. of Sir Thomas Monck, of III or IV. Potheridge, Devon, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir George SMITH, of Madeworthy, in that co., was *b.* 6 Dec. 1608, at Potheridge. His military achievements and general career are a matter of history. He was one of the (62) members of Cromwell's House of Lords, being styled therein "George Monke, General in Scotland." For the active part he took in effecting the restoration of Charles II he was *nom.* by that King **K.G.**, 26 May 1660; and on 7 July 1660 was *cr.* BARON MONCK OF POTHERIDGE, BEAUCHAMP AND TEYES; EARL

(^a) This, considering the mode of its creation, must, undoubtedly, be considered as an English (not a Norman) Peerage.

(^b) The "Honor of Albemarle," consisting, *inter alia*, of the extensive Lordship of Holderness, &c., was, since it came (on the extinction of the old line of Albemarle) in 1274 into the hands of the Crown, held, under Royal Grant, by Piers Gaveston (1307-12); by Isabel, Countess of Bedford, da. of Edw. III (1366-79); by Anne the Queen Dowager, who *d.* May 1394; by Thomas (Plantagenet), *Duke of Gloucester and Albemarle*, as above; by Edward (Plantagenet), *Duke of York and Albemarle*, as above; and by Thomas (Plantagenet), *Duke of Clarence and Earl of Albemarle*, as above; after whose death (1421) it was recovered by Anne, Countess of Stafford (as da. and h. of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester and Albemarle, above named), who *d.* seized thereof.

Until 1421 there was not one of the holders of the title of *Albemarle* who was not *also* entitled to the *Lordship* of Holderness. After that date, however, all such connection was at an end. The Lordship of Holderness was held by the family of Stafford, Earls Stafford, and Dukes of Buckingham (excepting for a short interval), till 1521, when it again reverted to the Crown. It was granted finally (for the Crown never afterwards recovered the possession thereof) 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, to Henry (Nevill), 5th Earl of Westmoreland, who granted it to his s.-in-law, Sir John Constable of Burton Constable, whence it came to the family of Clifford-Constable, inasmuch as the h. gen. of the family of Constable had devised it to Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford (afterwards Clifford-Constable), Bart., whose great aunt, Elizabeth Clifford, had *m.* (though she did not have any issue by him) William (Constable), 4th Viscount Dunbar [S.], a former owner of the Lordship.

(^c) He styled himself, 14 March 1423 (Pat. Roll, 25 Hen. VI, pt. i, m. 15) "*Ricardus de Bello Campo, Comes Warrewichie et Albemarle, dominus de Insula, Capitanius Rothomagi et Culesie*:" the enrolment of the patent of the EARLDOM OF ALBEMARLE is not to be found.—See "Courthopa."

OF TORRINGTON, co. Devon, and DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.^(a) A pension of £7000 a year and the estate of New Hall, in Essex, was granted to him and his heirs for ever.^(b) He *m.*, 23 Jan. 1652-3, at St. George's, Southwark, Surrey, Anne, late, or possibly actual, wife to Thomas RADFORD, or REDFORD, da. of John CLARGES, a farrier in the Savoy, Strand, by his wife, Anne LEAVER.^(c) He *d.*, 3 Jan. 1669-70, and was *bur.* with a state funeral, 29 April 1670, in Westm. Abbey. Will dat. 8 June 1665; proved 3 Jan. 1669-70, the day of his death. His widow survived him but three weeks. She *d.* 29 Jan. 1669-70, and was *bur.* (nearly two months before him) 28 Feb., in Westm. Abbey, aged 54. Admon. 15 Dec. 1688 to her br., Sir Thomas CLARGES.

(^a) The explanation of these titles is by reason of the undermentioned descent; a descent however which carries with it *no* representation of the titles thus taken. Alice, da. and h. of Henry, LORD TEYES, *m.* Warine de Lisle. Their grandson, Warine, Lord L'isle, left a da. and h., Margaret, who *m.* Thomas, Lord Berkeley, and had a da. and h., Elizabeth, who *m.* Richard (BEAUCHAMP), Earl of Warwick, and (*for life*) Earl of ALBEMARLE. Margaret, one of the three daughters of this Earl and his said wife, *m.* (as a second wife) John (Talbot), 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, and had a son, John, *cr.* Viscount L'isle, 1452. His da., Elizabeth, *m.* Edward Grey, *cr.* Baron and subsequently Viscount Lisle. Their da. and, eventually, representative *m.*, for her second husband (the issue by her first husband, Edmund Dudley, carrying away *her* representation), Arthur PLANTAGENET (illegit. s. of Edw. IV), who was *cr.* Viscount Lisle 1533. Frances, one of his three daughters and coheirs (having left issue by her first husband, John Basset, in whom *her* representation would vest), *m.*, for her second husband, Thomas Monck of POTHERIDGE, the great grandfather of George Monck, *cr.* as in the text Baron Monck of Potheridge, *Beauchamp* and *Teyes* and *Duke of Albemarle*. The Baronies indicated a descent not only from the last possessor (a life tenant) of that title, but also (tho' but a bastard one) from the house of *Plantagenet*, by whom *alone* (with the exception of the abovenamed grant for *life*) this Semi-Royal Peerage had hitherto been born, after the extinction, in the 13th century, of the old (Norman) line of Earls. The surname is spelt both as Monck and as Monk in the patent, though, generally as the former, which is the spelling of the Barony *cr.* by the said patent.

(^b) The following is Lord Clarendon's description of him:—"He was of an ancient family in Devonshire, always very loyally affected, and being a yr. br., he entered early into the life and condition of a soldier. When the troubles began in Scotland, he betook himself to the service of the King, and was soon after sent into Ireland, where he served with singular reputation of courage and conduct. He was taken prisoner at Naumtwich, and remained in the Tower to the end of the war, when Cromwell prevailed upon him to engage himself again in the war of Ireland; and from that time he continued very firm to Cromwell, who was liberal and bountiful to him, and took him into his entire confidence. After the death of Cromwell, Monk was looked upon as a man more inclined to the King than any other in great authority, if he might discover it without too much loss or hazard. He had no fumes of fanaticism to turn his head, nor any credit with, or dependence upon, any who were swayed by these trances." He is thus described by Lord Macaulay—"With very slender pretensions to saintship [he] had raised himself to high commands by his courage and professional skill. His nature was cautious and somewhat sluggish, nor was he at all disposed to hazard sure and moderate advantages for the chance of obtaining even the most splendid success. He seems to have been impelled to attack the new Rulers of the Commonwealth less by the hope that if he overcame them he should become great, than by the fear that, if he submitted to them, he should not be secure. Whatever were his motives he declared himself the Champion of the oppressed civil power, refused to acknowledge the usurped authority of the provisional Government, and at the head of 7000 veterans marched [from Scotland] into England. This step was the signal for a general explosion, &c."

(^c) She *m.* her first husband 28 Feb. 1632-3, at St. Laurence Poultry, London. He is said to have been (as was her father) a farrier, and was not improbably a s. of that "Thomas Redford, farrier, servant to Prince Charles," who was *bur.* 20 Nov. 1624, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. She proved her father's will 1 Jan. 1648-9, being then separated from her husband, but there is no evidence of his death before her second marriage. See note under her burial in Col. Chester's "Registers of Westminster

IV or V. 1669-70. 2. CHRISTOPHER (MONCK), DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, EARL OF TORRINGTON and BARON MONCK,^(a) only surv. s. and h., said to have been *b.* in 1653. **K.G.**, 4 Feb. 1669-70. P.C. He was appointed Governor of Jamaica, 1687. He *m.*, 30 Dec. 1669, Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of Henry (CAVENDISH), 2nd DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, by Frances, da. of Hon. William PIERREPONT. He *d.* at Jamaica, s.p.s., 6 Oct. 1688, and was *bur.*, 4 July 1689, at Westminster Abbey, when *his honours* became *ez.* His widow *m.* 8 Sep. 1692, as his second wife, Ralph (MONTAGU), 1st DUKE OF MONTAGU, who *d.* 1709. She was well known as the "mad Duchess." She *d.* s.p.s., at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell, Midx., 28 Aug. 1734; and was *bur.* 11 Sep., at Westminster Abbey, aged 80, or, according to the journals of the day, 96.

Note.—So popular was this title of ALBEMARLE, that, in 1661 (only a year after it had been conferred on George Monck), on the petition of John (GRANVILLE) EARL OF BATH (so *cr.* 20 April 1661) "the King passed a warrant, under the privy seal, whereby he obliged himself and recommended it to his successors, that, in case of failure of male issue to Gen. Monck, the title of DUKE OF ALBEMARLE should descend to the said EARL OF BATH and be continued in his family" [see Heylin's "Help to English History," edit. 1783, p. 163.] In 1688 this event happened; but no further steps appear to have been taken by the family of GRANVILLE in the matter. The validity of the King's warrant had expired with his Majesty in 1685, so that a royal recommendation to his successor was all that remained.

Titular

Duke.

I. 1696?

1. HENRY FITZ-JAMES, 2nd s. and yst. of the five illegit. children of James II, by Arabella CHURCHILL, spinster, sister to John, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, and only da. of Sir Winston Churchill, was *b.* Aug. 1673. At the age of 16 he was made Col. of a reg. of infantry, which he headed at the battle of the Boyne. In 1695, he and his br., the gallant Duke of Berwick, were *outlawed*. He was commonly known as the "the Grand Prior." About 1696 he was *cr.* by (his father) James II (when in exile) DUKE OF ALBEMARLE,^(b) having been placed in command of the Toulon fleet designed to invade England. He was, in 1702, made a Lieut.-Gen. and Admiral in France. He *m.* in 1700, Marie Gabrielle (D'AUFEBERT), da. of the MARQUIS DE LUSANNE in France. He *d.* s.p.s. 17 Dec. 1702, at Bagnolles in Languedoc. His widow *m.* John (DRUMMOND), 2nd EARL (titular DUKE) OF Melfort [S.], who *d.* 1754.

Abbey." See also a curious account in Burke's "Extinct Peerage," 1883, in a note under "Monk," as to the trial (15 Nov. 1700) of William Sherwin, the heir-at-law, *r. Clarges*.

(^a) It is stated in "Pride v. the Earls of Bath and Montague," in Salkeld's Reports I, 120 (Edit. 1795), Hilary term, 6 Will. III (King's Bench, that "Duke Christopher was a *bastard* begotten of a woman who at the time of her marriage with George, Duke of Albemarle, was married to another man who was then and is yet living." It was objected that since Duke George and the said woman were dead, the issue, who was dead also, could not be bastardized who, when living was reputed legitimate, but the court held that this objection did not apply to bastardy of this sort.

(^b) This was one of the "JACOBITE PEERAGES" *cr.* by James II, after 11 Dec. 1688, on which date he was (by the English Parl.) declared to have abdicated the throne. The English Barony of Esk, which had been conferred shortly after that date on Viscount Preston [S.] (who, on 11 Nov. 1689, claimed his seat under such creation), was consequently disallowed.

In Scotland no similar declaration was made till 4 April 1689, but it is believed that no Scotch Peers were *cr.* by James II between 11 Dec. 1688 and that date. He however *cr.* 6 Irish Peers, when in Ireland, during a time when the government was carried on *solely* in his name (which was the case till the landing of Gen. Schomberg in Ulster in Aug. 1689), and when he was at all events the *de facto* King of Ireland.

The acts of a King in possession have, as a rule, been recognised by his successor: *e.g.*, the Peerages *cr.* by Henry VI were acknowledged by Edward IV; those *cr.* by Richard III were acknowledged by Henry VII, &c.; though in both these cases (unlike the case of 1689) the preceding monarch was considered as a usurper by his successor.

Earls, &c.

1. ARNOLD-JOOST VAN KEPPEL, Baron Van Keppel, Lord of Voorst in Guelderland, s. and h. of Osewolt Van Keppel of the same, by Reinira-Anna-Gertruyde, da. of Johan VAN LINTELLO

In this case, indeed, there remains the *constitutional question*, whether Ireland, being "a dependent, subordinate kingdom," and "inseparably united" to the Crown of England (see Blackstone, i, 99-104, and Coke, *Inst.*, iv, 349, &c.), an "Abdication" in England would not override all kingly rights in Ireland, and the soundest legal opinion would, in all probability, be that it did so.

Such Irish Peerages however as were *cr.* by James II in 1689—at a time when he was in full possession of all his Regal Rights as King of Ireland, *all* of which creations, moreover, were *duly enrolled* on the *Patent Rolls* of that Kingdom, from which they have *never been erased*—stand in a very different category from other Peerages *cr.* by that King since his (so called) "abdication" of the throne of England on 11 Dec. 1688. By a singular coincidence, however, nearly all these Irish Peerages, at no long time after their creation, became either *ex.* or *merged*. In 1839, in the case of "Nugent of Riverston" (the *ONLY* one then existing *per se*), the dignity was claimed but no decision was pronounced thereupon; and in 1871 this peerage also (assuming its existence) *merged* into the Earldom of Westmeath.[I.]

THE IRISH PEERAGES, *cr.* BY JAMES II, IN 1689,

(while he was *de facto* King of Ireland) are as follows,—being (besides the minor incidental creations) one Dukedom, three Viscountcies and three Baronies, *viz*:

- 1689. March 30. RICHARD (TALBOT), EARL OF TYRCONNELL [I.], *cr.* MARQUESS AND DUKE OF TYRCONNELL [I.] *Attainted* by William III, 1691. He *d.* s.p.m., 14 Aug. 1694.
- 1689. April 1. SIR ALEXANDER FITTON, Lord Chancellor [I.], *cr.* BARON FITTON OF GOSNORTH, co. Limerick [I.] He *d.* s.p.m.
- 1689. April 2. JOHN BOURKE, *cr.* BARON BOURKE OF BOPHIN, co. Galway [I.] In 1705 any Peerage so *cr.* became *merged* in the Earldom of Clauricarde [I.]
- 1689. April 3. THOMAS NUGENT, *cr.* BARON NUGENT OF RIVERSTON, co. Westmeath [I.] In 1871 any Peerage so *cr.* became *merged* in the Earldom of Westmeath [I.]
- 1689. May 20. SIR VALENTINE BROWNE, Bart. [I.], *cr.* BARON CASTLEROSSE AND VISCOUNT KENMARE [I.]. *Attainted* by William III. On 14 Feb. 1798, his great grandson and h. male (the attainer by William III never having been reversed) was *cr.* a Peer by the same titles, and subsequently (2 Jan. 1801) was *cr.* EARL OF KENMARE [I.]
- 1689. May 23. JUSTIN McCARTY, *cr.* BARON CASTLEHENCH AND VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHILL, both in co. Tipperary [I.] He *d.* s.p.
- 1689. Aug. 23. EDWARD CHEEVERS, *cr.* BARON BANNO, co. Wexford, AND VISCOUNT MOUNT-LEINSTER, co. Carlow, [I.] He *d.* s.p.

PEERAGES CREATED BY JAMES II AFTER 11 DEC. 1688,

Other than the seven Irish Peerages, mentioned above.

As far as these can be ascertained they are, in chronological order, as under, *viz.*—

- 1688 or 1689. [—]. RICHARD (GRAHAM), VISCOUNT PRESTON [S.], *cr.* BARON OF ESK, co. Cumberland. On 11 Nov. 1689, he claimed his writ in right hereof, but the creation was disallowed. *Attainted* (by Will. III) 1690. His issue male *ex.* 1739.
- 1689. July 9. HENRY (JERNYN), LORD DOVER, *cr.* LORD JERNYN OF RAYSTOWNE, BARON OF IPSWICH, VISCOUNT CHEVELEY, co. Suffolk, and EARL OF DOVER. He *d.* s.p., 1708.
- 1689. Aug. 7. JOHN (DRUMMOND), EARL OF MELFORT [S.], *cr.* BARON OF CLEWORTH [*i.e.* CLEWER], BERKS, with like *spec. rem.* as that with which that Scotch Earldom had been conferred.* See "Melfort," Duke of, *cr.* 1692, by James II, as below.
- 1689 or 1690? WILLIAM (HERBERT), MARQUESS OF POWIS, *cr.* MARQUESS OF MONTGOMERY and DUKE OF POWIS. *Attainted* (by Will. III) 1690. **K.G.** (by Jac. II) 1692. His issue male *ex.* 1748.

* See "Riddell," pp. 963-965.

TOT DE MARS. He was b. 1670 and attended the Prince of Orange, in 1688, to

- 1689 or 1690 ? [—]. PIERS (BUTLER), VISCOUNT GALMOY [I.], *cr.* EARL OF NEWCASTLE [I. ?]. His issue male *ex.* 1740.
- 1689 or 1690 ? [—]. DOMINICK ROCHE, Alderman of Limerick, *cr.* BARON TARBERT and VISCOUNT CAHIRAVAHILLA [I.] See Ferrar's "History of Limerick."
- 1690-1. Jan. [—]. PATRICK SARSFIELD (the celebrated Irish General), *cr.* BARON ROSBERRY, VISCOUNT OF TULLY, and EARL OF LUCAN, co. Dublin [I.], by a patent brought over from St. Germain to Ireland by the Lord Deputy Tyrconnell [I.] His only son *d. s.p.*
- 1691 ? SIR EDWARD HALES of Woodchurch, Kent, Bart; *cr.* EARL OF TENTERDEN with a *spec. rem.* His issue male *ex.* 1829.
- 1691 ? SIR EDWARD HERBERT, sometime (1685-87) Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, was appointed by James II, when in exile, his Lord Chancellor and *cr.* EARL OF PORTLAND. He *d. s.p.*, Nov. 1698.
1692. April 17. JOHN (DRUMMOND), EARL OF MELFORT [S.], *cr.* DUKE OF MELFORT, as also "MARQUIS OF FORTH. EARL OF ISLA AND BURNTIZLAND, VICOMTE OF RIKERTON, LORD CASTLEMAINS AND GALSTON" [S.],* with the like *spec. rem.* as his former honours. **K.G.** (by James II) 1692. Attained by Will. III 1695. [His heir was restored 28 June 1853.]
16. . [—]. KENNETH (MACKENZIE), EARL OF SEAFORTH [S.], *cr.* MARQUESS OF SEAFORTH [S.] **K.T.** (by Jac. II). Attained by Geo. I, 1716. His issue male *ex.* 1815.
- 1696 ? [—]. HENRY FITZ JAMES, *cr.* DUKE OF ALBEMARLE. He *d. s.p.* 1702.
1698. April 12. VIRGILIO DAVIA, Senator of Bologna, *cr.* BARON DAVIA, VISCOUNT MONEYDIE and EARL OF ALMOND [S.]
- [—]. . . PURCELL, said to have been *cr.* BARON LOUGHMORE [I.] *sed quere.* Nicholas Purcell, Lord of the Barony of Loughmow, co. Tipperary, was Col. of a Regiment of Horse in James II's army [I.] 1689. Many of that name "followed the fortunes of James the Second to the Continent." See "King James's Irish Army List, 1689," by J. D'Alton. Edit. 1855, pp. 239-245.
- [—]. . . DE CANTILLON, said to have been *cr.* BARON BALLYHIGUE [I.] *sed quere* if not a French creation? The arms of "Cantillon de Ballyhigue" are blazoned in H. Gourdon de Genouillac, *Recueil d'Armoires des Maisons Nobles de France*, Paris 1860, 8vo. "The Chevalier Antoine Sylvain de Cantillon, Baron de Ballyheige in France" is mentioned in Sir B. Burke's "Gen. Armory," 1878.
- The abovenamed creations of James II (since 21 Dec. 1689), if arranged according to the highest dignity conferred (omitting the incidental titles), amount to 4 DUKEDOMS, *viz.* :—Tyrconnell [I.], Powis [E.], Melfort [S.] and Albemarle [E.]; one Marquessate, *viz.* :—Seaforth [S.]; 6 EARLDOMS, *viz.* :—Dover [E.], Newcastle [Qy. I. ?], Lucan [I.], Tenterden [E.], Portland [E.] and Almond [S.]; 4 Viscounties, *viz.* :—Kenmare [I.], Mountcashell [I.], Mount Leinster [I.] and Cahiravahilla [I.]; and 5, or 7 BARONIES, *viz.* :—Fitton [I.], Bourke of Bophin [I.], Nugent of Riverston [I.], Esk, [E.], Cleworth [E.], and (Qy.) Loughmore [I.] and (Qy.) Ballyhigue [I.] In all 20, or 22 creations, of which 6 (Tyrconnell, Powis, Jermyu, Galmoy, Melfort and Seaforth) were already Peers of the Kingdom in which they were thus granted a dignity of a higher grade.

THE FOLLOWING PEERAGES WERE CREATED BY JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART, titular "JAMES III," 1701-66.

Note.—The number of creations so made, and, more especially, the dates on which these were bestowed are so imperfectly known (excepting as to the three peerages granted in 1701) that the list is arranged according to the rank of the Peerage conferred. It is to be observed that there are some *Scotch* creations among them after 1707, inasmuch as the Union with Scotland was not recognised by the exiled House of Stuart.

* See "Riddell," pp. 963-965. On 28 June 1853, the h. male of his body, George Drummond, Duc de Melfort in France, was restored in blood, and consequently became entitled to the Earldoms of Perth and Melfort [S.]; inasmuch as his ancestor, the 1st Earl of Melfort (*cr.* Duke by James II in 1689 as above) was 2nd s. of the 3rd Earl of Perth, and next br. to the 4th Earl (*cr.* Duke of Perth by the titular James III) whose issue male had failed in 1760.

England as a page of honour, who, soon after his accession to the throne of

DUKES.

1701. JAMES (DRUMMOND), EARL OF PERTH [S.], *cr.* MARQUESS OF DRUMMOND and DUKE OF PERTH [S.], **K.G.** (by the *titular* James III.) 1706. His s. and h. ap. was attainted, v.p. (by Geo. I), in 1715. Issue male of the grantee *cr.* 1760.
1715. JOHN (ERSKINE), EARL OF MAR, [S.], *cr.* DUKE OF MAR. **K.G.** (by the *titular* James III.) 1716. Attainted by Geo. I 1716. His issue male *ex.* 1766.
1717. WILLIAM MURRAY, styled MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE (being s. and h. ap. of John, DUKE OF ATHOLE [S.]), *cr.* DUKE OF RANNOCH [S.]. He had been previously (1715) attainted by Geo. I, but at the Court of St. Germain's was (of course) recognised, on his father's death (14 Nov. 1724), as DUKE OF ATHOLE [S.] He *d. s.p.*, 9 July 1746, in the Tower of London.
1717. DON JOSE DE BOZAS, CONDE DEL CASTELBIANCO, *cr.* a Duke.* **Qy.** DUKE OF CASTELBIANCO?
1721. GEORGE (GRANVILLE), LORD LANSDOWNE (so *cr.* by Queen Anne), *cr.* a Duke.* **Qy.** DUKE OF LANSDOWNE? He *d. s.p.m.*, 1734-5.
1722. CHARLES (BUTLER), EARL OF ARRAN [I.], *cr.* a Duke.* **Qy.** DUKE OF ARRAN [I.]? On 16 Nov. 1745 he became, *de jure*, DUKE OF ORMONDE [I.], but never assumed that title. He *d. s.p.*, 1758.
1722. THOMAS (WENTWORTH), EARL OF STRAFFORD (so *cr.* by Queen Anne), *cr.* a Duke.* **Qy.** DUKE OF STRAFFORD? His issue male *ex.* 1791.
1726. PHILIP (WHARTON), DUKE OF WHARTON (so *cr.* by Geo. I), was, in 1726, nom. **K.G.** by the *titular* James III, and *cr.* DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Attainted by Geo. II in 1728. He *d. s.p.*, 1731.
1740. SIMON (FRASER), LORD LOVAT [S.], *cr.* DUKE OF FRASER [S.]. Attainted by Geo. II in 1747. His issue male *ex.* 1815.
- 1746? HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENT STUART, 2nd and yst. s. of the *titular* JAMES III, attaining the age of twenty-one years on 21 March 1746 was probably about that time (if not earlier) *cr.* (by his father) DUKE OF YORK. Certainly as early as 1747 when he was made a Cardinal Bishop, he was popularly known as "Cardinal York." He *d.*, unm., 13 July 1807, in his 83rd year, being the last legitimate descendant of James II.

MARQUESS.

- 1720? JAMES FRANCIS FITZ JAMES, styled EARL OF TINMOUTH (being s. and h. ap. of James, (attainted) DUKE OF BERWICK), *cr.* MARQUESS OF JAMAICA. He was also *cr.* a Spanish Duke, as DUKE OF LIRIA. **K.G.** (by the *titular* James III), 1725. In 1734 he *suc.* his father, and *d.* 1738. His issue male still (1884) exists.

EARLS.

1701. CHARLES (MIDDLETON), 2nd EARL OF MIDDLETON [S.], one of the Principal Secretaries of State to the late King James II (attainted by Will. III. 1695), *cr.* EARL OF MONMOUTH. He appears to have *d. s.p.m.s.*
- 1706? WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Duntroon, co. Forfar, appears to have been nom. **K.T.** (by the *titular* James III) in 1708, either as VISCOUNT DUNDEE or EARL OF DUNDEE [S.]. Had it not been for the *attainder* by Will. III (which, of course, would not be recognised at St. Germain's), he would, as h. male gen. of the celebrated John Graham of Claverhouse (*cr.* Viscount Dundee in Nov. 1688 with a *spec. rem.* to such heirs), have been entitled to the former title. He was attainted by Geo. I. in 1716. His s. and h., JAMES GRAHAM, of Duntroon, Col. in Lord Ogilvy's regiment, also assumed the title. He also was attainted in 1746, and *d.* an exile, at Dunkirk, in 1759, having previously (1735) sold the family estate of Duntroon to his uncle, Alexander Graham.
1715. HENRY (ST. JOHN), VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE (so *cr.* by Queen Anne), *cr.* an Earl.* **Qy.** EARL OF BOLINGBROKE? Attainted by Geo. I, 1714. He *d. s.p.*, 1751.
1716. WILLIAM (VILLIERS), EARL OF JERSEY (whose father had been so *cr.* by Will. III), *cr.* (by the description of "William Villiers, s. of Sir Edward Villiers and Barbara, his wife") an Earl.* **Qy.** EARL OF JERSEY? He *d.* 1721, being ancestor of the succeeding Earls of Jersey.
1718. Col. the Hon. JOHN HAY, of Cromlix (3rd s. of Thomas, 6th EARL OF KINNOULL

* The name of the title unknown.

England (as William III), made him Groom of the Bedchamber and Master of the

- [S.] having joined in 1715 in the proclaiming "James Francis," as "King," at *Inverness*, and having been *attainted* in 1716 by Geo. I accordingly, was *cr.* EARL OF INVERNNESS [S.]. **K.T.** (by the *titular* James III) 1725. He *d. s.p.*, 1740.
1721. HON. JAMES MURRAY (2nd s. of David, 5th Viscount Stormont [S.], and elder br. of William, *cr.*, in 1776, Earl of Mansfield), who had been one of Queen Anne's Commissioners for settling the trade with France, was *cr.* EARL OF DUNBAR [S.]. **K.T.** (by the *titular* James III) 1725. He *d. s.p.*, at Avignon, Aug. 1770, aged 30.
1721. HON. JOHN NAIRNE, *cr.* an Earl.* He was s. and h. ap. of William, Lord Nairne [S.], *suc.* his father 1725 as LORD NAIRNE [S.], and was *attainted* 1746. He *d.* 1770, being ancestor of the succeeding Lords, the attainder having been *reversed* in 1824.
1721. GENERAL THE HON. ARTHUR DILLON, *cr.* an Earl.* **K.T.** 1722 by the *titular* James III. He was 3rd s. of Theobald, 7th Viscount Dillon [I.]. He commanded an Irish regiment before he was twenty. In 1705 was Marshal de Camp and Governor of Toulouse; subsequently, a Lieut.-Gen. He *d.* 5 Feb. 1732-3, leaving five sons, of whom Charles and Henry were successively Viscounts Dillon [I.], the latter being ancestor of the succeeding Viscounts.
1722. WILLIAM (NORTH), LORD NORTH and LORD GREY OF ROLLESTON, *cr.* an Earl.* He *d. s.p.*, 1734.
1722. LUCIUS HENRY (CARY), VISCOUNT FALKLAND [S.], *cr.* an Earl.* He was the 6th Viscount, having *suc.* in to the Peerage 1694. He *d.* at Paris 31 Dec. 1730, being ancestor of the succeeding Viscounts.
1722. MRS. ANN OGLETHORPE *cr.* a Countess [I.]* She was probably da. of Sir Theophilus O., and sister of Theophilus, *cr.* a Baron in 1717, as under.—See Manning and Bray's "Surrey," vol. i, p. 613.
1726. LIEUT.-GEN. GEORGE BROWN, of the Imperial service, *cr.* an Earl.*
1745. ALEXANDER WALSH, who conveyed "Prince Charles Edward" to Scotland, *cr.* an Earl.*
1747. COL. DANIEL O'BRIEN, *cr.* an Earl.*
1759. HON. ALEXANDER MURRAY, 4th s. of Alexander, 4th Lord Elbank [S.], *cr.* an Earl.* He had taken an active part in the election of 1750 against the ministerial candidate. He was generally known as COUNT MURRAY. He *d.*, unm., in 1777.

VISCOUNTS.

1721. OWEN O'BOURKE of Carha [I.], *cr.* a Viscount.*
1722. SIR HENRY GOING, Bart., *cr.* a Viscount.*
- " SIR REDMOND EVERARD, Bart. [I.], *cr.* a Viscount.* His issue male became, apparently, *ex.*, on the death of his grandson, the 4th Bart.
- " COL. DONALD McMAHON, *cr.* a Viscount.*
- " CHARLES FRASER, of Innerallachy, *cr.* a Viscount.*

BARONS.

1701. JOHN CARYLL, Secretary of Requests to the Queen mother, *cr.* BARON CARYLL, of Duford, in Harting, Sussex. He *d. s.p.*, 4 Sep. 1711.
1708. COL. NATHANIEL HOOKE, *cr.* BARON HOOKE.
1716. FRANCIS COTTINGTON, *cr.* a Baron.*
- " RANALD McDONALD, of Clanranald, *cr.* a Baron.*
- " PENELOPE MACKENZIE (widow of Clanranald, slain at Sheriffmuir), *cr.* a Baroness.*
- " ALISTER McDONALD, of Glengarry, *cr.* a Baron.*
- " SIR JOHN McLEAN, *cr.* a Baron.*
- " SIR DONALD McDONALD, of Sleat, *cr.* a Baron.*
- " NORMAN McLEOD, of McLeod, *cr.* a Baron.*
- " LACHAN McINTOSH, of McIntosh, *cr.* a Baron.*
1717. JOHN CAMERON, of Lochyel, *cr.* a Baron.*
- " THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE, *cr.* a Baron.* He was M.P. for Haslemere 1708-10. but soon afterwards retired to Messina, in Sicily. He *d. s.p.*, in France, before 1738.

* The name of the title unknown.

Robes. (a) He attended the King in his several campaigns and (having been in 1692 admitted into the Knighthood of Zutphen and, subsequently, into that of Holland and West Friesland) was on 10 Feb. 1696-7, *cr.* BARON ASHFORD, of Ashford, co. Kent; VISCOUNT BURY, co. Lancaster; and EARL OF ALBEMARLE. (b) Major-Gen. 1697. Col. of 1st troop of Horse Guards, 1698. K.G., 14 May 1700. Having just returned from a special embassy to the Hague, he was present at the death of

1721. JAMES GRANT, of Grant *cr.* a Baron.*

„ SIR PETER REDMOND *cr.* a Baron.* He had been *cr.* a Bart. also by the *titular* James III, in 1717.

1727. SIR TOBY BOURKE *cr.* a Baron.*

„ RICHARD BUTLER, “Esq.,” *cr.* a Baron.*

1727. Brigadier [—] CRONE, Governor of Lerida, *cr.* a Baron.*

1743. DUGALD STEWART, of Appin. *cr.* a Baron.*

1760. SIR JOHN GREME, *cr.* BARON ALFORD. He had been *cr.* a Bart. also by the *titular* James III, in 1726.

„ July 14. LAURENCE OLIPHANT, of Gask, *cr.* a Baron.*

After the death of the *titular* James III (1 Jan. 1766) his s. and h., “Prince Charles Edward” (*titular* Charles III), assumed for himself the title of EARL OF ALBANY (*Comte d’Albanie*), and is said, shortly before his death (31 Jan. 1788), to have *cr.* his illegit. da. Charlotte, a Countess, as COUNTESS OF ALBANY. It is not known that he conferred any other titles, neither are any supposed to have been conferred by his br. and h., “Cardinal York” (*titular* Henry IX), on whose death, 13 July 1807, the legitimate issue of James II became *ex.*

Note.—In N. and Q., 3rd s., ix, 71, there is a notice signed “B. B. Woodward” (the well known Librarian at Windsor Castle) concerning the whereabouts of the records of many Jacobite titles of honour, and a list of Peerages, Baronetages, K.G.’s, and K.T.’s, so *cr.*, is given. See also Oliphant’s “Jacobite Lords of Gask.”

(a) “Keppel had a sweet and obliging temper, winning manners and a quick, though not a profound, understanding. Courage, loyalty and secrecy were common between him and Portland. In other points they differed widely. . . . Keppel had a great desire to please, and looked up with unfeigned admiration to a master whom he had been accustomed, ever since he could remember, to consider as the first of living men. . . . So early as the spring of 1691, shrewd observers were struck by the manner in which Keppel watched every turn of the King’s eye, and anticipated the King’s unuttered wishes. Gradually the new servant rose into favour. . . . But his elevation, though it furnished the Jacobites with a fresh topic for calumny and ribaldry, was not so offensive to the nation as the elevation of Portland had been. . . . Envy was disarmed by the blandness of Albemarle’s temper. Portland, though strictly honest, was covetous: Albemarle was generous. Portland had been naturalized here only in name and form; but Albemarle affected to have forgotten his own country and to have become an Englishman in feelings and manners. . . . The wealth which he owed to the Royal bounty was a pittance when compared with the domains and hoards of Portland; yet Portland thought himself aggrieved.” See Macaulay’s “History of England,” where also it is mentioned that of nearly three-quarters of the 170,000 acres that had been forfeited in Ireland, “though a small part had been bestowed on men whose services to the state well deserved a much larger recompence” (*e.g.*, the Earl of Athlone and the Earl of Galway), the rest had been given to “the King’s personal friends. Romney had obtained a considerable share of the Royal Bounty. But of all the grants the largest was to Woodstock, the eldest s. of Portland; the next was to Albemarle. An admirer of William cannot relate without pain that he divided between these two foreigners an extent of country larger than Hertfordshire.”

(b) The late Lord Braybrooke (1825-58) states [erroneously] that he was *cr.* “Earl of Albemarle in Normandy,” adding, “the title having been doubtless selected as one so frequently enjoyed by persons of the *highest consideration*, and not in any way resting upon an hereditary claim.” See “N. & Q.” 1st S. ii, 466. Doubtless this was the case, though *why* Van Keppel was entitled to the *highest consideration* in England, does not so clearly appear. The case was different (as regards *merit*) with Gen. Monck, and (as regards *pre-eminence*) with all the previous holders. The Grantee in the patent styled “Arnoldus Justus de Keppel,” but in the docquet “Arnold Joost van Keppel.”

* The name of the title unknown.

the King (who bequeathed to him 200,000 guelders), after which event he retired to Holland and took his seat among the Nobles of the States General. He was appointed Gen. of their forces and was in command at Ramilies in 1706, at Oudenard, 1708, &c. In 1705 he was made LL. D. by the University of Cambridge. He *m.* June 1701, at the English church at the Hague, in Holland, Gertrude-de-Quirina, da. and h. of Adam VANDER DENUX, Lord of St. Gravemoer in Holland, and Master of the Buck Hounds to William III. He *d.* at the Hague 30 May 1718, aged 48, and was *bur.* there. Will dat. 29 May 1718, pr. 13 July 1721. His widow *d.* at the Hague also. Admon. 5 June 1742 to her son, the 2nd Earl.

XIV. 1718. 2. WILLIAM-ANNE (VAN KEPPEL), EARL OF ALBEMARLE, &c., only s. and h., *b.* at Whitehall, 5, and *bap.* at St. Martins-in-the-Fields, 16 June 1702, the Queen (Anne) being his Godmother. Educated in Holland, and was a Gen. in the service of the United Provinces. Made Lieut.-Col. of 1st Regt. of Foot Guards, 1717. Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1722, in which office he was continued after the Prince's accession. **K.B.**, 18 May 1725, on the revival of that order, but resigned in 1749 for the Garter. Aide-de-camp to the King, 1727. Governor of Virginia, 26 Sep. 1737. Lieut.-Gen., 1742-3. Col. of the Coldstream Guards, and Gen. in the army. Was at the battles of Dettingen (1743), Fontenoy (1745), and Culloden (1746); after which he was, on 23 Aug. 1746, made Commander in Chief. **AMBASSADOR TO THE FRENCH COURT, 1749-54. K.G.**, 22 June 1749. **P.C.** 1751. On 30 March 1752, was one of the Lords Justices during the King's absence in Germany. He *m.* 21 Feb. 1722-3, at Caversham, Oxon, Anne, 2nd da. of Charles (LENNOX), 1st DUKE OF RICHMOND, by Anne, Dow. BARONESS BELASYSE, da. of Francis BRUDENELL, styled LORD BRUDENELL. He *d.* suddenly at Paris 22 Dec. 1754, and was *bur.* 21 Feb. 1755, in the chapel in South Audley street, Grosvenor Square, Midx. Admon. 15 Feb. 1758 to a creditor. His widow, who was *b.* 24 June 1703, and was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Queen Caroline, *d.* 20 Oct. 1789, in New street, Spring Gardens, Midx. Her will pr. Nov. 1789.

XV. 1755. 3. GEORGE (KEPPEL), EARL OF ALBEMARLE, &c., s. and h., b. 5 April 1724, and *bap.* 4 May at St. Martins-in-the-Fields. M.P. for Chichester, 1746-54. Served in the army under the Duke of Cumberland, to whom he was Lord of the Bedchamber. Lieut.-Gen., 1759. Col. of the King's own Reg. of Dragoons. **P.C.**, Keeper and Governor of Jersey, 1761. Commander-in-Chief at the reduction of the Havannas in 1762. **K.G.**, 26 Dec. 1765. He *m.* 20 April 1770, at Bagshot Park, in the parish of Windlesham, Surrey, Ann, yst. da. of Sir John MILLER, of Chichester, 4th Bart., by Susan, da. of Matthew COMBE, of Winchester, M.D. He *d.* 13 Oct. 1772, aged 48, and was *bur.* 22 at Quidenham, Norfolk. Will pr. Oct. 1772. His widow *d.* 3 July 1824. Her will pr. Feb. 1825.

XVI. 1772. 4. WILLIAM CHARLES (KEPPEL), EARL OF ALBEMARLE, &c., only s. and h., *b.* 14 May 1772, and *bap.* 8 June at St. Geo. Han. Sq. **G.C.H.** (Civil), 1833. He *m.* firstly, 9 April 1792, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Elizabeth, 2nd da. of Edward (SOUTHWELL), LORD DE CLIFFORD, by Sophia, 3rd da. of Samuel CAMPBELL. She was *b.* 11 Jan. 1776, and *d.* 14 Nov. 1817. Admon. Nov. 1832. He *m.* secondly, 11 Feb. 1822, Charlotte Susannah, da. of Sir Henry HUNLOKE, 4th Bart., by Margaret, da. of Wenman COKE, of Longford, co. Derby. He *d.* 30 Oct. 1849. Will pr. Feb. 1850. His widow *d.* s.p., 13 Oct. 1862.

[WILLIAM KEPPEL, styled VISCOUNT BURY, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 1 March, and *bap.* 3 April 1793 at St. James, Westm.; *d.* young 9 April 1804.]

XVII. 1849 5. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (KEPPEL), EARL OF ALBEMARLE, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 2 June 1794, sometime an Officer in the Royal Navy. M.P. for Arundel, 1820. He *m.*, 4 May 1816, Frances, da. of Charles STEER, of Chichester. He *d.* s.p., 15 March 1851. Admon. March 1860. His widow *m.* (for his second wife), 20 Aug. 1860, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Peregrine Francis CUST, who *d.* 15 Sep. 1873. She *d.* s.p., 16 May 1867, at the Hotel de l'Europe, Lyons, France.

XVIII. 1851. 6. GEORGE THOMAS (KEPPEL), EARL OF ALBEMARLE, VISCOUNT BURY and BARON ASHFORD, br. (of the whole blood) and h., *b.* 13 June 1799, in London. Ed. at Westm. School. Entered the army 1815

and served at Waterloo. Lieut.-Gen., 1866; Gen., 1874. M.P. for East Norfolk, 1832-35; for Lymington, 1847-50. Private Secretary to Lord John Russell (when Prime Minister), 1846; sometime Groom in Waiting. Author of "Memoirs of the Marquess of Rockingham," "Fifty Years of my Life,"^(a) &c. He m. 4 June 1831, Susan, da. of Sir Coutts TROTTER, 1st Bart., by Margaret, da. of Hon. Alexander GORDON, 3rd s. of William, 2nd EARL OF ABERDEEN [S.].

[WILLIAM COUTTS (KEPPEL), BARON ASHFORD, *styled* VISCOUNT BURY, s. and h. aj., b. 15 April 1832, in London. Ed. at Eton. Ensign and Lieut. 43rd Foot, 1843. Lieut. Scots Guards, 1848-53. Aide-de-Camp to Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence in India; retired, 1853. M.P. for Norwich, 1857-59; for Wick-burghs, 1860-65; for Berwick, 1868-74. Superintendent of Indian affairs for Canada, 1854-59. P.C., 1859. Treasurer of the Queen's Household, 1859-66. Lieut.-Col. of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, 1860. **K.C.M.G.**, 24 Aug. 1870. On 6 Sep. 1876 he was *sum.*, v.p., to the House of Lords in his father's BARONY OF ASHFORD. Was received into the Church of Rome, Easter Sunday, 1879. Volunteer Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 1881. He m. at Dundrum, Canada West, 15 Nov. 1855, Sophia Mary, da. and coheir of Sir Allan Napier MACNAB, of Dundrum, Bart. (sometime, Prime Minister of Canada), by his 2nd wife, Mary, da. of John STUART, Sheriff of Johnstown district, Upper Canada.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 7,500 acres in Norfolk, and about 2,500 in co. Leitrim [I.]; the former being worth about £7,300 and the latter about £1,000, making a total of about £8,300, a-year.—See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Quiddenham Hall, near Attleborough, Norfolk.

ALBINI.

Barons by tenure.

I. Hen. I. 1. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, surnamed "Pincerna,"^(b) being *styled* "Pincerna Henrici Regis Anglorum."

II. Hen. I. 2. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, s. and h., became possessed of the Castle of Arundel, and was *styled* Earl of Arundel.—*Vide* "ARUNDEL," Earls of.

I. Steph. 1. NIGEL DE ALBINI, yr. br. of the William de Albin *"Pincerna"* first above named.

II. Hen. I. 2. ROGER DE ALBINI, s. and h., assumed the name of Mowbray.—*Vide* "MOWBRAY," Barons by tenure.

ALBINI (of Cainho.)

Barons by tenure.

I. Hen. II. 1. HENRY DE ALBINI, supposed to have been a yr. s. of Nigel de Albin, above named, and a br. of Roger, who assumed the name of Mowbray.

II. Hen. II. 2. ROBERT DE ALBINI, s. and h.; *d.* 1192.

III. Rich. I. 3. ROBERT DE ALBINI, s. and h.; *d.* 1224.

(a) A review thereof, as to Westminster School, &c., is in "N. and Q.," 3rd s., vii, 461.

(b) "The office of Botelry was assigned by the Conqueror to William de Albin who came into England with him, as the service to be performed for the Castle and Manor of Buckenham, with the Manors of Kenninghall, Wymondham, and Snetesham [all] in the County of Norfolk."—See Taylor's "Glory of Regality," p. 119.

- IV. Hen. III. 4. ROBERT DE ALBINI, s. and h.; *d.* before 1233, s.p., when his three sisters became his heirs, viz.:—1. Isabel, *m.* Istly, William de Hocton, and 2ndly Drogo de Pratellis; 2. Asselina, *m.* Ralph de St. Amand; 3. Joan, *d.* s.p.

ALBINI (of Belvoir.)

Barons by Tenure.

- I. Will. II. 1. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, surnamed Brito, Lord of Belvoir Castle, supposed to have been s. and h. of Robert de Todeni, Lord of Belvoir; *d.* about 1155.
- II. Hen. II. 2. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, s. and h.; *d.* 1167.
- III. Hen. II. 3. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, s. and h. He was one of the 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; *d.* 1236.
- IV. Hen. III. 4. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, s. and h.; *d.* 1285, s.p.m., when Isabel, his d. or, as some authorities state, his sister, the wife of William de Roos, became his heir.

ALBION.

Titular
Earl [L.]

I. 1640?

1. "SIR EDMUND PLOWDEN, EARL OF ALBION," so styled in the margin of his will, dat. 29 July 1655, pr. 27 July 1659. In the body of the said will he describes himself as "Sir Edmund PLOWDEN of Wansted, co. Southampton, Knt., Lord, EARL PALATINE, Governor and Capt.-Gen. OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW ALBION in America, and a PEER OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND."^(a) In this will (which is signed "ALBION") he states as under, "I am seized of the Province and County Palatine of New Albion as of free Principality and held of the Crown of Ireland of which I am a Peer,^(a) which Honour, and Title and Province, as ARUNDELL and many other Earldoms and Baronies, is assignable and saleable with the Province and County Palatine as a local Earldom." This Gentleman was 2nd s. of Francis PLOWDEN of Plowden in Liddbury, Salop, by Mary da. of Thomas and sister of Sir Richard FERMOR of Somerton, Oxon. He *m.* Mary, da. and h. of Peter MARRINER of Wansted afsd., by Dorothy his wife. He *d.* July 1659. His wife survived him. Their 2nd s. THOMAS PLOWDEN suc., under his Father's will, to "the Province and Earldom of Albion," and he, by will, dat. 16 May, and proved 10 Sep. 1698, left it to his 3rd s. FRANCIS PLOWDEN, who went out there to prosecute his right and *d.* in Maryland. His descendants registered their pedigree in 1774 at the College of Arms, London, but the style or title of EARL OF ALBION seems never to have been assumed after 1659.

ALBUERA AND DUNGARVAN.

See "BERESFORD OF ALBUERA and Dungarvan," co. Waterford, Baron; *cr.* 1814, *ex.* 1854.

ALCESTER.

Baron.

I. 1882.

1. SIR FREDERICK-BEAUCHAMP-PAGET SEYMOUR, G.C.B., Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Naval Forces in the Mediterranean. 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Col. Sir Horace-Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H. (who was s. of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, 5th s. of Francis, 1st MARQUESS OF HERTFORD) by his first wife Elizabeth-Malet, da. of

(^a) There appears, however, to be no authority for the existence of any Irish Peerage either of the name of "ALBION" or of "PLOWDEN."

Sir Lawrence PALK, 2nd Bart., was b. 12 April 1821, in Bruton Street, Midx.; ed. at Eton; entered the Royal Navy, 1834; served in the Burmese War, 1852-53; in the White Sea, 1854; in the Black Sea, 1855-56; at New Zealand, where he was severely wounded, 1860-61; commanded a detached squadron 1870-72; Junior Lord of the Admiralty, 1872-74; commanded the Channel Squadron, 1874-77; Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1880; in command at the destruction of the forts of Alexandria in 1882; **C.B.**, 16 July 1861; **K.C.B.**, 2 June 1877; **G.C.B.**, 24 May 1881; had Royal lic. on 16 Nov. 1882 to accept the First-class of the Order of Osmanieh; and, finally, on 24 Nov. 1882 was, as a reward for his distinguished services, *cr.* **BARON ALCESTER** of Alcester, co. Warwick. He was introduced into the House on 12 April 1883 by Lord Harlech and by (his companion in the Egyptian campaign) Lord Wolseley. Shortly afterwards he received the sum of £25,000 by vote of Parl. in lieu of the usual annual grant.

ALDBOROUGH (co. Suffolk.)

i.e., **BARONESS OF ALDBOROUGH.** See "**WALSINGHAM**" Countess of; *cr.* 1722, *ex.* 1778.

ALDBOROUGH (Ireland.)

Viscounts [I.] 1. **JOHN STRATFORD** of Baltinglass, co. Wicklow and of Belan, co. Kildare, 3rd s. of Edward Stratford, of the same (who is said to have refused a Peerage from Will III) by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of Euseby BAISLEY of Rickerstown, co. Carlow, b. about

I. 1776.

Earls [I.]

I. 1777. 1691, sometime Sheriff of the Counties of Carlow, Wexford, Wicklow, and Kildare, M.P. for Baltinglass, *temp.* Geo. I and II; was, on 21 May 1763, *cr.* **BARON OF BALTINGLASS**, co. Wicklow [I.], and on 22 July 1776 was *cr.* **VISCOUNT ALDBOROUGH** of Belan, co. Kildare [I.].

On 9 Feb. 1777, he was *cr.* "**VISCOUNT AMIENS** and **EARL OF ALDBOROUGH** of the Palatinate of Upper Orinond" [I.]^(*) He *m.* Martha, da. and coheir of Ven. Benjamin O'NEAL, Archdeacon of Leighlin, by Hannah da. and coheir of Col. Joshua PAUL. She d. 1777. He d. 29 May 1777, aged 86.

Earls [I.] 2. **EDWARD (STRATFORD), EARL OF ALDBOROUGH, &c.**,

Viscounts [I.] s. and h. M.P. for Taunton, Somerset; and subsequently for Baltinglass till 1771. Lord-Lieut. of co. Wicklow; **F.R.S.** He *m.* firstly,

II. 1777. Barbara, da. and h. of the Hon. Nicholas HERBERT of Great Glemham,

Suffolk (s. of Thomas, 8th **EARL OF PEMBROKE**), by Anne, da. and coheir of Dudley NORTH, of Great Glemham aisd. She d. s.p., 11 April 1785.

Admon. June 1788. He *m.* secondly, 24 March 1788, Anne Elizabeth, only da. of John (HENNIKER) 1st **LORD HENNIKER** [I.] by Anne, 1st da. and co-heir of Sir John MAJOR, 1st Bart. He d. s.p., 2 Jan. 1801. Will &c. dat. 14 Sep. and 5 Oct. 1800; pr. Jan. 1803. His widow *m.* Dec. 1801, George POWELL, and d. s.p. 14 July 1802. Admon. Jan. 1803.

III. 1801. 3. **JOHN (STRATFORD), EARL OF ALDBOROUGH, &c.** [I.],

br. and h., sometime M.P. for co. Wicklow. He *m.* April 1777, Elizabeth, da. and h. of Rev. Frederick HAMILTON (a grandson of William, **DUKE OF**

(*) This creation has been compared with the enrollment in Chancery [I.]. The choice of the name of Amiens for a Peerage title is accounted for by referring to a fulsome account of the ancestry of the family of Stratford (which, in "Lodge" commences only in 1660) given in Owen's, Davis's and Debrett's Peerage, 1790, vol. iii, 156. Here it is stated that the ancestor of the Stratford race one "Gualtera [*sic*] de Lupella, vulgarly called Lovel or Tonci," came "from AMIENS the capital of Picardy in France, to England with William the Conqueror, &c." It may interest the reader to know (on the same unquestionable authority) that "the arms of the noble peer [Earl of Aldborough] are the same as those of Alexander the Great, &c., &c."

HAMILTON [S.], Archdeacon of Raphoe and Vicar of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, by (—), da. of (—) DANIEL, of Ireland. He d. s.p.m., 7 March 1823. His widow d. 29 Jan. 1845.

IV. 1823. 4. BENJAMIN-O'NEALE (STRATFORD), EARL OF ALDBOROUGH, &c. [I.], br. and h. male. Sometime M.P. for Baltinglass. He m., (lic. from Consistory Court, Dublin) 10 Jan. 1774, Martha, only d. and h. of John BURTON, of St. Anne's, Dublin, by [—], sister of MASON GERARD of co. Dublin. She d. 24 Aug. 1816. He d. 11 July 1833, at Stratford Lodge, and was bur. at Baltinglass, the 12th, aged 87,

V. 1833. 5. MASON-GERARD (STRATFORD), EARL OF ALDBOROUGH, &c. [I.], s. and h., b. 8 July 1784. He m., 2 Aug. 1804, at Kirend-bright [S.], Cornelia-Jane, 1st da. of Charles-Henry TANDY, of Waterford. They were divorced *a mensâ et thoro* by decree of the Archies Court of Canterbury, 6 Dec. 1826. He appears to have established another lady in her stead, as the claim of the 6th Earl to the Peerage in June 1854 was opposed by "*Mary, widow of Mason Gerard, Earl of Aldborough*," on behalf of her son, Henry Stratford. At the British embassy at Paris is an entry, on 23 Sep. 1826, of the marriage of "The Hon. Gerard Mason Stratford, commonly called Viscount Amiens, *bach.*, with Mary Arundell of Chelsea," who was the da. of Adriana Arundell, widow. This doubtless refers to the lady above-named. The Earl d. at Leghorn, and was bur. there 8 Oct. 1849, aged 65. His widow (Cornelia Jane) d. at a great age 5 Aug. 1877 at Mulgrave Terrace, Kingstown, co. Dublin. Will dat. 2 Sep. 1875, pr. in Dublin 3 Sep. 1877, under £12,000.

VI. 1849. 6. BENJAMIN-O'NEALE (STRATFORD), EARL OF ALDBOROUGH, VISCOUNT ALDBOROUGH, VISCOUNT AMIENS and BARON OF BALTINGLASS [I.], s. and h., b. 10 June 1808 at Dublin, sometime Capt. 15th Light Dragoons. His claim as an Irish Peer was allowed June 1854. He d. unm., 19 Dec. 1875 at Alicante, in Spain, when *all his honours* became *ext.* Admon. 1 March 1876 to his mother Cornelia Jane, dow. Countess of Aldborough, widow.

Chief estates.—These were at Belan, co. Kildare; at Baltinglass, co. Wicklow, and at Mount Neale, co. Carlow. Stratford Lodge, in Baltinglass, was built by the 3rd Earl; while the 2nd Earl, about 1780, "founded in the center of one of the principal streets of Westin. [Oxford Street] *Stratford Place*, one of the principal ornaments of the metropolis; and erected a superb edifice for his residence at the upper end of the street and square, which form a *cul-de-sac*." See Owen's Peerage, 1790. He appears also to have founded a town in co. Wicklow, called Stratford-upon-Slaney.

ALDEBURGH or ALDBOROUGH.

Barons by Writ.

I. 1370-1.

1. WILLIAM DE ALDEBURGH, Lord of the Manor of Harewood, co. York, having m. Elizabeth, da. of Robert (DE LISLE), 3rd LORD LISLE of RUGEMONT (1357-60), by whom he acquired the estate of Harewood, and who seems to have been eventually the heir of that family, was sum. to Parl. as a *Baron* (LORD ALDEBURGH), 8 Jan. (1370-1) 44 Ed. III, to 8 Aug. (1386) 10 Ric. II. He d. 1388 and was bur. (as was his wife) in the church of the Dominican Friars of York.

II. 1388.

2. WILLIAM DE ALDEBURGH, only s. and h., was upwards of 30 years old at his father's death. Neither he nor any other, the posterity of the first Lord were ever sum. to Parl. He m. Margery, widow of Peter DE MANLAY, da. and coheir of Sir Thomas SUTTON of Holderness. He d. s.p.s., 30 Aug. 1391. Will pr. same year. His widow d. very shortly afterwards, her will being also proved in 1391. Both of them were bur. in the church of the Dominican Friars of York. He left two sisters his coheirs, viz. (1) Elizabeth, then aged 28, and widow of Sir Bryan STAPLETON the younger, by whom she had male issue. She m. secondly, Edward (or Sir Richard) REDMAN, whose issue by her inherited the Harewood property; (2) Sybella, then aged 25, and wife of William de Ryther.^(a) Among their descendants and representatives the *Barony* is presumed to be in *abeyance*.

(a) See "Coll. Top. and Gen., vii, 80.

ALDENHAM.

See "ACTON OF ALDENHAM," co. Salop, Baron ; *cr.* 1869.

ALDERLEY.

See "STANLEY OF ALDERLEY," co. Chester, Baron ; *cr.* 1839.

ALDERNEY.

i.e. "BARON OF ALDERNEY," see "CUMBERLAND," Duke of ; *cr.* 1726, *ex.* 1765.

ALDITHLEY, see "AUDLEY."

ALDWORTH.

See "TENNYSON OF ALDWORTH," Sussex, Baron ; *cr.* 1884.

ALESBOROUGH, *i.e.* ALLESBOROUGH.

See "COVENTRY OF ALLESBOROUGH," co. Worcester, Baron ; *cr.* 1628.

ALEXANDER.

i.e. "LORD ALEXANDER OF TULLIBODY" [S.], see "Stirling," Viscount, [S.] *cr.* 1630.

i.e. "LORD ALEXANDER OF TULLIBODY" [S.], see Stirling, Earl [S.], *cr.* 1633.

Note.—The title of "VISCOUNT ALEXANDER" is used by the family of ALEXANDER, EARLS OF CALEDON [I.], as the *courtesy title* of the eldest s. and h. ap. of that Earldom. These Earls are however *not* entitled to a Viscounty of Alexander, but to one of Caledon [I.], *i.e.* a Viscounty of the *same* name as the Earldom. See "CALEDON," Earl of [I.], *cr.* 1801.

ALEXANDRIA.

See "HUTCHINSON OF ALEXANDRIA, &c.," Baron ; *cr.* 1801, *ex.* 1832.

ALFORD.

i.e. "BARON OF ALFORD," co. Lincoln. See "GRANTHAM," Earl of ; *cr.* 1698, *ex.* 1754.

i.e. "VISCOUNT ALFORD of ALFORD," co. Lincoln. See "BROWNLOW," Earl ; *cr.* 1815.

ALFORD. (a)

Titular
Baron.
I. 1760.

1. JOHN GREME, who had been in 1726 *cr.* a Baronet by James Francis Edward Stuart, the *titular* James III of England, was by the same Prince, in 1760, *cr.* BARON ALFORD.

(a) For a list of "Jacobite Peerages," 1689-1760, see p. 59, note "b."

ALINGTON.

Barons [L.] 1. **WILLIAM ALINGTON**, of Horseheath, co. Cambridge, and of Great Wymondley, Herts,^(a) 4th s. and 9th child, but only surv. s. and h. of Sir Giles A. of the same, by his first wife,^(b) Dorothy, da. of Thomas (CECIL), EARL OF EXETER. was *bap.* 14 March 1610, at Horseheath, and *suc* his father 23 Dec. 1638. On 28 July 1642, he was *cr.* **BARON ALINGTON OF KILLARD**. co. Cork [L.]. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Sir Lionel TOLLEMACHE, 2nd Bart., by Elizabeth, da. of John (STANHOPE), 1st LORD STANHOPE OF HARRINGTON. He was *bur.* 25 Oct. 1648, at Horseheath. His widow *m.* about 1651, Hon. Sir William COMPTON, who *d.* 18 Oct. 1663. She was *bur.* at Horseheath, 14 April 1671. Will dat. 5 April 1669; pr. 17 April 1671.

II. 1648. 2. **GILES (ALINGTON), BARON ALINGTON [L.]**, s. and h. He *d.* a minor and unm., and was *bur.* at Horseheath, 20 March 1659.

III. 1659. 3. **WILLIAM (ALINGTON), BARON ALINGTON [L.]**, br. and h. He served the Emperor of Germany against the Turks in Hungary, &c. Was made Col. of a regiment of foot, 1667. Major-Gen. of the land forces, 1678. Constable of the Tower of London, 1679. Lord Lieut. of co. Cambridge, 1680. On 5 Dec. 1682 he was raised to the English Peerage, being *cr.* **BARON ALINGTON OF WYMONDLEY**, co. Hertford. He *m.* firstly, Catharine, da. of Henry STANHOPE, styled LORD STANHOPE (s. and h. ap. of Philip, 1st EARL OF CHESTERFIELD), by Catharine, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD. She *d. s.p.*, in childbed, 19 Nov., and was *bur.* 4 Dec. 1662, at Horseheath. He *m.* secondly, Juliana, da. of Baptist (NOEL), 3rd VISCOUNT CAMDEN, by his 3rd wife, Hester, 2nd da. and coheir of Thomas (WOTTON), 2nd LORD WOTTON, and sister of Catharine, COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD, above named. She was *bap.* at Kensington, Midx., 4 Feb. 1646; *d. s.p.m.*, 14 Sep. 1667, aged 22, and was *bur.* at Horseheath. Admon. 2 Dec. 1667 to her husband. He *m.* thirdly, 15 July 1701, at Hackney, Midx., Diana, widow of Sir Greville VERNEY, da. of William (RUSSELL), 1st DUKE OF BEDFORD, by Ann, da. and h. of Robert (CARR), EARL OF SOMERSET. He *d.* 1 Feb. 1684, at the Tower of London, and was *bur.* 17, at Horseheath. Will dat. 16 May 1684; pr. 6 May 1685. His widow *d.* 13 Dec. 1701, and was *bur.* 24, at Horseheath.

(^a) The Lord of the manor of Great Wymondley is entitled to the office of CHIEF CUPBEARER at the Coronation, it having been granted, on this tenure, by Will. I to FITZ TECK (*filius Teconis*) a noble Norman, whose da. and h. brought it into the family of ARGENTINE, whence it passed, by an heiress, *temp.* Hen. VI, to that of ALINGTON. The service was performed by William, the 3rd Lord [L.] at the coronation of Charles I, and by Hildebrand A. (afterwards the 5th Lord), on behalf of his nephew Giles, the 4th Lord [L.], at the coronation of James II. The manor (and office) continued (save for a space of some 20 years or so after 1691) in the family of Alington till the death of the last Lord in 1722-3, when it passed to his 3 nieces and coheirs, the sisters of his nephew, the preceding Lord. Sir Richard GROSVENOR, Bart., husband of Diana, da. and h. of Sir George Warburton, Bart., by Diana one of these 3 coheirs, in right of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor inherited by his wife and of the other $\frac{2}{3}$ acquired by purchase, performed the office at the coronation of Geo. II, and it was again performed by his nephew Richard, 1st Lord Grosvenor, at the coronation of Geo. III. In 1767, however, his Lordship sold the estate, when this honourable office, which had been some 700 years in the family, passed into the hands of strangers. See Clutterbuck's "Herts," vol. ii, p. 537-544.

(^b) His second wife, (another) Dorothy, da. of Michael Dalton (whom he *m.* 2 Dec. 1630, at West Wrattling), was his niece, *i.e.* the da. of his half sister, Mary (second wife to the said Michael), which Mary was da. of his (Sir Giles') mother, Margaret, by her second husband, Edward Eldrington. There is so much confusion in all pedigrees about this fact (most of them mistaking this Sir Giles A. for his son, Giles A., who *d.* in 1613 at the age of twelve), that it seems as well to take notice of it here. Sir Giles did penance for this incestuous marriage in 1631. The lady is said to have *d.* of the small pox in 1644.

Barons [I.] }
 IV. }
 Barons [E.] } 1684.
 II. }

4. GILES (ALINGTON), BARON ALINGTON OF KILLARD [I.] and BARON ALINGTON OF WYMONDLEY, s. and h. by 3rd wife, b. 4 and *bap.* 20 Oct. 1680, at Horseheath; *d.* young and unm., at Eton, Bucks. (where he was at school), 18 Sep. 1691 and was *bur.* 22nd, at Horseheath, when the English Peerage, *i.e.* the BARONY OF ALINGTON OF WYMONDLEY (*cr.* 1682), became *ex.* Admon. 17 Oct. 1691 to his mother.

Barons [I.] }
 V. 1691. }
 (also) *ex.* Will

5. HILDEBRAND (ALINGTON), BARON ALINGTON [I.] uncle and h. male, *bap.* 3 Aug. 1641, at Horseheath. He *d. s.p.*, Feb. 1722-3, and was *bur.* at Wethersfield, Essex, when the Irish Peerage, *i.e.* the BARONY OF ALINGTON OF KILLARD [I.] *cr.* 1642, became dat. 1 July 1685 (*sic*); *pr.* April 1723.

ALINGTON (*of Crichel*).

Barons. }
 I. 1876. }

1. HENRY GERARD STURT, of Crichel, Dorset, s. and h. of Henry Charles S., of the same (sometime M.P. for that co.), by Charlotte Penelope, 2nd da. of Robert (BRUDENELL), 6th EARL OF CARDIGAN, was b. 16 May 1825, at Crichel. Ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford. *Suc.* his father 14 April 1866. Was M.P. for Dorchester, 1847-56; and for co. Dorset, 1856-76. On 15 Jan. 1876 he was *cr.* BARON ALINGTON, of Crichel, co. Dorset.* He *m.* 10 Sep. 1853, his first cousin, Augusta, 1st da. of George Charles (BINGHAM), 3rd EARL OF LUCAN [I.], by Anne, 6th and *yst.* da. of Robert (BRUDENELL), 6th EARL OF CARDIGAN above named.

Family estates.—These, besides some small property (under 100 acres in each county) in Hants, Herts, Oxon and Cambridgeshire, consisted, in 1883, of about 15,000 acres in Dorset and about 2,500 in Devon. Total about 17,500 acres of the yearly value of about £24,000. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Crichill, near Wimborne, Dorset.

ALITH.

i.e. "LORD OGILVY OF ALITH and Lintrathen, co. Forfar" [S.]
 See "AIRLIE," Earl [S.], *cr.* 1639.

ALLANSON.

i.e. "BARON ALLANSON and Winn of Aghadoe, co. Kerry" [I.]
 See "HEADLEY," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1797.

ALLEN.

Viscounts [I.] }
 Barons [I.] }
 I. 1717. }

1. JOHN ALLEN of Stillorgan, co. Dublin, s. and h. of Sir Joshua A. of Mullynahack, near Dublin, Merchant and sometime (1673) Lord Mayor of that city, by Mary, sister of Richard WYBROW of co. Chester, Capt. of Horse in Ireland, and da. of John Wybrow of co. Kerry and co. Limerick, was b. 13 Feb. 1666, and *suc.* his father 8 July 1691. He was Capt. in the army on the side of William III, and in several parliaments was M.P. for co. Wicklow and co. Dublin. On 9 Oct. 1714, he was made P.C., and on 28 Aug. 1717 was *cr.* BARON ALLEN of

(*) He was a descendant and co-representative of the former Lords Alington, through Catharine, 2nd da. (and in her issue coheir) of William, 3rd Lord [I.] and 1st Lord [E.]. She *m.*, 28 Aug. 1694, Sir Nathaniel NAPIER, of More Crichel, Dorset, 3rd Bart., and their da. Diana (who became, in her issue, their sole h.), *m.* Humphrey STURT, of Horton, Dorset, great-great-grandfather of the said H. G. Sturt, *cr.* Lord Alington, in 1876, as above.

Stillorgan, co. Dublin, and VISCOUNT ALLEN of co. Kildare [I.]^(a) He *m.* in 1684, Mary, sister of Robert, 19th EARL OF KILDARE [I.], 1st da. of Hon. Robert FITZ GERALD by Mary, da. and h. of James CLOTWORTHY. She was *b.* 22 Aug. 1666, and was living 19 Aug. 1697.^(b) He *d.* in London, 8 Nov. 1726, and was *bur.* 19th at St. James', Dublin. Will pr. Nov. 1726.

II. 1726. 2. JOSHUA (ALLEN), VISCOUNT ALLEN, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 17 Sep. 1685. Sometime M.P. for co. Kildare; Sheriff of that co., 1720 and 1725. Took his seat 28 Nov. 1727. He *m.* 18 Nov. 1707, at Westminster, Margaret, da. of Samuel DU PASS of Epsom, Surrey, first clerk in the Secretary of State's office, by Dorothy, da. of Edward ELLIS who contributed £24,000 to Charles II in his exile. He *d.* at Stillorgan, 5 Dec. 1742, and was *bur.* the 8th at St. James', Dublin. Will pr. April 1743. His widow, who was *b.* in St. James' Rectory, Piccadilly, Midx., *d.* 4 March 1753, at Duke street, and was *bur.* the 9th in that parish. Will, &c., dat. 20 July 1754, 6 July and 9 Dec. 1755, pr. 24 Nov. 1753.

III. 1742. 3. JOHN (ALLEN), VISCOUNT ALLEN, &c. [I.], only surv. s. and h. In 1732 he was M.P. for Carysfort. On 29 Oct. 1743, he took his seat. He *d.* unm., 25 May 1745, in consequence of a wound received in a quarrel.

IV. 1745. 4. JOHN (ALLEN), VISCOUNT ALLEN, &c. [I.], cousin and h. male,^(c) being s. and h. of Hon. Richard A. (3rd and youngest s. of the 1st Viscount) by Dorothy, da. and coheir of Major GREEN, of Killaghy, co. Tipperary. He was Capt. of a troop of horse, and in 1741 was M.P. for co. Wicklow. He took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 9 Oct. 1745. Taking an active part against the Government he retired from public life, and lived secluded at Puncherstown. He *d.* unm. 10 Nov. 1753.

V. 1753. 5. JOSHUA (ALLEN), VISCOUNT ALLEN &c., [I.], br. and h., *b.* 26 April 1728, took his seat 26 Nov. 1753. Capt. in 37th Regt. under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick during the campaigns of 1758-60, was wounded at Minden in 1759. Capt. 1st Regt. of Foot Guards, 1763-75. M.P. for Eye, co. Suffolk, 1762, &c. Obtained a pension of £600 a year in 1770. He *m.* 5 Aug. 1781, in Dublin, Frances, 1st da. of GAYNOR BARRY of Dormstown, co. Meath. He *d.* 1 Feb. 1816. His widow *d.* 11 Aug. 1833, in Lower Grosvenor str., and was *bur.* 20 at St. James, Westm., aged 74.

VI. 1816. 6. JOSHUA WILLIAM (ALLEN), VISCOUNT ALLEN AND BARON ALLEN [I.], only s. and h. He served under Wellington in the Peninsula war as an officer of the Guards. He *d.* unm. 21 Sep. 1845, when his honours became *ex.*^(d)

ALLESBOROUGH.

See "COVENTRY OF ALLESBOROUGH, co. Worcester," Baron; *cr.* 1628.

ALMARAZ.

See "HILL OF ALMARAZ and of Hawkestone, Salop," Baron; *cr.* 1814, *ex.* 1842.

See "HILL OF ALMARAZ and of Hardwicke, Salop," Baron; *cr.* 1816.

^(a) The preamble to this creation is printed in "Lodge," vol. v, p. 184.

^(b) See will of that date of Elizabeth Mossora, widow, pr. in Dublin, 1698, as quoted in N. & Q., 3rd s., vi, 187.

^(c) Much of the family property was inherited by the 2 sisters and coheirs of the 3rd Viscount. See "CARYSFORT" and "NEWHAVEN."

^(d) Some curious anecdotes of the eccentricities, &c., of this Nobleman are given by Sir B. Burke in his "Romance of the Aristocracy," edit. 1855, vol. i, p. 305, &c.

ALMOND.

See "LIVINGSTON OF ALMOND," Baron [S.]; *cr.* 1633.

ALMOND.^(a)

**Titular
Earl [S.]**

I. 1698.

I. "Signor VIRGILIO DAVIA, Senator of Bologna," was *cr.* by James II (when in exile at St. Germain's) EARL OF ALMOND, VISCOUNT OF MONEYDIE and BARON DAVIA "in our ancient Kingdom of Scotland." Drafts of the warrant and letters patent (in Latin and English), dat. 9 and 12 April 1698, are still in existence. The preamble states that the honour was conferred on account of his own services to the Queen but chiefly on account of the "extraordinary merits" of his wife "Donna Victoria DAVIA-MONTECUCULI, and her having attended on the person of our said dearest Consort even from her infancy with great zeal and fidelity, and particularly her having waited on our said dearest Consort in her hazardous passage out of England into France at the beginning of the late Revolution, and shared in all the many and great dangers and difficulties of her evasion, and that, as the misfortunes of our Royall Family increased, she has redoubled her endeavours to be still more and more usefull in performing all the duties of a faithfull servant, &c.^(b)" The maiden name of this Lady appears to have been "Anna Vittoria MONTECUCULI;" she was "the companion of the childhood and the friend of the maturer years" of Mary Beatrice^(c) of Modena (the Queen of James II), being one of her Ladies of the Bedchamber, and remaining with her till (to the great grief of her Royal Mistress) she *d.* at St. Germain's, April 1703.

ALNWICK.

See "PERCY OF ALNWICK, co. Northumberland." Baron, *cr.* 1643, *ex.* 1652.

i.e. "BARON OF ALNWICK, co. Northumberland." See "LOVAINE," Lord, *cr.* 1784.

ALTAMONT.^(d)

Earls [I.]

I. 1771.

I. JOHN BROWNE of Westport, co. Mayo, s. and h. of Peter B. of the same, by Mary, da. of Denis DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas [I.], was M.P. for Castlebar, 1749-60, and, on 10 Sep. 1760, was *cr.* BARON MONTEAGLE of Westport, co. Mayo [I.] taking his seat 22 Oct. 1761. On 24 Aug. 1768 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT WESTPORT of Westport, co. Mayo [I.], taking his seat as such 17 Oct. 1769. On 4 Dec. 1771 he was *cr.* EARL OF ALTAMONT, co. Mayo [I.], taking his seat on the

(a) For a list of "Jacobite Peerages," 1689-1760, see p. 59, note "b."

(b) The editor is indebted to the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A., &c., for kindly furnishing him with an epitome of the above, which is in full at ff. 469-474 of Vol. 180 of the Nairne Papers in Carte's collection in the Bodleian Library.

(c) She accompanied the unfortunate Queen on her escape to France, with her infant son, from Whitehall, soon after midnight, Sunday, 9 Dec. 1688, conducted by the chivalrous Count de Lauzun and his friend, Mons. St. Victor of Avignon. Of this party, also, were Lord and Lady Powis, Lady Strickland of Sizergh (sub-governess of the Prince of Wales), Lord and Lady O'Brien of Clare [I.], the Marquis Montecuculi [Query, her father or brother?], the Queen's Confessor Père Givelui, the Queen's Physician Sir William Waldegrave, one of her bedchamber women Signora Pelegrina Turinie (whose husband was on guard when the Queen passed), and two Pages.—See "Lives of the Queens of England," by Agnes Strickland.

(d) Classical Knowledge appears to have been at a low ebb in Ireland about this time. Four years before, in 1767, an Earl of Bellamont [I.] had been *cr.* connected with the extinct Earls of Bellamont [I.]. The quotation "*Parturiunt Montes*" gives but a feeble excuse for attributing the *feminine* gender to "*mons*."

Earls' bench on the day following. He *m.* Dec. 1729, Anne, sister of Arthur, 1st EARL OF ARRAN [I.], da. of Sir Arthur GORE of Newtown Gore, 2nd Bart. [I.] by Elizabeth, 1st da. of Maurice ANNESLEY. She *d.* 7 March 1771. He *d.* at Westport 4 July 1776.

II. 1776. 2. PETER (BROWNE), EARL OF ALTAMONT, &c. [I.], sometime Peter KELLY, having assumed the name of Kelly on his marriage, s. and h. He was formerly of Mount Browne, co. Mayo, and M.P. for that co. On 27 Jan. 1778 he took his seat in the House of Lords [I.]. He *m.* 16 April 1752, Elizabeth, da. and h. of Denis KELLY of Lisduffe, co. Galway, and of Spring Garden, co. Mayo, formerly Chief Justice of Jamaica. She *d.* 1 Aug. 1765. He *d.* at Westport 28 Dec. 1780.

III. 1780. 3. JOHN DENNIS (BROWNE), EARL OF ALTAMONT, &c. [I.], s. and h., b. 11 June 1756. Ed. at Eton. Sheriff of co. Mayo, 1779, and sometime M.P. for that co. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 22 Nov. 1781. P.C. 1787. On 24 Dec. 1800 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF SLIGO [I.]. See "SLIGO."

ALTHAM.

Barons [I.]. 1. HON. ALTHAM ANNESLEY, 2nd s. of Arthur (ii), 2nd VISCOUNT VALENTIA [I.] and 1st EARL OF ANGLESEY, by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir James ALTHAM of Acton, Midx., was *cr.* M.A. by the University of Oxford, 1 Feb. 1670. In consideration of his father's services and those of his mother's family he, on 14 Feb. 1680-1, was *cr.* BARON ALTHAM of Altham, co. Cork [I.], with a *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs male of his body, to his yr. brothers respectively in like manner.^(a) Having been *attainted* by the Parl. of James II as a resident in England, and his estate of £1400 a year sequestered, he was not introduced into the House of Lords [I.] till 22 Aug. 1695. He *m.* firstly, Aug. 1678, Alicia, da. and coheir of Hon. Charles LEIGH (2nd surv. s. of Thomas, 1st LORD LEIGH) by his first wife Anne, Dow. Lady HOLT, da. of Sir Edward LITTLETON of Pillaton, co. Stafford. She *d.* s.p., 4 June 1682, aged 24. He *m.* secondly, July 1697, Ursula, da. and, in her issue, sole h. of Sir Robert MARKHAM, 2nd Bart. by Mary, da. and coheir of Sir Thomas WIDDINGTON. He *d.* in London, or at Bath co. Somerset, 26 April 1699. Admon. 31 July 1699 granted to his widow. She, who was *b.* in London, 1 Jan. 1678, *m.* 1701, Samuel OGLE, M.P., Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland. She was living in 1713, but probably *d.* before her second husband, who *d.* 10 March 1718.

II. 1699. 2. JAMES GEORGE (ANNESLEY), LORD ALTHAM [I.] only s. and h. by 2nd wife. He *d.* an infant in 1697 or 1700.

III. 1700. 3. RICHARD (ANNESLEY), LORD ALTHAM [I.], uncle and h., according to the *spec. rem.* in the patent. *Matric.* at Oxford (Mag. Coll.) 15 Sep. 1669, being then aged 14: M.A. 1 Feb. 1670: B.D. 1677; D.D. 1689; Preb. of Westminster 20 Sep. 1679; Preb. of Exeter 23 March 1680-1; Dean of Exeter 7 April 1681. He never took his seat in the House of Lords. He *m.*, before 1689, Dorothy, da. of John DAVEY of Ruxford, Devon. He *d.* 19 Nov. 1701 and was *bur.* 25th in Westminster Abbey. Will dat. 6 Oct. 1694, pr. 6 July 1713 (*sic*). His widow is said to have *m.* William VEYSEY. No clue however to such remarriage appears in her will (in which she directs to be *bur.* either in Westm. Abbey or Exeter Cathedral) dat. 30 June 1715 and pr. 18 Feb. 1717-8.

(a) The preamble of this patent is printed in "Lodge," vol. iv, p. 129.

IV. 1701. 4. ARTHUR (ANNESLEY), LORD ALTHAM [I.], 1st s. and h., 12 years old in 1701. He took his seat 9 July 1711. He *m.* firstly, when a minor, Phillips, da. of —. She *d.* s.p. Admon. 22 June 1704 to Dorothy, Dow. Baroness Altham, mother and guardian of her husband, and again 18 Jan. 1708-9 to her said husband, he having attained the age of 21. He *m.* secondly 22 July 1707 Mary SHEFFIELD, Spinster, illegit. da. of John (SHEFFIELD) DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. She was separated from her husband 1717, when he established another person, Joan LANDY (whom he called "Lady Altham") in her place. He *d.* (as was supposed^(*) s.p.s.) at Inchicore near Dublin 14 Nov. 1727 and was *bur.* at Ch. Ch., Dublin. His widow *d.* 26 Oct. 1729 and was *bur.* at St. Andrews, Holborn, London. Admon. 18 May 1743 to her s. "James Annesley, Esq."^(*)

V. 1727. 5. RICHARD (ANNESLEY) LORD ALTHAM [I.], uncle[†] and h., supposing the last Peer to have *d.* s.p. legit. His right of succession to the Peerage was acknowledged by the House [I.], inasmuch as he took his seat (as Lord Altham) 18 Nov. 1727. On 1 April 1737 he (by virtue of the same descent) *suc.* his cousin Arthur as VISCOUNT VALENTIA, &c. [I.] (under which title he took his seat [I.] 4 Oct. 1737), and as EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c. [E.] He *d.* 14 Feb. 1761, s.p. legit. according to the decision of the *English* House of Parl. (22 April 1771) whereby the EARLDOM OF ANGLESEY and his other *English* honours became (under the *English* decision) *ex.*, but the Irish dignities devolved on his son, who, according to the decision of the *Irish* House of Parl. 1765 (confirmed 1772), was *b.* in wedlock.

For fuller particulars see "ANNESEY" Earl of cr. 1661, under the sixth Earl.

(*) By the trial in the Irish Exchequer, mentioned below, the truth of the following statements, which appear more fully in a publication entitled "*The adventures of an unfortunate young nobleman*," seems to be established. It is stated however (*per contra*) in the petition of George, 2nd Earl of Mountnorris, 7th Lord Altham, &c. [I.] for the Earldom of Anglesey (30 Jan. 1819), that by a subsequent chancery suit this "unfortunate young nobleman," James Annesley was found to be a bastard s. of a maidservant named Landy. According to his own account, however, his descent was as under, *viz.*

V. 1727. 5. JAMES ANNESLEY (*de jure* LORD ALTHAM [I.] and in 1737 *de jure* EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c. [E.]), only s. and h. of the 4th Lord Altham [I.] by Mary his wife (formerly Mary SHEFFIELD, spinster), above named *b.* at Dunmain, co. Wexford, 1715, being an obstruction to the grant of some leases, which his father's extravagance rendered necessary, was removed to an obscure school, whence his death was announced. On his father's death, his uncle Richard (who had assumed the title of Lord Altham [I.] as stated in the text) sold him, as a slave, to an American planter. He escaped however to Jamaica, and thence, in Sep. 1740, to England, Admiral Vernon taking him under his care. He commenced an action of ejectment against his uncle, then (as stated in the text) Earl of Anglesey, which came on for trial 11 Nov. 1743. The defence attempted was that, though s. of the 4th Lord, he was not by his wife, but by one Joan LANDY, spinster. This however was confuted, and the jury on the 15th day of the trial returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, who recovered the estates accordingly. Singularly enough, he appears never to have assumed the family honours either in England, or even in Ireland, where his legitimacy had thus been established. He *m.* firstly —, da. of — Chester of Staines Bridge, Midx. He *m.* secondly 14 Sep. 1751 at Bidborough, Kent, Margaret, da. of Thomas L'ANSON of Bounds, near Tunbridge. He *d.* 5 Jan. 1760.

VI. 1760. 6. JAMES ANNESLEY (*de jure* LORD ALTHAM, &c. [I.] and EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c. [E.]), s. and h., only s. by 1st wife. He *d.* s.p. Nov. 1763.

VII. 1763. 7. [—] ANNESLEY (*de jure* LORD ALTHAM, &c. [I.] and EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c. [E.]), br. and h., only s. of his father by the 2nd wife. He *d.* unm., aged about 7 years in 1764, when the *legitimate issue male* of the 4th Lord (assuming that it ever existed) became *cr.* [See Burke's "*Romance of the Aristocracy*," edit. 1855, vol ii, p. 327, &c.; also Burke's "*Veicissitudes of Families*," 3rd series, 1863, vol iii, p. 70, &c.]

VI. 1761. 6. ARTHUR (ANNESLEY), VISCOUNT VALENTIA, BARON MOUNTNORRIS and BARON ALTHAM [I.], s. and h., b. 7 Aug. 1744. He *suc.* to the *Irish* dignities, but not to the *English*, according to the decisions of the Houses of Parl. of those respective Kingdoms. Took his seat, as Viscount Valentia [I.], 5 Dec. 1765, and again 7 Nov. 1771. On 3 Dec. 1793 he was *cr.* EARL OF MOUNTNORRIS [I.]. He *d.* 4 July 1816.

VII. 1816, 7. GEORGE (ANNESLEY), EARL OF MOUNTNORRIS, to VISCOUNT VALENTIA, BARON MOUNTNORRIS and BARON 1844. ALTHAM [I.], only surv. s. and h., b. 1769. He *d.* s.p.m.s., 23 July 1844, when (together with the EARLDOM OF MOUNTNORRIS [I.]) the BARONY OF ALTHAM [I.] became *ex.*, the issue male of the first Peer and of all his brothers (who were included in the *spec. rem.*) having failed. The BARONY OF MOUNTNORRIS and VISCOUNTY OF VALENTIA [I.] devolved on the h. male of the body of the 1st Viscount.—See "VALENTIA" [I.] under the (XII), 10th Viscount.

For fuller particulars see
MOUNTNORRIS, Earls of [I.]

ALTHORP.

See "SPENCER OF ALTHORP," co. Northampton, Baron, *cr.* 1761.

" " " " Viscount *cr.* 1761.
i.e. "ALTHORP OF NORTHAMPTON," Viscount; See "SPENCER," Earl, *cr.* 1765.

ALTON.

i.e. "ALTON, CO. STAFFORD," Marquess of; See "SHREWSBURY," Duke of, *cr.* 1694, *ex.* 1718.

ALTRIE.

Baron [S.] 1. Hon. ROBERT KEITH, 2nd s. of William, 4th EARL I. 1587. MARISCHALL [S.] by Margaret, da. and coheir of Sir William KEITH of Innerogie, co. Banff, being Commendator of the Cistercian Abbey of Deer, co. Aberdeen, had a grant of the lands thereof as a *Barony*, by charter 29 July 1587, with the title of LORD ALTRIE (and a seat as a BARON OF PARL.) to himself for life, with a *spec. rem.* to his nephew George, EARL MARISCHALL [S.] his heirs male and assignees in fee. In 1589 he was named as Envoy to Denmark, but excused himself on account of his great age. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and h. of Robert LUNDIE of Benholm, co. Kincairdine. He *d.* s.p.m. about 1593, but certainly before 1606.

II. 1593? 2. GEORGE (KEITH), EARL MARISCHALL, LORD KEITH and LORD ALTRIE [S.], nephew and h. male; h. to this title according to the terms of the charter. He was s. and h. of William KEITH, styled LORD KEITH (eldest br. of Lord Altrie [S.] abovenamed), who was s. and h. ap. of William, 4th EARL MARISCHALL [S.] also abovenamed. In the Earldom of MARISCHALL the Barony of Altrie [S.] continued *merged*, and with it was *attainted* in 1716. See "MARISCHALL," Earls of [S.]

ALVANLEY.

Barons. 1. Sir RICHARD PEPPER ARDEN,^(a) Lord Chief Justice of I. 1801. the Court of Common Pleas, was on 22 May 1801, *cr.* BARON ALVANLEY, of Alvanley,^(b) co. Chester. He was 2nd s. of John Arden (or Ardern), of Harden (or Hawarden) in Bredbury township, in the

(a) This is one of the 12 families (Arden, Ashburnham, Bruce, Cecil, Compton Drummond, Dunbar, Dundas, Harley, Humie, Nevill, and Perceval) treated of in that magnificently illustrated work, Drummond's "Histories of noble British Families," 2 vols., large folio. London, 1846.

(b) Alvanley was a manor, in the parish of Frodsham, Cheshire, which had been in the possession of the family since *temp.* Hen. III. See Foss's "Judges of England."

parish of Stockport, co. Chester, by Mary, sister and h. of Preston PEPPER of Pepper Hall in South Cawton, co. York, and da. of Cuthbert P. of the same. He was *b.* at Bredbury 20 May, and *bap.* at Stockport 20 June 1744, ed. at the Grammar School at Manchester, and, in Oct. 1763, admitted a Fellow Commoner of Trin. Coll., Cambridge; A.B. and 7th Wrangler, 1766; A.M. and Fellow, 1769; Barrister (Middle Temple), 1769; One of the Welsh Judges, 1776; King's counsel, 1780; Solicitor Gen., 1782-83, and again 1783-84; Attorney Gen. and Chief Justice of Chester, 1784. He was M.P. for Newtown, Isle of Wight, 1782; for Aldborough, co. York, 1784; for Hastings, 1790, and for Bath, 1796. On 4 June 1788, he was made Master of the Rolls, and Knighted on the 18th. In May 1801, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, when he was *cr.* a PEER as above. P.C. He *m.* 9 Sep. 1784, at Hornsey, Midx., Anne Dorothea, sister of Edward, 1st LORD SKELMERSDALE, da. of Richard WILBRAHAM, (afterwards WILBRAHAM-BOOTLE) by Mary, da. and h. of Robert BOOTLE of Lathom House, co. Lancaster. He *d.* 19 March 1804, aged 59, at Great George street, Westm., and was *bur.* in the Rolls Chapel, London. Will pr. April 1804. His widow *d.* 17 Jan. 1825.

II. 1804. 2. WILLIAM (ARDEN), BARON ALVANLEY, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 8 Jan. and *bap.* 20 Feb. 1789, at the Rolls House, Chancery Lane, in St. Dunstan's in the West, London. Sometime an officer in the Coldstream Guards, and afterwards, Capt. 50th Reg. of Foot. He was well known as a wit and an *homme d'esprit*. In May 1835 he fought a duel with Mr. Morgan O'Connell, whose father (the well known "agitator") he asserted to have been "purchased" by Lord Melbourne on his accession to office. He *d.* unm., 16 Nov. 1849. Admon. Dec. 1849.

III. 1849. 3. RICHARD PEPPER (ARDEN), BARON ALVANLEY, br. and to h., *b.* 8 Dec. 1792 and *bap.* 1 Feb. 1793, at the Rolls House afsd. 1857. Lieut.-Col. in the army. He *m.*, 24 April 1831, Arabella, yst. da. of William Henry (VANE), 1st DUKE OF CLEVELAND, by Catharine, da. and coheir of Harry (PAULETT), 6th and last DUKE OF BOLTON. He *d.* s.p. 24 June 1857, when *the title* became *ex.* Will pr. Aug. 1857. His widow, who was *b.* 2 June 1801; *d.* 26 Nov. 1864, at Thorpe Perrow, co. York.

AMBERLEY.

i.e. "VISCOUNT AMBERLEY OF AMBERLEY, co. Gloucester, and of Ardsalla, co. Meath." See "RUSSELL," Earl, *cr.* 1861.

AMESBURY.

See "DOUGLAS OF AMESBURY, co. Wilts." Baron, *cr.* 1786, *er.* 1810.

Baron. 1. CHARLES DUNDAS of Barton Court, Berks, 2nd s. of I. 1832. Thomas D. of Fingask, co. Stirling, by his 2nd wife Janet, da. of Charles (MAITLAND), 6th EARL OF LAUDERDALE[S.], was many years M.P. for Berks, and on 16th May 1832 was *cr.* BARON AMESBURY of Kintbury, Amesbury, and Barton Court, co. Berks,^(*) and Aston Hall, co. Flint. *Hem.* firstly, Anne, da. and h. of Ralph WHITLEY of Aston Hall afsd. He *m.* secondly, in 1822, his cousin, Margaret, relict of Charles OGILVY, and widow of Major Archibald ERSKINE of Venlaw, being 3rd da. of the Hon. Charles BARCLAY, formerly MAITLAND, by his 1st wife Isabel, da. and h. of Sir Alexander BARCLAY of Fowie. He *d.* s.p.m., (2 months after his creation), in Piccadilly, Midx., 7 July 1832, aged 80, when *the title* became *cr.* Will pr. Nov. 1832. His widow *d.* 21 April 1841 at Portobello, near Edinburgh. Her will pr. June 1841.

AMHERST.

Baron. 1. General the Rt. Hon. Sir JEFFREY AMHERST, K.B., I. 1776, to 1797. on 20 May 1776 was *cr.* BARON AMHERST OF HOLMESDALE, co. Kent. He was 2nd s. of Jeffrey A., of Riverhead, near Sevenoaks, Kent, Benchet of Gray's Inn, by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas KERRILL of Hadlow, Kent, was *b.* 29 Jan. 1717, and *suc.* to the estate of Riverhead 12 Dec. 1763, on the death, s.p., of his eldest br., Sackville A.

(*) *sic.* Yet Amesbury is in co. Wilts.

Barons.**I. 1788.**

He acquired great military fame by the following achievements in North America, *viz.*, the taking of Louisbourg, 26 July 1758; of Fort du Quesne, 24 Nov. 1758; of Niagara, 25 July 1759; of Ticonderoga, 26 July 1759; of Crown Point, 4 Aug. 1759; of Quebec, 18 Sept. 1759; of Fort Levi, 25 Aug. 1760; of Isle au Noix, 28 Aug. 1760; of Montreal and (with it) all Canada, 8 Sep. 1760; and of St. John's, Newfoundland (retaken), 18 Sep. 1762. On 11 April 1761, he was *nom.* **K.B.** In 1770 he was made Governor of Guernsey, &c. Lieut.-Gen. of H. M.'s Ordnance, 1772-82. P.C., 1772; and, four years afterwards (1776) was *cr.* a PEER, as above. Gen. in the army and Commander-in-Chief, 1788. FIELD MARSHAL, 30 July 1796. Having no children to inherit his Peerage, he was, on 6 Sep. 1788, *cr.* BARON AMHERST OF MONTREAL,^(a) co. Kent, with a *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs male of his body, to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst. He *m.* firstly, 20 May 1753, at Gray's Inn Chapel, Midx., Jane, only surv. da. of Thomas DALISON of Manton, co. Lincoln, and of Hamptons, Kent, by Jane, da. of Capt. Richard ETHERINGTON. She was *b.* 14 Feb. 1722, and *d. s.p.*, 7 Jan. 1765, aged 41, and was *bur.* at Plaxtole, Kent. He *m.* secondly, 26 March 1767, in Clifford Street, St. James Westm., Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George CARY (br. of Lucius Charles, 6th VISCOUNT FALKLAND [S.]), by Isabella, da. of Arthur INGRAM of Barnaby, co. York. He *d. s.p.*, 3 Aug. 1797,^(b) at his seat of Montreal, in parish of Riverhead afsd., and was *bur.* the 10th, at Sevenoaks, when the BARONY OF AMHERST OF HOLMESDALE (*cr.* 1776) became *ex.* Will pr. Aug. 1797. His widow *d.* 22 May 1830, and was also *bur.* at Sevenoaks. Her will pr. July 1830.

II. 1797.**2. WILLIAM-PITT (AMHERST), BARON AMHERST OF MONTREAL,****Earls.****I. 1826.**

nephew and h., *suc.* to the peerage under the *spec. rem.*, being s. and h. of William A., Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland (br. of the 1st Lord), by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas PATERSON. He was *b.* 14 Jan. 1773 at Bath, Somerset. Ed. at Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A., 1793; M.A., 1797. Lord of the Bedchamber to Geo. III, Geo. IV and William IV; Envoy to the Court of Naples, 1809-11; AMBASSADOR to China, 20 Jan. 1816, where, however, he was refused admission; subsequently GOVERNOR GEN. OF INDIA, 1822-28; after which he was *nom.* GOVERNOR OF CANADA, but never went there. P.C. **G.C.H.** 1834. On 19 Dec. 1826 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT HOLMESDALE, co. Kent, and

(^a) Although in this case the patent refers to Montreal *in Kent* (which had been so named, a few years previously, in celebration of the grantee's victory at Montreal *in Canada*), it may, not improperly, be reckoned among the instances of the name of a Peerage being taken from a place abroad to commemorate the gain of some great battle by the grantee, or other his achievement connected therewith. The first such title is believed to be the Viscounty of BARELEUR, conferred (together with the Earldom of Orford) on Admiral Russell, 7 May 1697, after his naval victory at that place. This was followed, in 1717, by Stanhope of MAHON in Minorca; then, after a long interval, in 1762, by Clive of PLASSEY [I]. After another pause came, in quick succession, Heathfield of GIBALTAR, 1767; Amherst of MONTREAL, 1788; St. VINCENT, 1797 and 1801; Duncan of CAMPERDOWN, 1797 [Earldom, 1834]; Nelson, "Baron of THE NILE," 1798 and 1801, Earl Nelson of TRAFALGAR, 1805; Abercromby of ABOUKIR, 1800; Lake of DELHI and LASWARY, 1804 and 1807; Wellesley, "Baron DOURO and Viscount Wellesley of TALAVERA," 1809, Marquess of DOURO, 1812; Hill of ALMARAZ, 1814 and 1816; Amherst of ARRACAN, 1826; Harlinge of LAHORE, 1846; Strathnairn of JHANSI, 1866; Napier of MAGDALA, 1868; Laurence of THE PUNJAB, 1869; and Wolseley of CAIRO, 1882.

Mr. Eyton, in his *Domesday of Dorset* (p. 77), observes, of "Alured Hispaniensis," that—"We are not at all sure that the sobriquet *Hispaniensis* necessarily indicates Spanish blood. One of the great Norman house of De Conchis was surnamed "De Hispaniâ," in that he had distinguished himself in a crusade against the Moors of Spain, some 30 years before the conquest. Thus, such titles as Nelson of the Nile, Wellington of Talavera, Napier of Magdala, are but perpetuative of a Norman and antecedently Roman custom."

(^b) According to the "Black Book," in 1803 (*sic*) a pension of £3000 a year was granted to Jeffrey (*sic*), Lord Amherst and his heirs for ever.

EARL AMHERST of Arracan in the East Indies.^(a) He *m.* firstly, at St. Geo., Han. Sq., 24 July 1800, Sarah, Dow. COUNTESS OF PLYMOUTH, (widow of the 5th Earl), da. of Andrew (ARCHER), 2nd LORD ARCHER, by Sarah, da. of James WEST. She, who was *b.* 19 and *bap.* 27 July 1762, at St. George's afsd., *d.* 27 May 1838, and was *bur.* at Riverhead in Sevenoaks, Kent. He *m.* secondly, 25 May 1839 at Knowle, co. Kent, Mary (also) Dow. COUNTESS OF PLYMOUTH (being widow of the 6th Earl), 1st da. of John Frederick (SACKVILLE), 3rd DUKE OF DORSET, by Arabella Diana, da. of Sir Charles COPE, Bart. He *d.* 13 March 1857 at Knowle House, and was *bur.* in the church of Sevenoaks. Will pr. May 1857. His widow, who was *b.* 30 July 1792, and *bap.* at St. Geo. Han. Sq., and who had become, in Feb. 1815, coheir of her br. the 4th Duke of Dorset, (inheriting thereby the family estate of Knowle, in Kent), *d.* s.p. 20 July 1864 at Bournemouth, in her 73rd year.

Earls.	} 1857.	3. WILLIAM-PITT (AMHERST), EARL AMHERST, VIS-
II.		COUNT HOLMESDALE and BARON AMHERST, 1st surv. s. and h., <i>b.</i>
Barons.		3 Sep 1805 in Lower Grosvenor str., Midx., and <i>bap.</i> at Montreal
III.	}	in Sevenoaks. Ed. at Westm. school and at Ch. Ch., Oxford ;
		Second class in classics 1827 ; B.A., 1828. Was M.P. for East
		Grinstead, 1829-32. He <i>m.</i> 12 July 1834, at Sion House, in
		Isleworth, Midx., Gertrude, 6th da. of Hon. Hugh PERCY, Bishop
		of Carlisle (br. of George, 5th DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND), by
		his 1st wife, Mary, da. of Charles MANNERS-SUTTON, Archbishop of Canterbury. She
		was <i>b.</i> 30 Aug. 1814.

[WILLIAM-ARCHER (AMHERST), BARON AMHERST, *styled* VIS-COUNT HOLMESDALE, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 26 March, and *bap.* 3 May 1836 at St. Geo., Han. sq. Capt. in the Coldstream Guards, 1855-62, and, as such, was in the Crimean war, being present at Balaklava, Inkermann (where he was severely wounded), and the siege of Sebastopol. M.P. for West Kent, 1859-68 ; for Mid Kent, 1868-80. Was sum. to Parl. v.p. 17 April 1880, in his father's Barony, as LORD AMHERST. He *m.* 27 Aug. 1862, Lady Julia Mann CORNWALLIS (who by royal licence, 22 Oct. 1844, had been authorised, when a few months old, to bear the surname of Cornwallis only), da. and coheir of James (MANN), 5th and last EARL CORNWALLIS, and only child of his 3rd wife, Julia, 4th da. of Thomas BACON of Redlands, Berks. She was *b.* 2 July 1844 and *suc.* to the estate of Linton Place, Kent. on the death of her father, 21 May, 1852. She *d.* s.p. 1st Sep. 1883 at Linton afsd. Will pr. March 1884, by her husband and universal legatee, over £31,000.]

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of about 800 acres in Essex, about 1,800 acres in Warwickshire, about 800 acres in Sussex, and about 4,200 acres in Kent. Total about 7,600 acres of the yearly value of about £5,900. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal residence.* Montreal Park, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

The return made by Lord Holmesdale in 1883 of his wife's estates was above 18,000 acres, valued at £30,744 a year. Of these above 16,000 were in Kent, 970 in Sussex and 874 in Staffordshire. *Principal residence.* Linton Park, near Maidstone, the seat of the family of MANN since 1727.

AMIENS,

i.e. "VISCOUNT AMIENS in the Palatinate of Ormond" [L] See "ALDBOROUGH," Earl of [L], *cr.* 1777, *ex.* 1875.

AMORIE, see D'AMORIE.

AMPTHILL.

i.e. "VISCOUNT BRUCE OF AMPTHILL, co. Bedford." See "AILESBUURY," Earl of, *cr.* 1664, *ex.* 1747.

i.e. "BARON UPPER OSSORY OF AMPTHILL, co. Bedford." See "UPPER OSSORY," Earl of [L], *cr.* 1751, under the second Earl. *ex.* 1818.

(^a) See p. 79, note (^a)

Barons.

I. 1881.

1. THE RT. HON. SIR ODO WILLIAM LEOPOLD RUSSELL, (*styled* Lord Odo William Leopold Russell), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., AMBASSADOR to the Emperor of Germany, was, on 11 March 1881 *cr.* BARON AMPTHILL of Ampthill, co. Bedford. He was 3rd and *yst. s.* of Major-Gen. Lord George William Russell, G.C.B. (fr. to Francis Charles Hastings, 9th DUKE OF BEDFORD), by Elizabeth Anne, only da. and h. of the Hon. John Theophilus RAWDON, br. of Francis, 1st MARQUESS OF HASTINGS. He was *b.* 20 Feb. 1829, at Casa Bianca, Florence, and *bap.* there 25 March. Baptism reg. at Woburn, Beds. Was ed. at Westm. School. Attaché at Vienna, 1849; Foreign Office, 1851; Attaché at Paris, 1852; Constantinople, 1854; Washington, 1857; Florence, 1858; Naples, 1860; Special Service, Rome, 1860-70; Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870-71; AMBASSADOR to Berlin, 1871-84. Had royal warrant of precedence as the son of a Duke, 25 June, 1872. G.C.B., 21 Feb. 1874. G.C.M.G., 24 May 1879. On 11 March 1881 he was *cr.* a PEER, as abovenamed. He *m.* 5 May 1868, at Watford, Herts, Emily Theresa, 3rd da. of George (VILLIERS), 4th EARL OF CLARENDON, by Katherine, widow of John FOSTER-BARRAM, da. of Walter James (GRIMSTON), 1st EARL OF VERULAM. He *d.* 25 Aug. 1884 at his villa at Potsdam, near Berlin, and was *bur.* 3 Sep. at Chenies, Bucks. His widow was *b.* 9 Sep. 1843, at Grosvenor Crescent, Midx.

II. 1884.

2. ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS (RUSSELL), LORD AMPTHILL, *s.* and h., *b.* 19 Feb. 1869 at the Palazzo Chigi, Rome. Baptism reg. at the British Embassy there.

ANCASTER.

Dukes.

I. 1715.

1. ROBERT (BERTIE), MARQUESS OF LINDSEY, EARL OF LINDSEY, AND LORD WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY, was, on 26 July 1715 *cr.* DUKE OF ANCASTER AND KESTEVEN, with a *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs male of his body, to the heirs male of the body of his father, Robert, late [*i.e.* 3rd] Earl of Lindsey, by Elizabeth his wife, da. of Philip (WHARTON), LORD WHARTON. He was *s.* and h. of the said Earl by the said Elizabeth (his 2nd wife), and was *b.* 20 Oct. 1660. On 27 April 1690, he took his seat in the House of Lords, having been *sum.*, v.p., on the 19 inst., in his father's Barony, as LORD WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY. On 8 May 1701, he *suc.* his father as LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN, and also as EARL OF LINDSEY, and took his seat, as such Earl, on 28 inst. P.C. to Will. III and Queen Anne. Lord Lieut. of co. Lincoln. On 21 Dec. 1706 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF LINDSEY. Having been one of the Lords Justices during the absence of George I in Hanover in 1715, he was *raised to a Dukedom* as above. He *m.* firstly, 30 July 1678 at Westm. Abbey, Mary, da. and sole h. of Sir Richard WYNN, 4th Bart. of Gwydyr, by Sarah, da. of Sir Thomas MIDDLETON 1st Bart. of Chirk. She *d.* 20 Sep. 1689. He *m.* secondly, 6 July 1705, Albinia, da. of Major Gen. William FARRINGTON of Chiselhurst, Kent, by Theodosia, sister and coheir of Sir Edward BETENSON, Bart., da. of Richard B. of Seabury in Chislehurst afsd. He *d.* 26 July 1723 aged 62, and was *bur.* 16 Aug. at Edenham, co. Lincoln. M.I. Will dat. 23 May 1719, pr., with 3 cods., 1 Apr. 1724. His widow who, in her issue, became (1758) h. to her father, *m.* James DOUGLAS. She *d.* 29 July 1745, and was *bur.* 1 Aug. in Chiselhurst Church, Kent.

II. 1723.

2. PEREGRINE (BERTIE), DUKE OF ANCASTER, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. *s.* and h., by 1st wife, *b.* 29 April, 1686. Vice Chamberlain to Queen Anne, 1702. *Cr.* D.C.L. at Oxford, 27 Aug. 1702. M.P. for co. Lincoln, 1708-14. Was *sum.*, v.p., 16 March 1714-5 to the House of Lords, in his father's Barony as LORD WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY. In 1719 was a Lord of the Bedchamber; P.C.; Lord Lieut. of co. Lincoln, 1723; Lord Warden and Justice in Eyre of the parts North of Trent, 1734. He *m.* June 1711, Jane, 1st da. and coheir of Sir John BROWNLOW of Belton, co. Lincoln, 3rd Bart. by Alice, da. of Richard SHERARD of Dophthorpe in that co. She *d.* at Grimsthorpe, co. Lincoln, 25 Aug. 1736 and was *bur.* 18 Sep. at Edenham. He *d.* 1 Jan. 1741-2 and was *bur.* 13 at Edenham. Will pr. May and Nov. 1742.

III. 1741-2.

3. PEREGRINE (BERTIE), DUKE OF ANCASTER, &c., *s.* and h., *b.* 1714. P.C.; Lord Lieut. of co. Lincoln, 1742. Being distinguished

for his attachment to the House of Hanover he raised a regiment for the king's service in 1745. Major Gen., 1755. Lieut. Gen., 1759. General, 1772. At the coronation, 22 Sep. 1761, he officiated as LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN, and on 13 Feb. 1766 was made MASTER OF THE HORSE. He *m.* firstly 22 May 1735, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Charles Offiter NICHOLL, K.B., da. and sole h. of William BLUNDELL of Basingstoke, Hants. She *d.* s.p., Dec. 1743. Admon. 4 April 1745 to her husband. He *m.* secondly, 27 Nov. 1750 at Newmarket, co. Cambridge. Mary, da. of Thomas PANTON of Newmarket afdl., Master of the King's running horses. He *d.* at Grimsthorpe 12 Aug. 1778 in his 65th year, and was *bur.* at Edenham. M.I. Will pr. Aug. 1778. His widow, who was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Charlotte, till her death, *d.* at Naples, Oct. 1793. Her will pr. Jan. 1794.

[PEREGRINE THOMAS BERTIE, *styled* MARQUESS OF LINDSEY, s. and h. ap. by second wife, *b.* 21 May 1755 in Berkeley sq., Midx., *d.* young 12 Dec. 1758, and was *bur.* at Edenham.]

IV. 1778. 4. ROBERT (BERTIE), DUKE OF ANCASTER, &c., 2nd but only surv. s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 17 Oct. 1736, at Grimsthorpe. In his 21st year he served as a volunteer in North America. P.C. Lord Lieut. of co. Lincoln, 1778. He *d.* unm., in his 23rd year, of a malignant fever at Grimsthorpe, 8 July 1779, and was *bur.* 22. at Edenham. M.I. Will pr. July 1779. On his death the hereditary office of LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN, as well as the BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY (being a Barony in fee), *fell into abeyance* between his two sisters, till, on 18 March 1780, the abeyance of the Barony was terminated in favour of Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, the eldest coheir.^(a) See "WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY." His other Peerage honours devolved as under.

V. 1779, 5. BROWNLOW (BERTIE), DUKE OF ANCASTER AND to KESTIVEN, MARQUESS OF LINDSEY and EARL OF LINDSEY, uncle and h. 1809. male, *b.* at Lindsey House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1 May 1729, and *bap.* at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Midx. M.P. for co. Lincoln. Lord Lieut. for co. Lincoln, 1786. He *m.* firstly, 6 Nov. 1762, Harriot, only da. and h. of George Morton PITT of Twickenham, Midx., Governor of Fort St. George, India. She was *bap.* 22 June 1745, at Twickenham, *d.* s.p., April 1763, and was *bur.* 6 May, at Edenham. He *m.* secondly, 2 Jan. 1769, at St. James' Westm., Mary Anne, yst. da. of Peter LAYARD of Sutton Friars in Canterbury, Major in the army, by Mary Anne, da. and, eventually, coheir of James Croze, a Captain in the Dutch navy. She, who was *b.* 5 March 1743, at Sutton Friars afdl.; *d.* 13 Jan. 1804, at Saville Row, Midx. He *d.* s.p.m., 8 Feb. 1809, in his 79th year, at Grimsthorpe, and was *bur.* at Edenham. Will pr. March 1809. On his death (the issue male of the first Duke and of all his brothers, who were included in the *spec. rem.*, having failed the DUKEDOM OF ANCASTER AND KESTIVEN and the MARQUESSATE OF LINDSEY became *ex.*, while the EARLDOM OF LINDSEY devolved on his distant cousin and h. male, a descendant of the 2nd Earl. See "LINDSEY," Earl of, *cr.* 1626, under the 9th Earl.

ANCRUM.

Earls [8.] 1. SIR ROBERT KERR, of Ancrum, co. Roxburgh, s. and h. of William K. of the same by Margaret, widow of Sir David HOME of Fishwick, da. of Archibald DUNDAS of Fingask. He was *b.* 1578, *succ.* his father in 1590; was served h. of his grandfather Robert Kerr (who had *d.* in 1588) in 1697; had charters of lands at Whitechester, 1611; of the Lordship of Newbottle, 1631; of the Barony of Langnewton, 1632, &c. He was a Capt. of the King's Body Guard to James VI [S.], which office he resigned in 1613. K.B. at the Coronation, 25 July 1603. Being much esteemed by Charles, Prince of Wales, he was made by him, when he became King (in 1625) a Gent. of the Bed-chamber, and by patent^(b) dat. 24 June 1633, was *cr.* EARL OF ANCRAME, LORD KERR OF NISBET, LANGNEWTOUN, AND DOLPHINSTOUN [S.], with a *spec. rem.* to his heirs male by his *second* wife Anne, which failing to his heirs male general.

^(a) This Lady inherited Grimsthorpe Castle and most of the Lincolnshire estates.

^(b) Patent given in "Robertson," p. 224. See also p. 206 of that work.

After the murder of the King he retired to Holland. He was a person of high education and an author of some note. He *m.* firstly, in 1605, Elizabeth, da. of Sir John MURRAY of Blackbarony. He *m.* secondly, in 1621, Anne, widow of Sir Henry PORTMAN, 2nd Bart. (who d. s.p. 1621), da. of William (STANLEY 6th EARL OF DERBY, K.G., by Elizabeth, da. of Edward (VERE) 17th EARL OF OXFORD. He d. at Amsterdam in 1654, aged 76. Admon. 2 July 1657 to his s. "Stanley Carr, Esq.," and (on his death), again, 14 May 1672, to his s. Earl Charles. His widow, d. at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was *bur.* 15 Feb. 1656-7 in Westminster Abbey. Admon. 9 June 1657 to her s. Earl Charles.

II. 1654. 2. CHARLES (KERR), EARL OF ANCRUM, LORD KERR OF NISBET, LANGNEWTOUN, AND DOLPHINSTOUN [S.], 2nd s., but only s. by second wife, *suc.* according to the *spec. rem.*, to his father's Peerage. He was M.P. for Wigan, 1660-81. He *m.* in 1652 and had a son who d. v.p. He d. s.p.s., Sept. 1690.

III. 1690. 3. WILLIAM (KERR), EARL OF LOTHIAN, EARL OF ANCRUM, &c. [S.], elder br. (of the half blood) and h., being only s. and h. of the 1st Earl of Ancrum [S.] by his 1st wife. He *suc.* his yr. br. according to the *spec. rem.*, when the EARLDOM OF ANCRUM, &c. [S.], became *merged* in the EARLDOM OF LOTHIAN [S.] See "LOTHIAN," Earl of [S.], under the third Earl.

ANDOVER.

Viscounts.

I. 1622. 1. Hon. THOMAS HOWARD, 2nd s. of Thomas, 1st EARL OF SUFFOLK, on 23 Jan. 1622 was *cr.* BARON HOWARD of Charleton, co. Wilts, and VISCOUNT ANDOVER, co. Southampton. On 7 Feb. 1625-6 he was *cr.* EARL OF BERKSHIRE. See "BERKSHIRE," Earl of, *cr.* 1625-6.

ANGLESEY.

Earls.

I. 1623. 1. Hon. CHRISTOPHER VILLIERS, of Ashley Park, in the parish of Walton on Thames, Surrey, 3rd s. of Mary, *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAM, by Sir George Villiers of Brokesby, co. Leicester, and yr. br. of George, 1st DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, was Gent. of the Horse to James I, and on 18 April 1623 was *cr.* BARON VILLIERS OF DAVENTRY, co. Northampton, and EARL OF ANGLESEY in Wales. Chief Steward of the Honour of Hampton Court, 1628. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Thomas SHELTON of Howby, co. Leicester. He d. 3 April 1630 at Windsor and was *bur.* at St. George's Chapel there.^(a) Admon. 6 May 1630 to his relict. His widow *m.*, before Aug. 1641, Hon. Benjamin WESTON who, in her right, was of Ashley Park abovenamed, and who was living 1676, but d. s.p.m. before 1688. She d. 12 and was *bur.*, at night, 18 April 1662, at Walton afsd.^(b) M.I.

II. 1630, 2. CHARLES (VILLIERS), EARL OF ANGLESEY, and BARON to VILLIERS of Daventry, only s. and h. He *m.* 25 April 1648, at St. 1660-1. Barth. the Less, London, Mary, Dow. VISCOUNTESS GRANDISON [I.], 3rd da. of Paul (BAYNING), 1st VISCOUNT BAYNING by Anne, da. of Sir Henry GLEMHAM. He d. s.p. and was *bur.* at St. Martin's in the Fields, Midx., 4 Feb. 1660-1,^(a) when his honours became *cr.* His widow (who was aged 6 at her father's death, 10 July 1629), *m.* for her third husband, Arthur GORGES of Chelsea, Midx., who d. s.p. 18 April 1668, and was *bur.* there. Her admon., as of Blankney, co. Lincoln, 26 Jan. 1671-2, granted to her da. Barbara, DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND. Will dat. 30 March 1671, pr. 16 Feb. 1676-7, by John Fanning of Blankney afsd.

(*) See Nicolas' "Mémorial of A. Vincent, Windsor Herald," p. 93-94, and see also (as to the 2nd Earl) the burial at St. Martin's (as above) of "Carolus Villiers, Comes."

(b) Two knots of ribbon (with which her wrists had been tied up) remained in good preservation in 1710 (when the vault was first opened after her death), and were sent to her descendant, Sir John Shelley, Bart., grandson of Sir Charles Shelley, Bart., by her da. Elizabeth Weston. See Manning and Bray's "Surrey," vol. ii, p. 767—as also "The Topographer" (1791), vol. iii, p. 304.

III. 1661. 1. ARTHUR (ANNESLEY), VISCOUNT VALENTIA and BARON MOUNTNORRIS [I.], was, on 20 April 1661, *cr.* BARON ANNESLEY of Newport Pagnel, co. Buckingham, and EARL OF ANGLESEY in Wales.^(a) He was s. and h. of Francis, VISCOUNT VALENTIA, LORD MOUNTNORRIS and a Baronet [I.], by his first wife, Dorothy, da. of Sir John PHILLIPS of Picton, 1st Bart. He was b. in Fishamble Street, Dublin, 10 July 1614, and *bap.* 20, at St. John's, in that city. He is said to have been ed. at Mag. Coll., Oxford, and entered Lincoln's Inn, 1634. M.P. in the Oxford Parl., 1643. In 1645, and again in 1647, he was one of the Commissioners to manage the Irish affairs under the Parl., but, after the murder of the King, took the part of the Royalists. In 1658 he was empowered to treat at Brussels with the King's rebellious subjects. Early in 1660 he was President of the Council of State. Was sworn P.C., and made Vice Treasurer of Ireland. On 22 Nov. 1660 he *suc.* to his father's Irish Peerage (taking his seat by proxy 25 June 1661), and on 20 April 1661 was *cr.* a Peer [E.] as above, and took his seat accordingly 11 May 1661. On 8 March 1665 he received a pension of £600 a year, and on 22 April 1673 was made LORD PRIVY SEAL, but was dismissed 9 Aug. 1682, from which time he lived chiefly at Blechington, Oxon. He *m.*, 24 April 1638, at Acton, Midx., Elizabeth, da. of Sir James ALTHAM of Oxhey, Herts, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Richard SUTTON of Acton afd. He *d.* at his house in Drury Lane, Midx., 6 April 1686. Will dat. 23 Feb. 1685-6; pr. 18 June 1686, and again 3 July 1699. His widow was *b.* 9 Jan. 1620, and by *inq.*, 2 Nov. 1630, was found the eldest of the two sisters and coheirs of Sutton Altham of Acton. She was *bur.* at St. Anne's, Soho, Midx., 26 Jan. 1697-8. Will dat. 18 May 1686, pr. 22nd March 1697-8.

IV. 1686. 2. JAMES (ANNESLEY), EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c. [E.], also VISCOUNT VALENTIA, &c. [I.], s. and h., sometime M.P. for Winchester. On 10 May 1686 he took his seat in the English House of Lords, and on 17 Nov. 1688 joined the Bishops in their celebrated petition to James II. He *m.* (settl. dat. 17 Sep. 1669), Elizabeth, 4th da. of John (MANNERS), 8th EARL OF RUTLAND, by Frances, da. of Edward (MONTAGU), LORD MONTAGU OF BOUGHTON. He *d.* 1st April 1690. Admon. 6 June 1690 to his widow. She was *bur.* at St. James', Westm., 10 Dec. 1700. Her will dat. 10 Feb. 1699-700; pr. 20 Jan. 1700-1.

V. 1690. 3. JAMES (ANNESLEY), EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c., [E.], also VISCOUNT VALENTIA, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* about 1670. He took his seat in the Irish House 27 Aug. 1695, and in the English House 23 Nov. 1695. He *m.* 28 Oct. 1699 at Westm. Abbey, "the Hon. Catherine DARNLEY," illegit. da. of JAMES II by Catherine (SEDLEY), *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF DORCHESTER. They were separate l by Act of Parl., 12 June 1701, on account of his cruelty. He *d.* s.p.m.^(b) 21 Jan. following (1701-2), and was *bur.* at Farnborough, Hants. His widow *m.* 16 March 1705-6 (marr. lic. at Fac. office), at St. Martins in the Fields (as his third wife), John (SHEFFIELD), 1st DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, who *d.* 24 Feb. 1720-1. She *d.* 14 March and was *bur.* 8 April 1743 at Westm. Abbey, aged 61.

VI. 1701-2. 4. JOHN (ANNESLEY), EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c. [E.], also VISCOUNT VALENTIA, &c. [I.], br. and h. male. Took his seat in the English House 3 Feb. 1701; P.C.; Vice Treasurer, Receiver Gen. and Paymaster of the Forces [I.], 1710. He *m.* 21 May 1706, Henrietta, 1st da. and coheir of William Richard George (STANLEY), 9th EARL OF DERBY, by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas BUTLER, styled EARL OF OSSORY, s. and h. ap. of James, 1st DUKE OF ORMONDE. He *d.* s.p.s., 18 Sep. 1710, and was *bur.* at Farnborough, Hants. Will pr. Sep. 1710. His widow *m.* (as his second wife), at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, 18 July 1714, John (ASHBURNHAM), 1st EARL OF ASHBURNHAM, who *d.* 10 March 1736-7. She *d.* s.p.m. 26 June 1718 in her 31st year.

(*) See a curious anecdote about him in the mem. of Edw. (Harley), Earl of Oxford, wherein it is stated that he was "bottler" to Sir Arthur Chichester, the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, "N. and Q.," 2nd s., i, 325. His splendid library, of which the sale catalogue (4to.) contained pp. 286, was sold by auction, in London, 25 Oct. 1686. See "N. and Q.," 1st s., x, 286, 375, and 2nd s., xi, 443.

(b) Catharine his only da. and h., *b.* Jan. 1700, *m.* Sep. 1718, William PHIPPS, by whom she had a son Constantine, *cr.* Lord Mulgrave [I.], 1765.

VII. 1710. 5. ARTHUR (ANNESLEY), EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c. [E.], also VISCOUNT VALENTIA, &c. [I.], br. and h., sometime Fellow of Mag. Coll., Cambridge; A.M., 1699; M.P. for that University. 1702, 1705 and 1708, and High Steward thereof, 1721. Took his seat in the English House, 23 Nov. 1710, and in the Irish House, 9 July 1711. P.C. [E. & I.]. Joint Vice Treasurer and Treasurer at War [I.]. On the death of Queen Anne he was made one of the Lord Justices of England until the arrival of George I from Hanover. Lord Lieut. of co. Wexford, 1727. He *m.*, his cousin, Mary, 3rd da. of John (THOMPSON), 1st LORD HAVERS HAM, by Frances, widow of Francis WYNDHAM, da. of Arthur (ANNESLEY), 1st EARL OF ANGLESEY. She *d.* at Woodstock, Oxon, Jan. 1718, and was *bur.* at Farnborough afsd. He *d.* s.p. 1 April 1737, and was buried there.^(a) Will pr. May 1737.

VIII. 1737, 6. RICHARD (ANNESLEY), EARL OF ANGLESEY and Baron to Annesley, [E.] also VISCOUNT VALENTIA, BARON MOUNTNORRIS, and (3th)

1761. LORD ALTHAM [I.], cousin and h. male,^(b) being yr. s. of Richard, 3rd LORD ALTHAM [I.] (by Dorothy, da. of John DAVEY), who was a yr. s. of Arthur (iiij), 1st EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c. [E.], and (iiij) 2nd VISCOUNT VALENTIA, &c. [I.] He was *b.* shortly after 1690,^(c) became an Ensign in the army, but was struck off the half pay in 1715, about which time, being in needy circumstances, he appears to have sought his fortune by marriage (or marriages) as stated below. On 14 Nov. 1727 he *suc.* his elder br. as LORD ALTHAM [I.], and his right thereto was acknowledged by his taking his seat as such. In 1737 he *suc.* his cousin (as above) in the Earldom of Anglesey and other titles [E. and I.], and took his seat in England, as an Earl, 10 May 1737, and in Ireland, as a Viscount, 4 Oct. 1737. He was also Governor of co. Wexford, in which county he fixed his residence at Camolin Park. He *m.* 25 Jan. 1715,^(d) when he is stated to have been 21 (see "Anglesey case," 1771), at Northam, in North Devon, Ann, da. of Capt. John PRUST of Monckton, near Bideford in that co. She is said to have brought him a considerable fortune, and to have lived with him at Westminster, and at Waterford and Ross, but to have separated from him in 1719 returning to North Devon, where she *d.* s.p. and was *bur.* (as Ann, Countess of Anglesey) 13 Aug. 1741.^(e) at Monkleigh, Devon. According to another account,^(f) however, in the same year 1715, he *m.* firstly privately, and afterwards publicly (with a lic. from the Consistorial Court of Dublin), Anne, only da. of John SIMPSON, a wealthy citizen of Dublin, she being then about 15 years old. This Anne is mentioned in her father's will (who *d.* 1730) under the name of "Lady Altham," and was presented (after 1737) at the Vice Regal Court [I.], as "Countess of Anglesey."^(g) This Lady, by whom he had three daughters, survived the Earl for four years, so that, if her marriage be reckoned valid,^(h) it would upset *both* the following ones. On 15 Sep. 1741 (about a month after the burial of Anne, Countess of Anglesey first named), he *m.*^(h) privately at his own house, Camolin Park, abovenamed, Juliana, da.

(*) See "Coll. Top. and Gen.," vii, 233.

(b) If however the statement of James Annesley, "*the unfortunate young nobleman*" (who claimed to be s. and h. of Arthur, 4th Lord Altham [I.], the elder br. of this Richard) is true, the said James (and not the above named Richard) would have been the h. male. See full account of this under "ALTHAM," page 76, note (*).

(c) The Richard Annesley *bap.* 31 Oct. 1689, and *bur.* 18 Nov. 1690 at Westm. Abbey, was his elder br.

(d) Parish Reg. produced at the claim (in 1819) of George, Earl of Mountnorris [I.], for the Earldom of Anglesey.

(e) See Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," 3rd series, 1863, p. 83, &c.

(f) It must be remembered however that the rival wife (Miss Prust), was also named Anne.

(g) There is a remarkable document signed by this Lady, on 22 Dec. 1726, wherein she binds herself never to prosecute her husband for bigamy, which certainly looks as if both these parties considered the marriage with Ann Prust to have been a legal one. See claim to Earldom of Anglesey, in 1819.

(h) The certificate of this marriage was produced to the ENGLISH House of Lords on the trial for the English Peerage, but was discredited on the ground of forgery. The witness on whose testimony that decision was principally grounded was proved (*afterwards*) to have been perjured, and the decision itself (22 April 1771), was but by a majority of *one*, thirteen Peers being present. In the following year, the validity

of Richard DONOVAN, sometime a merchant of Wexford, by (—), da. of (—) NIXON of the same co. This marriage, both the witnesses being dead, was *acknowledged* to have taken place as above, and was *again celebrated* in the same place, 8 Oct. 1752. The Earl *d.* at Camolin Park, 14 Feb. 1761. Will dat. 7 April 1757. His widow *m.* (as his first wife) Mathew TALBOT of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford, and *d.* at Bath, co. Somerset, 20 Nov. 1776.

Note.—On the death of the Earl (14 Feb. 1761), ARTHUR ANNESLEY, his s. by the said Juliana (*b.* 7 Aug. 1744), though opposed by the next heir, was held in Ireland to have *suc.* to the IRISH HONOURS, and took his seat in the House [I.] as VISCOUNT VALENTIA, 5 Dec. 1765 and 7 Nov. 1771.^(a) On his petitioning, however, for a writ of summons to the Parl. of Great Britain as EARL OF ANGLESEY, &c., the House of Lords for that kingdom (to whom it had been referred) decided, 22 April 1771, that “the claimant had no right to the titles, honours and dignities claimed by his petition.”^(b) According, therefore, to these decisions the ENGLISH titles of EARL OF ANGLESEY and BARON ANNESLEY had become *ex.* on 14 Feb. 1761, the Irish titles continuing.

The said Arthur, Viscount Valentia [I.], was, on 3 Dec. 1793, *cr.* EARL OF MOUNTNORRIS [I.]. He *d.* 5 July 1816, and was *suc.* by his s. George, 2nd Earl of Mountnorris, &c. [I.]. This gentleman’s claim as a Peer of Ireland was, on 6 March 1817, admitted (by the House of Lords of the *United Kingdom*) not only as an Earl, but as a Viscount, and the holder of two Baronies [I.], which last three peerages he could only possess *in right of inheritance* from his grandfather, Richard (viii) 6th Earl of Anglesey abovenamed.^(c) On the ground of this admission of his father’s lawful birth he petitioned, 30 Jan. 1819, for his writ as “EARL OF ANGLESEY,” &c., which petition was referred to the committee for privileges, but no further steps appear to have been taken in the matter. He *d.* s.p.m.s., 23 July 1844, when the *issue male* of the 1st EARL OF ANGLESEY and BARON ANNESLEY (to whom alone those honours were limited) became *ex.*, granting (as was held by the Irish House of Lords) that the son of the 6th Earl (who *suc.* him in his Irish, but not in his English, honours) was *b.* in wedlock. The title of ANGLESEY, however, was (in accordance with the English decision of 1771, whereby it was held to have been *ex.* in 1761) made use of again, as a Peerage title some thirty years *before* such extinction of issue had occurred.

Marquesses.

1. HENRY WILLIAM (PAGET), EARL OF UXBRIDGE and I. 1815. LORD PAGET, was, on 4 July 1815, *cr.* MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY. He was s. and h. of Henry, LORD PAGET, 1st EARL OF UXBRIDGE, by Jane, 1st da. of Arthur CHAMPAGNE, Dean of Clonmacnoise [I.], was *b.* 17 May 1763, and *bap.* 12 June at St. Geo., Han. Sq. Ed. at Westminster School and at Ch. Ch., Oxford. M.P. for the Carnarvon boroughs, 1790-96, and for Milborne Port, 1796-1804 and 1806-12. In 1790 he raised a regiment (the 80th Foot or Staffordshire Volunteers) from his father’s tenantry, of which he was subsequently Lieut.-Col. In 1794 he was Lieut.-Col. of the 16th Light Dragoons, and in 1797 of the 7th Light

of the marriage was again confirmed by the IRISH House (1 June 1772), and their decision appears (from the evidence produced) to have been in all probability the right one. Both the Earl and Countess testified to the marriage of 1741 on their death beds. As to the Earl (though we are told that he was “a man very regular in devotion, and using frequent prayers in his family, at which he constantly assisted with great appearance of fervour”), his devotion to the fair sex, certainly equalled if it did not surpass his spiritual devotion, for we hear of another illegit. son of his (by yet another woman, named Salkeld), one Richard Annesley, who *claimed the title* in 1770. The London Evening Post, 4 April 1722, states this Richard to be the legit. s. of Earl Richard “by Anne, 2nd da. of William SALKELD of the city of London, Merchant.” The possibility of such a marriage is doubtful, as the Earl’s first marriage (or marriages) was (or were) in 1715, soon after he was of age, and the subsequent marriage (the first of the two marriages with Juliana, who survived him) was within a month of the death of one of these wives, probably the first and lawful wife. See N. & Q., “2nd s., x, 27 and 156,” as also several notices in “2nd s., xi.”

(a) See page 77, under “ALTHAM.”

(b) On 10 May 1767 he married at St. James’ Westminster, as “Earl of Anglesey,” and signed the entry (curiously enough) as “ALTHAM-ANGLESEY;” though “*Altham*” was but a *Barony* [I.], while “*Valentia*” (to which he was unquestionably equally entitled) was a *Viscounty* [I.], and one of much older creation.

Dragoons. He distinguished himself (being then styled LORD PAGET) in the campaign of the Duke of York, and subsequently, with the 10th HUSARS (as Lieut.-Col.), at Corunna, under Sir John Moore. On 13 March 1812 he *succ.* his father as EARL OF UXBRIDGE, &c. At Waterloo, 18 June 1815, he commanded the cavalry of the Anglo-Belgian army and contributed greatly to the success of that memorable battle, in which he received a wound, which entailed the loss of his leg.^(a) Three weeks after that action he was rewarded by being *cr.* MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, as above. G.C.B. 2 Jan. 1815. Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria. Knight of St. George of Russia, 1815. G.C.H., 1816. K.G., 19 Feb. 1818. Full General, 1819. P.C., 1827. Col. of the Royal House Guards, 1842. FIELD MARSHAL, 1846. He was also twice, 1827-28 and 1846-52, Master Gen. of the Ordnance; and twice, 1828 to 1829, and 1830 to 1833, LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND. At the coronation of Geo. IV, 1821, he acted as LORD HIGH STEWARD. Lord Lieut. of co. Anglesey. Lord Lieut. of co. Stafford, &c. He *m.* firstly, 25 July 1795, Caroline Elizabeth, 3rd da. of George Bussey (VILLIERS), 4th EARL OF JERSEY, by Frances, da. and h. of Philip TWYSDEN, Bishop of Raphoe [I.]. She was *b.* 16 Dec. 1774. This marriage, after the birth of eight children, was dissolved at her own suit by the Scotch Courts in 1810.^(b) He *m.* secondly, in 1810, Charlotte, the divorced wife of Lt. Hon. the Hon. Henry WELLESLEY (afterwards *cr.* LORD COWLEY), da. of Charles Sloane (CADOGAN), 1st EARL CADOGAN, by his 2nd wife, Mary, da. of Charles CHURCHILL. She was *b.* 11 July 1801 and, after having been the mother of four children, was divorced from her 1st husband in 1810; a duel with her br., Capt. Cadogan, and a verdict for damages of £24,000 in a trial for *crim. con.*, was the result of this marriage. She *d.* 8 July 1853. Admon., Dec. 1853. The Marquess *d.* at Uxbridge House, Old Burlington Str., Midx. 29 April 1854, in his 86th year, being (with the exception of the Royal family) the only Field Marshal at that time in the army. He was *bur.* in Lichfield Cathedral. Will pr. July 1854.

II. 1854. 2. HENRY (PAGET), MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, &c., s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 6 July, 1797. Col. in the army. M.P. for Anglesey, 1820-32. He was *sum. v.p.* to the House of Lords by writ. 15 Jan. 1833, and placed in his father's Barony, as LORD PAGET OF BEAUDESERT. P.C. Lord-Lieut. of co. Anglesey. He *m.* firstly, 5 Aug. 1819, Eleanora, 2nd da. of John CAMPBELL of Shawfield by Charlotte Susan Maria, 2nd da. of John (CAMPBELL), 5th DUKE OF ARGYLL [S.]. She *d.* 3 July 1828. He *m.*, secondly, 27 Aug. 1833, Henrietta Maria, 3rd da. of Rt. Hon. Sir Charles BAGOT, G.C.B., by Mary Charlotte Anne, 1st da. of William (WELLESLEY) 3rd EARL OF MORNINGTON [I.], She was *b.*, Sep. 1815, and *d.* 22 March 1844. He *m.* thirdly, 8 March 1860, Ellen Jane, the divorced wife of W. J. BELL, da. of George BURNAND. By her, however, he had no issue. He *d.* 7 Feb. 1869 at Beaudesert. His widow *d.* 2 June 1874, at Worthing, Sussex, in her 44th year, and was *bur.* in the cemetery there. M.I.

III. 1869. 3. HENRY WILLIAM GEORGE (PAGET), MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, &c., s. and h., being the only s. by 1st wife, *b.* 9 Dec. 1821. Sometime an officer in the army. M.P. for South Staffordshire, 1854-57. He *m.*, 7 June 1845, Sophia, da. of James EVERSFIELD of Denne Park, Sussex, by Mary, 1st da. of Robert H. CREW. He *d.* s.p. 30 Jan. 1880, at Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, Westm. His widow living 1884.

IV. 1880. 4. HENRY (PAGET), MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, EARL OF UXBRIDGE and LORD PAGET, half br. and h., being s. of the 2nd Marquess by his second wife, *b.* 25 Dec. 1835. Major and Hon. Lieut. Col. of the Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He *m.* firstly, 24 Aug. 1858, Elizabeth, da. of Joseph NORMAN. She *d.* s.p. 5 Nov. 1873, Aged 32. He *m.* secondly, 2 Feb. 1874, at the British Embassy, Paris, Blanche Mary, da. of Curwen BOYD of Merton Hall, co. Wigtown, and of Prince's Gardens, Hyde Park, Midx. She *d.* 14 Aug. 1877, at

(a) See interesting account thereof and amusing epitaphs thereon in "N. and Q.," 3rd s., ii, 249, 320 and 329.

(b) She *m.*, 29 Nov. 1810, George William (CAMPBELL), 6th DUKE OF ARGYLL [S.] (who *d.* s.p., 22 Oct. 1839), and *d.* 16 June 1835.

Boulogne-sur-Mer. He *m.* thirdly, 26 June 1880, also at the British Embassy, Paris Minnie, widow of Hon. Henry WODEHOUSE, da. of J. P. King of Sandhills, Georgia, U.S., America.

[HENRY CYRIL PAGET, styled EARL OF UXBRIDGE, s. and h. ap., by 2nd wife, b. 16 June, 1875.]

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of about 1,000 acres in Dorset, worth about £860 a year; about 10,000 acres in Anglesey, worth about £10,000 a year, and about 1,500 acres in Derbyshire, and 17,500 in Staffordshire, worth, together, about £100,000 a year. Total about 30,000 acres, worth about 110,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residences*: Beaudesert Park, near Lichfield, co. Stafford; Plas Newydd, co. Anglesey.

ANGRE.

JOHN DE RIPARIIS, *sum.* to Parl., 1290-1307, is styled in the celebrated letter to the Pope (29 Ed. I), "DOMINUS DE ANGRE." See "RIVERS."

ANGUS.

This was one of the seven original Earldoms of Scotland which, more or less, represented the seven provinces (*each* province consisting of *two* districts), of the Pictish Kingdom, afterwards called ALBAN, into which, prior to the ninth century, "transmarine Scotland" (*i.e.* the country north of the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde) was by seven brothers divided.^(a) These divisions were: (1) ANGUS (being the name of the eldest brother), now co. Forfar, with MEARNSS, now co. Kincardine; (2) ATHOLE with GOWRY, now the north and east part of Perthshire; (3) STRATHERNE with MENTEITH, now the southern part of Perthshire; (4) FIFE with FOTHREVE, both of which now form the county of Fife; (5) MAR with BUCHAN, now (together) forming Aberdeenshire and Banffshire; (6) MORAY (Muref or Moreb) with ROSS, now Invernessshire and Ross-shire; and (7) CAITHNESS with SUTHERLAND. The district on the west being the Kingdom of Dalriada (now part of Argyllshire), is here omitted; but in the tenth century the province of ARREGLATH (Argyll) was added, which included not only the Dalriada, but the entire western seaboard of Scotland as far north as the old province of CAITHNESS, which latter province was then omitted, having previously passed into the hands of the Norwegians. The ruler of each of these districts originally bore the title of "Ri" (*i.e.* King), being inferior only to the "ARDR" (*i.e.* Supreme King); but in the tenth century (with the exception of Argyll, and occasionally of Moray) each such ruler was styled "MORMAER," *i.e.* Great Maer or Steward.

During the reign of Alexander I, in the foundation charter of the monastery of Seone bearing date either 1114 or 1115, the MORMAERS of most of these provinces occur for the first time under the name of EARLS. This charter was granted "with the consent of nine persons, two of whom have the simple designation of *Episcopus* [being] followed by seven others, six of whom have the word *Comes*, or Earl, after their names, and the only one who is not so designated is Gospatrick, whom we know to have been at the time EARL of DUNBAR, and who probably represented that part of Lothian attached to Alexander's Kingdom. The other six must of course have represented the districts of transmarine Scotland which properly formed Alexander's dominions. . . . The six persons who bear the title of *Comes*, are Beth, Mallus, Madach, Rothri, Gartnach, and Dufugan, and of these we can identify four,"^(a) *viz.* (Mallus) STRATHERNE; (Madach) ATHOLE; (Rothri) MAR; and (Gartnach) BUCHAN. Doubtless another was (Dufugan), ANGUS. "*Beth, Comes*" is difficult of strict identification, not improbably he was Earl of FIFE, but possibly Earl of Moray.^(b) In this early part of the 12th century, out of the seven original provinces founded by the seven brothers, CAITHNESS, was certainly, and MORAY probably (though Fife possibly) wanting; the two vacant places being supplied by DUNBAR (from the Lowlands) and by Buchan, which had previously become separated from Mar.

(a) "Celtic Scotland," by W. F. Skene, LL.D. (3 vols. 8vo., 1880), vol. iii, chap. ii, &c. In this is a map shewing the seven ancient divisions. From this invaluable work most of the above remarks are taken.

(b) See (as to the Earldom of Moray) Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, page 62, note 36.

"Thus the great Celtic Chiefs of the Country, to whom the Norwegians applied the Norwegian title of Jarl, which was a *personal* dignity though given in connection with a territory, now appear bearing the Saxon title of *Comes* or *Earl*, and the Celtic title of Mormaer, probably official in its origin, was now merged in a personal dignity."^(a)

"From the time when the Celtic King Malcolm (1057-98) had *m.* the Saxon Princess Margaret, there had been an increasing Saxon influence in the government of the Celtic provinces," and of his three sons (by that Princess) who, from 1098 to 1153, were successively Kings [S.], "the reigns of Edgar and Alexander I must be viewed as essentially those of Saxon monarchs, modelling their Kingdom in accordance with Saxon institutions, while the object of David was to introduce the *feudal system* of Norman England into Scotland, and adapt her institutions to *feudal forms*."^(a)

"David's object on his accession to the throne (1124) was to feudalise the whole Kingdom, by importing feudal forms and holdings into it, and to place the leading dignitaries of the Kingdom in the position of *crown vassals*, as well as to introduce a Norman Baronage. The relation of these old Celtic Earls, or Mormaers, towards the Crown, had hitherto been purely official; and that towards the districts with which their names were connected was *not* a purely territorial one. It was more a relation towards the tribes who peopled it, than towards the land. David's desire, certainly, would be to place them, whenever opportunity offered, in the position of holding the land, they were officially connected with, as an *Earldom of the Crown in chief*, in the same manner as the Barons held their Baronies."^(a)

"The process of *feudalizing* the Earldoms began under David I, and was carried on by his successors, Malcolm the Maiden, and William [1153-1214]. In the course of the twelfth century,^(b) the seven Earls were gradually passing from the position of COMITES of the Sovereign to that of Feudal Lords, holding the lands, with which their position had been judicial, as an *Earldom of the Crown*; the creation of six additional Earls, namely MENTEITH, GARIOCH, LENNOX, ROSS, CARRICK and CAITHNESS, formed part of the feudalizing scheme; and though the Earls continued down to 1214 to be spoken of as seven in number, the Earldoms enumerated were not always the same. . . . Till feudalized, the Earldoms of Scotland were distinctly *non-territorial*, and the Earls oftener designated by their names than their titles. The ancient Earldoms, when converted into feudal holdings, were territorial *exactly as far* as the newer were, and no further. *All* the Scottish Earldoms had become feudalized before the end of the thirteenth century. . . . In the case of some of them . . . even at an early period, the lands became so sub-divided, that little remained of them but the chief messuage."^(c)

(a) "Celtic Scotland," by W. F. Skene, LL.D. See page 83, note (a).

(b) "After 1214," said Lord Mansfield in his speech in the Sutherland case, "I think it clear that territorial peerages [S.] must have gone, because lands then became saleable." This, however, is merely an *obiter dictum* (and not a very happy one) of his Lordship, and, in a legal point of view, these *dicta*, whether of Lord Mansfield, or of other Law Lords, "are acknowledged to have *none of the force of a decision* of the House of Lords sitting as a Court of Appeal; and [in this case] being founded on very imperfect knowledge of the facts about which they would generalize, they are of *still less value historically*. . . . History tells us that Scottish Earldoms only *began* to be territorial half a century before the time when Lord Mansfield supposed that they *ceased* to be so. Documentary evidence further tells that of the multitudes of extant and recorded charters of Earldom, original and by progress, from the earliest date to 1578 only five can be named (Carrick, 1318; Wigton, 1341; Glencairn, 1488; Moray, 1501; and Mar, 1562), in which the dignity of EARL is directly mentioned, and in four out of these five there is an obvious reason for its specification. In 1578 the practice began to vary, and from that date to 1600, half the charters of Earldom (they were ten in all) did, and half did not, specify the dignity, yet in each and every case the grantee was recognised as Earl, and the line of heirs specified in their charters, original or by progress, *enjoyed the dignity*, as well as the lands." See p. 226, &c., of a very exhaustive treatise on the "Jurisdiction in Scottish Peerages" in the "Journal of Jurisprudence, &c.," vol. xxvii, pp. 225-244; May 1883.

(c) See p. 590 of a most able article, reviewing Hewlett's "Dignities in the Peerage of Scotland," in "The Journal of Jurisprudence, or Scottish Law Magazine," (vol. xxvi,

In the early part of the reign of Malcolm IV (1153-1165) the seven Earls of Scotland consisted of ANGUS, ATHOLE, FIFE, MAR, STRATHERNE and BUCHAN, together with DUNBAR from the Lothians. Of the two last named, Buchan, before 1114, had become separated from Mar, and had apparently taken the place of Caithness; while Dunbar appears to have taken the place of Moray, which was the first of the Celtic Earldoms to break up (by the defeat and death of Angus, bearing the title of Earl of Moray), in the beginning of the reign [1124-53] of David I.

Malcolm IV added two new Earldoms, *viz.*, ROSS and MENTEITH; and continued the policy, inaugurated by David I, "for transforming the old Celtic Kingdom of the Scots into a feudal monarchy."^(a) He also added four new Earldoms, *viz.*, GARIOCH, LENNOX, CARRICK, and CAITHNESS.

During the reign of Alexander II (1249-85) "We find the seven Earls of Scotland frequently making their appearance, apparently as a constitutional body, whose privileges were recognised. They first appear at the King's Coronation, and then consisted of the Earls of FIFE, STRATHERNE, ATHOLE, ANGUS, MENTEITH, BUCHAN and LOTHIAN [*i.e.* Dunbar]. With the exception of Menteith, which was a more recent Earldom, these are the same Earldoms whose Earls gave their consent to the foundation charter of Scone, but Menteith now comes in the place of Mar, perhaps owing to the controversy as to the rightful possessor of the latter Earldom, and Buchan was now held by a Norman Baron."^(a) The seven Earls again appear in 1237, in the agreement of that date with England. They were, at that time, DUNBAR, STRATHERNE, ANGUS, ATHOLE, (with) LENNOX, MAR and ROSS, these last three being in place of FIFE, MENTEITH and BUCHAN. Again the seven Earls appear, when the agreement was renewed in 1244, and, this time, Fife, Menteith and Buchan *re-appear* among them, while Angus (which had in 1243 passed to a Norman race), Lennox and Ross were omitted. Thus we see that, "though the number of seven was always retained, the constituent members were not always the same."^(a) It would almost seem from the addition and subtraction of Lennox and Ross, in 1237 and 1244 respectively, that junior Earldoms were added to make up the number to seven, when, from any cause, the senior Earldoms were not available.

In 2 Alex. III (1251), a solemn ceremony took place in the presence of the seven Earls, but 30 years later they "were gradually losing their separate corporate existence, and were no longer able to maintain in this reign the functions they exercised in previous reigns, for when the succession to the throne was settled upon the da. of Alexander in 1284, we find them merged in the general *Communitas*, in which the entire body of the Earls, now amounting to thirteen, appear."^(a) In 1297, however, the seven Earls, being, at that time, BUCHAN, MENTEITH, STRATHERNE, LENNOX, ROSS, ATHOLE, and MAR, (in company with John Comyn of Badenoch), made a disastrous invasion of England; but "after this, we hear no more of the SEVEN EARLS of Scotland."^(a)

Earls or Countesses[S.]. 1. "Dufugan, Comes," who appears among the seven Earls in the charter of 1114 or 1115 (see remarks above) in all probability was Mormaer of Angus, in this charter (possibly for the first time) styled *Comes*, *i.e.* EARL OF ANGUS [S.] He was probably a descendant of Dubucan, Mormaer of Angus in the tenth century.^(b)

pp. 575-591; Nov., 1882) wherein Mr. Hewlett's holding that the most ancient Earldoms [S.] were "in an especial sense territorial," is confuted; his Reviewer very conclusively demonstrating that "exactly the reverse is the case."

(a) Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii. See page 83, note ^(a).

(b) It is stated on the contemporary evidence of the "Pictish Chronicle" (a work of the 10th century) that Dubucan, s. of Indrechtaig, was Mormaer of Angus, and *d.* about 935, being *suc.* by his s. Maelbrigdi. After him (according to the later chronicles), one Conchar was MORMAER OF ANGUS. He was father of Fynebole, Lady of Fettercairn, by whom King Kenneth McMalcolm was treacherously slain, in 995, in revenge for the slaughter of her only son at Dunsinane. See "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots," edited by W. F. Skene, LL.D., pp. 9, 175, 289. The resemblance of the name of Dufugan to that of Dubucan "leads to the supposition that he may have filled that [*i.e.* the same] position, &c., &c." See Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, p. 60.

- II. 1135 2. GILLEBRIDE,^(c) EARL OF ANGUS [S.], was at the battle of the Standard, 1138, and was (long afterwards) one of the hostages for King William the Lion [S.] in 1174. He seems to have *m.* firstly a da. of Patrick, EARL OF MARCH [S.]. He *m.* subsequently the heiress of the EARLS OF CAITHNESS [S.], who was mother, by him, of Magnus, EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] in 1232. See Skene's "Celtic Scotland," iii, 450. He was living 1195 or 1196, but *d.* before 1198.
- III. 1197? 3. GILCHRIST,^(d) EARL OF ANGUS [S.], s. and h. He in 1198 was witness to a document cited in the chartulary of Arbroath Abbey (No. 148), to which Abbey he was a great Benefactor. He *d.* between 1207 and 1211.
- IV. 1210? 4. DUNCAN, EARL OF ANGUS [S.], s. and h. He *d.* before 1214.
- V. 1214? 5. MALCOLM, EARL OF ANGUS [S.], s. and h., called "Earl of Angus and Caithness" in 1232, most probably from having the last named Earldom in ward. See "Chartulary of Moray," No. 110. He *m.* Mary, da. and h. of Sir Humphrey BERKELEY. He was living 1237, when he took part in the Convention of York.^(e)
- VI. 1240? 6. MATILDA, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ANGUS [S.], da. and h., *m.* John COMYN, who, in her right, became EARL OF ANGUS [S.], and who *d.* in France, 1242. She *m.* secondly, in 1243, Gilbert DE UMFRAVILL,^(f) Lord of Prudhoe and Redesdale in Northumberland, who, in her right, became EARL OF ANGUS [S.]. See "UMFRAVILL" Barons by tenure.^(g) He *d.* in Passion week

(c) "During the whole reign of David I (1124-53) these Earls [*i.e.*, the seven Earls of the seven Provinces of transmarine Scotland], appear simply with the designation of *Comes*, without any territorial addition, with two exceptions, which occur towards the end of his reign. In the last year of David's reign, the Earl who *suc.* Gillemichel appears as Dunchad, *Comes de Fif*, and, along with him, for the first time appears Gillebride, *Comes de Angus*." See Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, p. 63. Thus the two Earldoms of Fife and of Angus appear to have been already territorialised.

(d) It has been said (but this is doubtful) that his wife was Maud (or Marjory), sister of King William the Lion [S.].

(e) "The family of Ogilvie, who retained possession of a considerable portion of the Earldom [of Angus], appear to have been the *male* descendants of these old Celtic Earls, and they likewise gave a line to CAITHNESS, who possessed with the title of Earl one half of the lands of the Earldom [of Caithness]. Of the land of the Earldom of Angus, the district of Glenisla was alone included within the Highland line, and preserved its Gaelic population." Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, p. 290.

(f) "The name seems to be derived from one of the several places in Normandy now called AMFREVILLE, but in some instances originally ONFREVILLE, that is *Hunfredi villa*, the vill or abode of Hunfred." See "Dictionary of Family Names," by M. A. Lower, M.A., F.S.A. It is however usually spelt in old writings as Umfravill (as in "Dugdale"), Umframvill, Umfranvill or Humfrainville, and the spelling of the word with *e* in lieu of *a* (though apparently more according to its derivation) seems but a modern fashion never occurring in any of the numerous writs issued to these Earls.

(g) In a work (issued, apparently, about 1880, but with no date, place of publication, or name of author), entitled "The Umfrevilles, their Ancestors and Descendants," (4to., pp. 46), it is stated (p. 13) that (1) the Countess Matilda was aunt (not da.) of Earl Malcolm (being da. of Earl Gilchrist), and that (2) it was Elizabeth *her da.* and h. by John Comyn (and not *she herself*) who was the Countess of Angus who *m.* Gilbert de Umfraville. As a confirmation of this last assertion it is stated (3) that Thomas, her younger s., sealed with an escutcheon of his father's arms (Umfravill) placed between 3 garbs—*i.e.*, the arms of Comyn. Nothing, however, is clearer than that (1)

(1245), 29 Hen. III, "Præclarus Baro, partium Angliæ Borealium custos et flos singularis; parvulum suum relinquens heredem." See Matth. Paris, as quoted in "Dugdale" (vol. i, p. 505). His widow, Maud, held the manor of Hameldon until the King should assign her a competent dower. The date of her death is unknown.

VII. 1260? 7. GILBERT (DE UMFRAVILL), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], s. and h.,^(h) b. about 1244. In (1265) 49 Hen. III, he joined the rising of Qy. Earls [E.]; the Barons against the King, from whom, however, in 1267 (51 Hen. III), he obtained a grant for a weekly market at Overton, co. Rutland, being therein "stiled *Earl of Angus* and not before that I have seen." (See "Dugdale," vol. i, p. 505). In 1281 he was one of the Nobles

who swore to ratify the marriage of Margaret of Scotland with Eric, King of Norway. In 1291, being then Governor of the whole territory of Angus, he refused to surrender it to England unless under an indemnity from the King, and from all the Competitors to the Scottish Crown. He appears, however, to have principally adhered to the English side during these wars. Accordingly, on 23 June, 1 Oct., and 2 Nov. (1295), 23 Ed. I, and on 26 Aug. (1296), 24 Ed. I, he was, by the English King, sum. to Parl., as BARON UMFRAVILL, (the writs being variously directed "*Gilberto de Umfravill, Umframvile, or Umframvill,*") and on 26 Jan. (1296-7), 25 Ed. I, to 26 Aug. (1307), 1 Ed. II, he was sum. to Parl. [E.] as EARL OF ANGUS, the first writ being directed "*Gilberto de Umfravill, Comiti de Anegos.*"⁽ⁱ⁾ He m.

Matilda was da. of Malcolm and not of Gilchrist. By various charters during her widowhood (see Charters of Arbroath, No. 49, 114, 115, also p. 331), she confirms donations made by her "proavus" Earl Gilchrist, and by her father Malcolm. (2) The Melrose Chronicle gives 1242 as the date of "Johannes Comyn, Comes de Angus," and, in 1243, follows "Dominus Gilbertus de Humfrainville accepit Comitissam de Angus in uxorem." As we know that this Countess had issue by Gilbert within two years of such marriage, it would have been chronologically impossible for her to have been a da. of Matilda, who, besides, granted numerous charters "in sua viduitate," when, according to this hypothesis, she must have been dead (her da. being the Countess) within a year of Comyn's death. The common theory (as in the text above) makes Matilda de Umfravill, to whom dower was awarded in 1245 (see Calendar of Documents [S.], Scottish Record Publications, I, No. 1667), the same person as Matilda, Countess of Angus [S.], and there seems no valid ground to upset it. (3) The garbs on the seal of Thomas de Umfravill, who appears to have been son of Gilbert, Earl of Angus (the son, not the husband, of the Countess Matilda) are merely a decorative feature, taken from the coat of Comyn, being that of his mother, who was a da. of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan [S.]

^(h) The reader should be cautioned against the tabular pedigree in "Dugdale" (vol. i, p. 506), in which (though not in the text) this Earl perhaps the most important member of all the Umfravill family) is inadvertently omitted. So, also, is any mention of his mother Matilda, *suo jure* Countess of Angus [S.] It may be noted that this Gilbert is said, in the text of "Dugdale," to have been of age (1259) 43 Hen. III, when he was assessed for the Scutage of Wales, and when he could not have been more than 16 years old. He seems to be here confounded with another Gilbert de Umfravill, one of the heirs of Matthew of Torington. See 1168 and 1947 of Calendar of Documents [S.] in the Scottish Record Publications.

⁽ⁱ⁾ "Dugdale states that he was sum. in virtue of his Barony of Prudhoe, co. Northumberland; but by the late Francis Townsend, Esq., Windsor Herald, the writ of 25 Ed. I (1297), was considered to have *cr.* an *English Earldom*, and certainly he and his descendants are always sum. with other Earls; but the editor [*i.e.* Mr. Courthope, for the remarks are not in the edition of the "Synopsis," in 1825, by Sir N. H. Nicolas], is of opinion that no such English Earldom was intended to have been *cr.*, but that the King having, in 1296, seized upon the Sovereignty of Scotland, did, in directing summons to his Baron, Gilbert de Umfraville, in the following year, allow to him, *in the way of courtesy*, that title which had by marriage or otherwise been acquired in Scotland; he was therefore sum. as a Baron, though by the appellation of an Earl; and it may be added, in confirmation of the opinion that no English Earldom was intended to be *cr.*, that Henry de Beaumont, having *m.* Alice, da. and h. of Alex-

Agnes, or Elizabeth, (*) 3rd da. of Alexander (COMYN), EARL OF BUCHAN [S.] by Elizabeth, da. of Roger (de QUINCY), Earl of Winchester. He d. the same year (1307) in which he had been sum. as an Earl, being seized of the Valkey of Rede, the Castles of Harbotel, Prudhoe, Alnwick, &c., co. Northumberland. *Inq. post mortem* in which he is styled *Gilbertus de Umframvill, alias Dumfranvill, Comes de Anegos, alias Danegus*, 1 Ed. II, m. 14, No. 48. His widow is said to have d. (1329), 3 Ed. III, at a great age.

[GILBERT DE UMFRAVILL, who, as s. and h. ap. of an Earl, was probably in England styled LORD UMFRAVILL, was, in 1296, questioned in Parl for striking an officer of the Crown. He m. Margaret, da. of Thomas de CLARE. He d. v.p., s.p. (1303), 31 Ed. I.]

ander Comyn Earl of Buchan [S.], was sum. to Parl. from 1334 till his decease, 1340, as 'Henrico de Bello Monte, Comiti de Boghan,' but that his s. and h., John Beaumont, having lost the Buchan property in Scotland, was no longer sum. by the title of Buchan, but by that of Beaumont only." See "Courthope," p. 24. The remarks of Mr. Townsend will be found in "Coll. Top. and Gen.," vii, 383, who adds (alluding to the manner in which this peerage seems to have altogether ceased after the death of Earl Gilbert in 1381), that this case seems to countenance the idea "that the descent of ancient dignities in general depended chiefly upon the will of the Crown."

The following remarks (made by Mr. J. Horace Round on the above note) are subjoined—"Courthope's view is evidently based on the 'Lords' Reports on the dignity of a Peer,' from which his argument is practically derived, and which were issued (1820-22) subsequent to Townsend's day. (See 1st Report, p. 432; 3rd Report, p. 116, 117.) The reports incline rightly to the view 'that those Earls, though summoned by the names of Earls, were really summoned as Barons of the Realm.' It may be added that the summonses were not addressed to them, as stated by Courthope, as 'Umfrevill' (*sic*), Comiti de Anggos,' but as 'Umframvill, Comiti de Anegos;' and a more serious error is committed by Courthope [as also by 'Nicolas,' both of them following Dugdale's 'Summonses'] in the dates of the writs; Gilbert, the father, not having been sum. after the 26 Aug. 1307 [1 Ed. II], while Robert, his son, was first sum. on 19 Jan. 1307-8 [1 Ed. II]. The father and son are also confused by a most careless error in the Lords' Report (iii. 171), where the writ of 25 Ed. I is twice said to have been addressed to Robert (*sic*) de Umframville."

With respect to this Earldom, and the summons, in 25 Ed. I, to Gilbert Umframvill as an Earl, there is in "Dugdale" (reference being made to Camden's Scotland), the following statement; "at which time, it is said, our Lawyers of England were somewhat startled, and refused in their breves and instruments to acknowledge him Earl, by reason that Angus was not within the Kingdom of England, until he had openly produced the King's writ and warrant in the face of the Court, whereby he was summoned by that title."

(*) Her Christian name is somewhat uncertain, but of the marriage itself there is no doubt. Wyntoun, who is exceptionally accurate in genealogy, in his account of the Earls of Buchan, states (his spelling has been somewhat modernised in the quotation) that of the husbands whom the "sisters five" of Earl John "had"—

"The third [had] Sir Gilbert Umfrayvyle
Earl of Angus in that while;
(Of Angus and of Ryddysdale
Earl he was, and Lord all hale.)
On that Lady (afterward)
Of Umfraywylle he gat Robert;
On that Lady he gat als wa
Other brethyr to Robert ma."

* Courthope alters, for some unexplained reason, the spelling of the name (rightly given in "Nicolas," "Dugdale," &c.) to Umfrevill, and Umfreville, and backs up the alteration by misquoting the writs as being so directed.

Earls, &c. [S.]

VIII.

Qy. Earls, [E.]?

II.

1307.

8 [and Qy. 2.] ROBERT DE UMFRAVILL, EARL OF ANGUS [S.] (and Qy. EARL OF ANGUS [E.]), 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., aged over 30 years at the death of his father. He had already distinguished himself in the Scottish wars and had defeated Robert Bruce at Johnstown. By that King his SCOTCH EARLDOM was FORFEITED, and he is spoken of, in a charter as "*Robertus de Umfraville, Miles, DUDUM Comes de Angus.*" He was, however, in

England sum. as "*Earl of Angus*" to Parl., by Ed. II, from 19 Jan. 1307-8, to 30 Dec. 1324, and was, by that King, appointed Joint Guardian of Scotland, 21 July 1308, and Sole Guardian, 20 Aug. 1309; as also, in 1317, one of the Commissioners to treat for a truce with Scotland. He m. firstly, Lucy, da. of Philip and sister and h. of William de KYME, of Faldingworth, co. Lincoln. He m. secondly, Eleanor. He d. 2 April 1325, and was bur. in the Abbey of Newminster. *Inq. post mortem*. His widow m. Roger MAUDUIT, and d. 31 March (1357), 42 Ed. III.

Qy. Earls, &c. [S.]?

IX. (a)

Qy. Earls [E.]?

III. (a)

1325,

to

1380-1.

9 [and Qy. 3.] GILBERT DE UMFRAVILL, EARL OF ANGUS, (Qy. [S.] or [E.]) s. and h., by first wife, aged 15 at the death of his father. He was sum. to Parl. in England as "*Earl of Angus*," from 27 Jan. (1332-3), 6 Ed. III, to 26 Aug. (1380), 4 Ric. II, and was one of the disinherited Barons who invaded Scotland in 1332, and assisted in the victory of Edward Baliol at Dupplin Moor in that year, and again at the battle of Durham,

30 Aug. 1346, where David II [S.] was made prisoner, for whose redemption, in 1356, he was one of the Commissioners. He m. firstly, Joan, da. of John (WILLOUGHBY), LORD WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY. She d. s.p. 16 Aug. 1350. He m. secondly, Maud, only da. of Thomas (LUCY), 2nd LORD LUCY, by Margaret, da. of Thomas (DE MULTON), 1st LORD MULTON OF EGREMONT. He d. s.p.s., 7 Jan. 1380-1, and was bur. at Newminster. *Inq. post mortem*, 4 Ric. II. His widow m. about 1384 (as his second wife) Henry (PERCY), 1st EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND. She, who in 1369 had become the sole heir of her family, left Prudhoe Castle (which she had inherited from the Earl of Angus, her first husband), as well as her own paternal estates to the Percy family, and d. s.p., in the lifetime of the said Earl of Northumberland, who was slain 29 Feb. 1407-8.

[ROBERT DE UMFRAVILL, styled LORD UMFRAVILL, s. and h. ap. by first wife. He m. (1339), 13 Ed. III (when an infant), Margaret, da. of Henry (PERCY), LORD PERCY. He d. v.p., s.p., Escheat (1341), 14 Ed. III. His widow m. (as his second wife), before 1369, William (FERRERS), 3rd LORD FERRERS OF GROBY, who d. 1372. She d. s.p., 3 Sep. 1375.]

Note.—After the death of Gilbert, Earl of Angus, 7 Jan. 1380-1 (as above mentioned), none of the descendants of his grandfather (who was the first who was sum. to the English Parl.), were sum. to Parl. [E.] either as "*EARLS OF ANGUS*," or as "*BARONS UMFRAVILL*." His heir *at law* (as to the estates) was his niece of the *whole* blood, Eleanor, then aged 40, wife of Sir Henry TALBOYS, she being da. and h. of Elizabeth (his only sister of the *whole* blood), by Sir Gilbert BARADON, or BURDON.

The right of succession, if any, to any Peerage dignities [E.], or, if not still under *attainder*, [S.] would appear to have become vested as under, (a) viz:—

I. 1380-1. 1. SIR THOMAS DE UMFRAVILL, br. to the last Earl (but of the half blood) and h. male, being s. of Earl Robert by his 2nd wife Eleanor. He inherited the Castle of Harbottle, the Barony of Alnwick, and Manor of Otterbourne, all co. Northumberland, under an entail (3 Sep. 1377) 1 Ric. II, and, considering that his grandson was styled *Earl of Kyme*, he, not improbably,

(a) The fact appears to be that the Earldom was a *Scotch* Earldom, and was forfeited according to the view of the Scottish King; but *extant* according to that of the King of England.

also inherited the estates of the family of Kyme, though apparently not descended therefrom.^(b) He *d.* 1386, but appears never to have assumed either the Earldom of Angus, or even the English BARONY OF UMFRAVILL, under the writ of 1295.

II. 1386. 2. SIR THOMAS DE UMFRAVILL, s. and h., aged 24 at his father's death. M.P. for Northumberland, (1387-88) 11 Ric. II. He *d.* 12 Feb. (1390-1) 14 Ric. II, but appears never to have assumed any Peerage title.

III. 1390-1, 3. GILBERT DE UMFRAVILL, sometimes styled EARL to OF ANGUS, but more frequently (by a popular designation) EARL 1420-1. OF KYME^(c) (from his possession of Kyme Castle, in Lincolnshire), only s. and h. He was but twenty-eight weeks old at the death of his father, but in 1406 accompanied his uncle, Sir Robert Umfravill, to the Scottish wars. In (1412) 14 Henry IV he was Capt. of Caen, in Normandy; and in (1418) 6 Hen. V was at the siege of Rouen, being then styled EARL OF KYME (Leland, vol. i, pp. 700 and 703). He *d.* unm.,^(d) being slain, fighting on the part of the English against the French and the Scots, at the battle of Baugé on Easter Eve, 22 March 1420-1, when his five sisters became his coheirs.^(e) Among the lineal representatives of these ladies the BARONY OF UMFRAVILL, *cr.* by writ of summons (1295) 23 Ed. I, as also the EARLDOM OF ANGUS (*if* considered as an English Earldom in fee, *cr.* by the summons of 1296-7), is apparently in abeyance, while the EARLDOM OF ANGUS [S.] is apparently still under *attainder* [S.]

Earls and Countesses [S.] 1. JOHN STEWART of Bonkyl, co. Berwick, s. and h. of Sir Alexander S. of the same, *suc.* his father 1319, and is styled,

X. 1329. in a charter dat. 15 June 1329, EARL OF ANGUS [S.]. He was knighted 24 Nov. 1331 at the coronation of David II [S.]. He *m.*, by Papal dispens., dat. 24 Oct. 1329, being within the fourth degree of consanguinity), Margaret, 1st da. of Sir Alexander de ABERNETHY. He *d.* 9 Dec. 1331.

XI. 1331 2. THOMAS (STEWART), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], only s. and h. He commanded at the taking of Berwick in Nov. 1355, and was

(b) See "N. and Q.," 2nd s., xi, p. 330.

(c) "To which Gilbert Umfreville, *Earl of Kyme*,
Answered for all his Fellows and their men
They should all die together at a tyme, &c."

[And again, while describing the battle of Baugé, where the Duke of Clarence was slain—]

"The Duke was slain that day there with his sonne—
With him were slain then the *Erle Umfreyle*
And Sir John Graye, the Earle of Tankervyle."

Hardynge's Chronicle, pp. 368, 384.

To these Lords who were slain on the part of the English, can be added John, Lord Roos. See "N. and Q." 2nd s., xi, 256.

(d) His uncle and h. male, SIR ROBERT DE UMFRAVILL, **E.G.**, Lord High Admiral, &c., *suc.* to the Castle of Kyme, Castle of Harbottle, the Lordship of Redesdale, and the Manor of Otterbourne. He *d.* s.p., 26 Dec. 1436, when the *issue male* of the Earl of Angus (so *sum.* [E.] 1297) became *cr.*, and the estates passed, under an entail, to the family of TALBOYS mentioned in the *note*, given in the text, at page 94.

(e) These were (1) Elizabeth, aged 30 in 1420-1, and then unm. She *m.* firstly, Sir William ELMDONE, whose da. and coheir, Isabella, *m.* Sir Rowland TEMPEST of Holmside, co. Durham; (2) Matilda, aged 28 in 1420-1, and then wife of Sir William RYTHOR of Ryther and Harewood, co. York; (3) Joane, aged 26 in 1420-1, *m.* Sir Thomas (or Sir William) LAMBERT, and had issue; (4) Margaret, aged 24 in 1420-1, and then widow of William LODINGTON of Gunby, co. Lincoln. Justice of the Common Pleas, who had *d.* 9 Jan. 1419-20. She *m.* secondly (24 years afterwards), Sir John CONSTABLE of Hailsham, co. York. (5) Agnes, aged 22 in 1420-1, *m.* Sir Thomas HAGGERSTONE.

one of the eight Lords, of whom three were to place themselves in the hands of the English as security for the release of David II [S.]. He was Great Chamberlain [S.] 1357 and 1358. On 18 Aug. 1359 he had a safe conduct for four ships of Flanders, with which he was to join Ed. III at Calais, but he broke his engagement, and in March 1359-60 was charged to return to England to fulfil his obligation as a hostage. He *m.*, by Papal dispens., dat. 3 June 1353 (being within the fourth degree of consanguinity), Margaret, da. of Sir William St. Clair of Roslin, by Isabel, da. and coheir of Malise, EARL OF STRATHERN, CAITHNESS and ORKNEY [S.]. Being imprisoned in Dumbarton Castle, he *d.* there, of the plague, 1361. His widow *m.* Sir John SINCLAIR of Herdmanstoun.

XII. 1361. 3. THOMAS (STEWART), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], only s. and h. An infant at his father's death. He *d.* s.p., 1377.

XIII. 1377. 4. MARGARET (STEWART), *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ANGUS [S.], eldest sister and h. of line. She *m.* (as his 2nd wife), Thomas, 13th EARL OF MAR [S.], the last Earl of Mar in the direct male line, who *d.* s.p., 1377. Probably in her husband's lifetime,^a but certainly very shortly afterwards, she became mother of a son, known as *George Douglas*, begotten by her late husband's br.-in-law, William (DOUGLAS), 1st EARL OF DOUGLAS [S.], whose wife Margaret, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF MAR [S.] (being sister and h. of Thomas, 13th Earl of Mar above-named), was then alive, and outlived her said husband. On 9 April 1389 the Countess of Angus resigned the Earldom (reserving for herself the frank tenement thereof for life) in favour of the said GEORGE DOUGLAS, not however then styling him her son or alleging any relationship to him; though in his marriage contract with the King's da., some eight years afterwards, she styles him "LORD OF ANGUS," and acknowledges him as her son. She however survived her said s., and was living 1417, being styled "Countess of Angus and Mar," (*viz.*, ANGUS, in her own right, and MAR, in right of her long deceased and only husband), but (of course) never styled "Countess of Douglas," as the wife of that Earl of Douglas (who was the father of her children) survived him.

XIV. 1389. 1. GEORGE (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], illegit. s. of William (DOUGLAS), 1st EARL OF DOUGLAS^b [S.], by Margaret, *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF ANGUS [S.] as above mentioned, was *b.* not later than 1378. On 9 April 1389, by the resignation of his mother, the said Countess, he received a grant of THE EARLDOM OF ANGUS [S.] to himself and the heirs of his body, with rem. to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Alexander HAMILTON of Innerwick, yst. and only sister of the said Countess), and the heirs of their bodies.^c He *m.*, contract dat. 24 May 1397, the Lady Mary STEWART, 2nd da. of ROBERT III [S.]. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, and *d.* of the pestilence in England, in the same year, 1402. His

(^a) The date of the birth of her son, George DOUGLAS (the future Earl of Angus [S.]), who *m.* in May 1397, and had three children within five years afterwards, would (if we suppose him to be 19, and no older, at his marriage) just allow of his being *b.* a year after the death of his mother's husband, the Earl of Mar [S.].

(^b) The Earldom of Douglas [S.] was entailed, 26 May 1342, on the *heirs male of the body* of Earl William, whom failing, to a certain William Douglas and Archibald Douglas respectively in like manner. On the death s.p., in August 1388, of James, 2nd Earl of Douglas [S.], who was the only legit. s. of the said Earl William, this George Douglas (the Earl of Angus mentioned in the text), would, *if legitimate*, have, of course, as h. male of the body, *suc.* to his father's Earldom of Douglas [S.]. Under the actual circumstances, however, that Earldom devolved (according to the entail of 1342) on the Archibald Douglas above-named. "This singular Douglas entail now above 500 years old is given by Mr. Riddell in [his] *Stewartiana*, pp. 83 and 84, apparently from the Torphichen charter chest" [the family of Sandilands being the representatives of the House of Douglas.] See "Sinclair's remarks on the *status* of George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus" [S.].

(^c) This limitation was altered in 1547. See under (xix.) 6th Earl.

widow *m.* secondly, 1404, James KENNEDY of Dunure, who *d.* v.p. She *m.* thirdly, Sir William GRAHAM of Kincardine, and she *m.* fourthly, in 1425 Sir William EDMONSTONE of Duntreath, with whom she is *bur.* in the church of Strathblane.

XV. 1402. 2. WILLIAM (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], *s.* and *h.*
He was one of the negotiators for the release of James I [S.] in 1423. Was AMBASSADOR to England, 1430, and Warden of the Middle Marches, 1433. He *m.* by disp. dat. 1425, Margaret, only *da.* of Sir William HAY of Yester, by his 1st wife Joanna, *da.* and coheir of Hew GIFFORD of Yester. He *d.* 1437. His widow was living 10 Oct. 1466.

XVI. 1437. 3. JAMES (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], *s.* and
h., served *h.* to his father 27 Feb. 1437-8. He was *forfeited* 1 July 1445, but the attainder was probably soon *reversed*. He *d.* s.p. 1446. As to his alleged marriage with the Lady Johanna STEWART, 3rd *da.* of JAMES I [S.] (which lady *m.*, about 1456, James (DOUGLAS), 1st EARL OF MORTON [S.]), see such statement confuted in the "Exchequer Rolls" [S.], vi, preface, pp. lv and lvi.^(d)

XVII. 1446^(e). 4. GEORGE (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], uncle and
h. He was one of the Commissioners to conclude a treaty with England, 1449 and 1459, and was AMBASSADOR there, 1451. He adhered to James II [S.] during the Douglas rebellion in 1454, and was rewarded with large grants of their lands. He was accounted the head of the party known as the "Old Lords" during the minority (1460) of James III [S.]. When Henry VI was a fugitive in Scotland, in 1461, he engaged to give the Earl lands of the yearly value of 2000 marks and to erect them into a Dukedom. Early in 1462 he obtained a victory over the English at Alnwick. He *m.* Isabel, *da.* of Sir Andrew SIBBALD of Balgony, co. Fife. He *d.* 14 Nov. 1462, and was *bur.* at Abernethy. His widow *m.* Robert DOUGLAS of Lochleven, and was living, as his wife, 20 Feb. 1489-90.

XVIII. 1462. 5. ARCHIBALD (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], popularly called "Bell the Cat,"^(a) and "The Great Earl," *s.* and *h.* He was but 9 years old at his father's death. He was Warden of the East Marches, 11

^(d) This fable, for which neither Boece nor Hume or Godscroft are responsible, has probably originated in a confused apprehension by later genealogists, of the fact that the mother of Earl James' successor was sister to James I [S.] *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

^(e) There is a puzzling entry in the "Exchequer Rolls" [S.], v, p. 371-372, implying that an Earl George had succeeded an Earl William in 1448 or 1449. The supposition that William may be a clerical error for James is not a sufficient explanation, inasmuch as the same record states (p. 246) that Earl James, though alive in 1445, was dead and was succeeded by Earl George in 1446. A comparison of these passages almost suggests the hypothesis (which, however, it would be rash to adopt without further corroboration) that there were two additional Earls, *viz.*, George, who *suc.* in 1446, and William, who *suc.* George and *d.* in 1448 or 1449; both (perhaps) brothers of Earl James, and both omitted in the usual accounts of the Earldom from their having been so short a time in possession and unknown to history. *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

^(a) This name was thus acquired. The Nobles having, in 1483, resolved to check the favoritism of James III [S.], there was quoted in their conclave the "*Fable of the Mice*," wherein it is suggested that, to warn them of the approach of the *Cat*, some one should place a bell round her neck; but the proposition fell to the ground, as none had the courage to do so. On this Angus exclaimed "I will bell the *Cat*," and forthwith organised measures which resulted not only in the execution of the favourites, but in the murder of the King himself, in 1483.

April 1481, and was continued in that office by James IV [S.], with whom he was in great favour. He was P.C., and was HIGH CHANCELLOR [S.], 1493-98. His advice to the King against the fatal engagement at Flodden being insultingly received, he quitted the field shortly before the fight, bidding his two sons remain, both of whom were there slain, with their King. He *m.* firstly, 4 March 1468, Elizabeth, only da. of Robert (BOYD), 1st LORD BOYD [S.], by Mariota, da. of Sir Robert MAXWELL of Calderwood. He *m.* secondly, Catharine, da. of Sir William STIRLING of Keir. It is possible that he *m.* thirdly, Janet, da. of John (KENNEDY), 2nd Lord KENNEDY [S.], by his second wife Elizabeth, Dow. COUNTESS OF ERROLL [S.]. There are charters by him, dat. 20 July and 25 Sep. 1498, of lands granted to her for life, "with rem. to the heirs male procreated or to be procreated betwixt them." This Lady, however, if she ever *did* marry him, must soon have deserted him, for on 1 June 1501, she obtained a charter (under the name of "Janet KENNEDY, LADY BOTHWELL") from James IV [S.] (by which King she was mother of James Stuart, cr. (as in infant) EARL OF MORAY [S.] in 1501), on condition of her remaining "*absque marito seu alio viro, cum Rege, &c.*"^(b) The Earl *d.* at the Priory of Whithorn in Galloway, 1514.

[GEORGE DOUGLAS, MASTER OF ANGUS or LORD DOUGLAS, s. and h. ap. He *m.* before 31 Jan. 1488-9, Elizabeth, 2nd da. of John (DRUMMOND), 1st LORD DRUMMOND. He *d.* v.p., 9 Sep. 1513, being slain at the battle of Flodden.]

XIX. 1514. 6. ARCHIBALD (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of George Douglas, STYLED Master of Angus or Lord Douglas, and Elizabeth his wife above named. He was *b.* about 1490, and was one of the most distinguished men of his time. From 1517 to 1521 he was one of the Council of Regency, and again, 1523-26. In 1526, when the King, James V [S.], attained his majority of 14 years, the Earl exercised supreme power for two years, and in August 1527 was made HIGH CHANCELLOR [S.]. In 1528, however, sentence of *forfeiture* (which, before many years, must have been *reversed*) was pronounced against him, and he retired to England, where he was made P.C. On the death of the King, in 1542, he returned to Scotland, and distinguished himself at the battle of Ancrum-muir, in 1545; and of Pinkie, in 1547. On 31 Aug. 1547, he resigned his Earldom and had a regnant of the same "*sibi et suis hæredibus masculis et suis assignatis quibuscunque.*"^(c) He *m.* firstly, Mary, 2nd da. of Patrick (HEPBURN), 1st EARL OF BOTHWELL [S.], by Janet, only da. of James (DOUGLAS), 1st EARL OF MORTON [S.]. She *d.* s.p.s., in childbed, 1513. He *m.* secondly, 6 Aug. 1514, Margaret, QUEEN Dow. OF SCOTLAND (mother of James V [S.], the reigning monarch), formerly the Lady Margaret TUDOR, being the eldest da. of HENRY VII. They were, however, *divorced* in March 1526.^(d) He *m.* thirdly, 9 Aug. 1543, Margaret, only da. of Robert (MAXWELL), 4th LORD MAXWELL [S.], by his 1st wife, Janet, da. of Sir William DOUGLAS of Drumlanrig. He *d.* at Temptalloun Castle, 1556, and was *bur.* at Abernethy. His widow *m.* Sir William BAILLIE of Lamington.

(b) She was living 15 May 1531.

(c) This regnant was confirmed 11 Nov. 1564, and ratified by Parl. 19 April 1567, the then heir of line, Lady Margaret Douglas, having previously (1565), with consent of her husband and of her eldest s. and h. ap. (see note (d) below), renounced all right to the Earldom. Action of reduction was brought, some years afterwards, by James VI [S.] as heir of line, but determined against him, 7 March 1588-9. He thereupon agreed to relinquish all further claim to the Earldom on receipt of 35,000 merks from his opponent; payment of this sum was enforced by the Session 14 Aug. 1589; final acquittance dated 9 Jan. 1590; and contract, whereby the King renounced that Earldom to William, Earl of Angus [S.], his heirs male and of tailzie, ratified by Act of Parl., 1592.

(d) Margaret, their only child, *b.* 18 Oct. 1515, *m.* Matthew (STUART), 4th EARL OF LENNOX [S.], and was mother of Henry, *styled* LORD DARNLEY, the father of James VI [S.]. In consequence of this descent the King claimed the Earldom as mentioned in the previous note. The Queen Dowager [S.] *m.* for her third husband, immediately after her divorce, Henry STEWART who, in 1525, was cr. LORD METHVEN [S.], but by him had no surv. issue. She was *b.* 29 Nov. 1489, and *d.* 1539 in her third husband's lifetime.

[JAMES DOUGLAS, *styled* MASTER OF ANGUS or LORD DOUGLAS, only s. and h. ap., by third wife. Living Aug. 1547, but *d.* young and v.p.]

XX 1556. 7. DAVID (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], nephew and h. male, being s. and h. of Sir George D. of Pittendriech (by Elizabeth, da. and h. of David DOUGLAS of Pittendriech *afsd.*), which George was next br. to the last Earl. He had *suc.* his father ten years previously, *viz.*, 10 Sep. 1547, but is said to have been inactive and sickly. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir John HAMILTON of Clydesdale, illegit. s. of James, 1st EARL OF ARRAN [S.]. He *d.*, 1558.

XXI. 1558. 8. ARCHIBALD (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS and afterwards (1585) EARL OF MORTON [S.], only s. and h. He was but two years old when he *suc.* his father. On 15 Dec. 1567 he carried the Crown at the meeting of the first Parl. of James VI [S.]. He was known as "*the good Earl.*" In 1584 he joined the nobles against the King, and was *attainted* 22 Aug. in that year, but *pardoned* in 1585. By act of indemnity and letters of rehabilitation, 29 Jan. 1585-6, he *suc.* to the EARLDOM OF MORTON [S.], which had been under *attainder* since the death of the last Earl in 1581. He *m.* firstly, Mary, only da. of John (ERSKINE), EARL OF MAR [S.] and Regent of Scotland, by Annabella, da. of Sir William MURRAY of Tullibardine. Her, however, he *divorced*. He *m.* secondly, Margaret,^(a) yst. da. of George (LESLEY), 4th EARL OF ROTHES [S.], by his 1st (and 4th) wife Margaret, illegit. da. of William (CRICHTON), 3rd LORD CRICHTON [S.]. He *m.* thirdly, in 1586, Jean, widow of Robert DOUGLAS, *styled* MASTER OF MORTON, who had *d.* 1584. The Earl *d.* at Smeaton, near Dalkeith, 1588, s.p.m., and probably s.p.s., his death being attributed to sorcery.^(b) His widow *m.* before April 1593, for her 3rd husband, Alexander (LINDSAY), 1st LORD SPYNE [S.], who *d.* July 1607. She was living July 1605 and probably much later.

XXII. 1588. 9. WILLIAM (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS^(c), [S.] cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, co. Kincardine, (by his first wife, Agnes, 4th da. of William KEITH, 3rd EARL MARISCHAL [S.]), which Archibald was s. and h. of Sir William D., the 2nd s. of Archibald, the 5th Earl, the said Sir William (with his elder br., the Master of Angus), having been slain at Flodden, 9 Sep. 1513. He was *b.* about 1532. At the coronation, 7 May 1590, of Anne, the Queen Consort [S.], he bore (*not* the Crown, but) the Sword. Shortly before his death he obtained a charter in 1591 confirming all the ancient privileges of the family of Douglas to himself and his heirs male.^(d) He *m.* in 1551, Egidia, da. of Sir Robert GRAHAM of Morphie, co. Kincardine. He *d.* July 1591 in his 59th year, and was *bur.* at Glenbervie. M.I. His wife survived him.

XXIII. 1591. 10. WILLIAM (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], s. and h., *b.* about 1555. He was a historian and an antiquary, and wrote a chronicle of the House of Douglas. In 1592 he joined in a plot to establish the Roman Catholic religion in Scotland, and subsequently retired to the continent. He *m.* Elizabeth, 1st da. of Laurence (OLIPHANT), 7th LORD OLIPHANT [S.], by Margaret, da. of George (HAY), 7th EARL OF ERROLL [S.]. He *d.* at Paris, 3 March 1611, in his 57th year, and was *bur.* at St. Germain des Prés in that city.^(e) M.I.

(a) On 29 Nov. 1581 a Parliamentary confirmation of certain Baronies was granted to "Margaret Lesley, Countess of Angus," and her husband, wherein it is stated that they had been long married. This date is erroneously called 1591 in "Douglas," vol. ii, p. 429.

(b) Barbara Napier was burned on 8 May 1591 for having "with a notorious witch" given help to "Dame Jane Lyon, Lady Angus." ("Douglas," vol. ii, p. 565.)

(c) His claim to the Earldom as against that of the h. gen. was confirmed, 7 March 1588-9. See note (e), page 98.

(d) See note (f), page 100.

(e) "Qui primus eram Regni Scotorum Comes, et, in bellis, Dux prinæ aciei, &c." See M.I. in "Riddell," p. 158.

- XXIV. 1611. 11. WILLIAM (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.], s. and h. *merged.* On 17 June 1633 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF DOUGLAS [S.], having on 1633. the 13th *resigned his claim* (as Earl of Angus) "*to the privilege and prerogative of the first sitting and voting in His Majesty's Parliaments,*" &c.(f).

See "DOUGLAS," Marquessate of [S.], *cr.* 1633; and see "DOUGLAS," Dukedom of [S.], *cr.* 1703, *cr.* 1761. From 1633 to 1703 the Earldom of Angus, and from 1703 to 1761 the Marquessate of Angus, [S.] (*cr.* 1703) was used as the courtesy title of the eldest son of the Marquess, or Duke of DOUGLAS [S.] respectively.

In 1761, the DUKE OF HAMILTON [S.], as h. male of the above named William (Douglas), Earl of Angus and (1st) Marquess of Douglas [S.], *suc.* to those titles, his right to the Earldom of Angus [S.] being under the regnant of 1547. Since that time

(f) THE PRECEDENCY OF THE EARLS OF ANGUS [S.]

The precedence *claimed* by the Earls of Angus was that of Premier PEERS; the precedence *recognised* as their right was that of Premier EARLS. It was connected with the privilege of leading the van in battle, and bearing the Crown in Parl., and is therefore, perhaps, first (distinctly) to be traced in 1567 (*vide supra*); but as the then Earl was a boy at the time, it was, probably, at least as old as the 6th Earl. When William Douglas, the h. male, had proved his right to succeed as (9th) Earl of Angus, he obtained a charter in 1591 confirming all the ancient privileges of the family of Douglas to himself and his heirs male, *viz.*—*The first vote in council or parliament; to be the King's hereditary Lieutenant; to have the leading of the van of the army in the day of battle, and to carry the Crown at coronations.*" After his death, and to the detriment of his s. and h. William, the 10th Earl (then 35 years old and upwards), the Duke of Lennox [S.] twice (1590 and 1592) carried the Crown, but Earl William was confirmed in the right of his Ancestors to the "first place in first sitting and voting in all Parliaments &c., first place and leading of vanguard in battails and bearing the Crown" (Acts of Parl., iii, 588). These privileges were again recognised 15 Dec. 1599, and then stated to have been granted to the Earls of Angus and "utheris of the surname of Douglas" for their many notable and guide offices, &c." See "Riddell," pp. 156-157.

Lastly, in the confirmation of the Comitatus of Angus by charter under the Great Seal to the Earl in liferent and to his son in fee (13 Feb. 1602), there was included "*primum locum in sedendo in omnibus nostris Parliamentis, conventionibus et conciliis;*"

* It was under the changed order of things, after the war of Succession [S.], that DOUGLAS (as the Representative of Bruce's chief comrade in arms, Sir James Douglas, "the Good," who commanded at Bannockburn in 1314) came to the forefront among the Earls. What the exact nature was of the prerogative asserted, in 1371, by the Earl at the coronation of Robert II (which some historians have imagined to have been a rival claim to the throne) does not clearly appear, but some sort of compromise regarding it seems to have been adjusted, a condition of which was the marriage of the Earl's eldest son, James Douglas (afterwards the 2nd Earl), with Isabel, da. of the said King. The important part sustained by the 3rd and 4th Earls Douglas (1388-1424) in the days of the Regent Albany, &c., is a matter of history, the 4th Earl having *m.* the da. of the King (Robert III), while his sister was wife to Prince David, the h. ap. to the Crown. On the accession (1437) of James II [S.], the 5th Earl (Lieutenant General of that Kingdom) occupied a position, entitling him to look down, from a vantage ground of superiority, on the highest nobles of the land; he had his Barons who held of him, as also his Council of Retainers, analogous to the Parl. of the Country. The Earl of Crawford, alone, with his Heralds and Pursuivants, occupied a somewhat similar position, and, it is well known how formidable these two great Earls became when they leagued together against the Royal House. That Douglas was in all respects *the premier Earl* during nearly the whole of the reigns (1406-60) of James I and James II [S.], cannot admit of doubt, and it was only after the attainer of the 9th and last Earl, in 1455, when, as was popularly said, "The Red Douglas put down the Black," that the former (then represented by George, Earl of Angus, a steadfast adherent of the Crown during the Douglas rebellion), seems to have been *tacitly* allowed to step into all the privileges of the latter. *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

the EARLDOM OF ANGUS, has continued *merged* in that Dukedom. See "HAMILTON," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1643, under the 7th Duke.(s).

ANGUS AND ABERNETHY, Marquess of [S.] See DOUGLAS, Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1703, *ex.* 1761.

ANNALY.

Barons [I.]

I. 1766,
to
1784.

1. Rt. Hon. JOHN GORE, Chief Justice of the King's Bench [I.], 2nd s. of George G.,^(a) one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas [I.] by Bridget, da. and at length sole h. of John SANKEY of Tenelick, co. Longford, was *b.* 2 March 1718, and in 1758 *suc.* his eldest br. Arthur Gore, sometime M.P. for co. Longford, was (himself) M.P. for Jamestown, and, having been King's Council, Council to the Commissioners of Revenue, and Solicitor Gen. [I.], was, in Sep. 1764, made Chief Justice of the King's Bench and P.C. [I.], and on 17 Jan. 1766 was *cr.* BARON ANNALY of Tenelick, co. Longford [I.], taking his seat in the House on 27 inst. On 20 Oct. 1767, and again in 1769, he was elected Speaker of the House of Lords [I.], in the absence of the Lord Chancellor. He *m.* 26 Nov. 1747, Frances, 2nd da. of Richard (WINGFIELD), 1st VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT [I.] by his 2nd wife Dorothy Beresford, da. of Hercules ROWLEY. She was *b.* 2 June 1723. He *d. s.p.* 3 April 1784, when the title became *ex.*^(b) His widow was bur. 16 Aug. 1794 at Marylebone, Midx.

II. 1789,
to
1793.

1. Lt.-Col. HENRY GORE of Tenelick, co. Longford, br. and h. of John, LORD ANNALY [I.] abovenamed, *b.* 8 March 1728, M.P. for Longford and Lanesborough in several Parliaments from 1758 Examiner of the Customs, 1770, was on 23 Sep. 1789 *cr.* BARON

primum locum et ductionem primæ aciei et gerendi coronam in omnibus nostris Parliamentis." This charter was confirmed by Parl. in 1606 (Acts of Parl. iv, 311), and in virtue of it "the Earls of Angus obtained by the decret of ranking in that year, the precedence of all the Earls, and sat in Parl. accordingly." See "Riddell," p. 159.

In 1611, however, the "fiar" of 1602 became Earl, and in 1633, he, by arrangement, resigned (ut supra) these privileges, the resignation being duly registered six days later (Acts of Parl. v, 10). Notwithstanding this, it was subsequently endeavoured by the family to repudiate the resignation, on the ground that the Resigner was only a liferenter, the "comitatus" having been at the time (under a charter of 1631) in his son in fee; consequently, on the hypothesis that the original precedence was not only over Earls, but over all Peers, the Marquesses of Douglas (as Earls of Angus) persistently protested their right to "the first seatt and vote in Parl." from the restoration (1660) to the eve of the Union, 16 Jan. 1707.

(s) The claim of the Earldom of Angus [S.], by petition of Archibald Douglas, formerly Stewart, only s. of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. [S.], by "the deceased Lady Jean Douglas, only sister of Archibald, Duke of Douglas and Earl of Angus [S.], lately deceased," was presented, with the King's reference thereof, to the House 22 March 1762. It was founded on an appointment, stated to have been made 28 Oct. 1699, by the then Marquess of Douglas and Earl of Angus (by virtue of a charter 24 June 1698) that, failing heirs male of his own body, the Earldom should be inherited by "the eldest h. female of the body of his s., Lord Angus, and the heirs whatsoever of the body of the said eldest h. female of the Marquis' own body." This is stated to have been confirmed by charter signed by Queen Anne on the 10th, and ratified by Parl. 25 March 1707. See "Robertson," p. 309. The whole matter was referred to the Lords' Committee for privileges, but no further steps appear to have taken and the Earldom (under the regnant of 1547) passed to the h. male. By decision of the House of Lords, 27 Feb. 1769, the petitioner was found h. *gen.*, and was *cr.* a Peer. See "DOUGLAS," Baron, *cr.* 1790, *ex.* 1857.

(a) He was 4th s. of Sir Arthur Gore of Newtown Gore, co. Mayo, 1st Bart. [I.], ancestor of Arthur, *cr.* EARL OF ARRAN [I.] 1762.

(b) He was one of the characters in "Baratariana." See "N & Q.," 8rd s., viii, 211.

ANNALY of Tenelick, co. Longford [I.] He *m.* 4 Aug. 1764, Mary, da. of Skeffington Randal SMYTH^(c) by Mary, da. of Hon. the Rev. John MOORE, D.D. He *d. s.p.* 5 June 1793, when the title became *ex.*

Barons [U.K.] 1. HENRY WHITE of Woodlands [formerly Luttrellstown], co. Dublin, and subsequently of Ratheline, co. Longford, 4th but only surv. s. of Luke W. of Woodlands^(a) afsd. (sometime M.P. for co. Leitrim), by his first wife Eliza, da. of Andrew^(b) MAZIERE, was *b.* 1791, served in the 14th Light Dragoons in the Peninsular War, was M.P. for Dublin 1823-32, for co. Longford 1837-47 and 1857-63, was Lord Lieut. of co. Longford, and, having *suc.* to the Longford estates on the death of his elder br. in 1854, was on 19 Aug. 1863 *cr.* BARON ANNALY of Annaly and Ratheline,^(c) co. Longford. He *m.* 8 Oct. 1828, Ellen, da. of William Soper DEMISTER of Skibo Castle, co. Sutherland. She *d.* 12 May 1868. He *d.* 3 Sep. 1873 at Sunbury Park, Midx., aged 84.

II. 1873. 2. LUKE (WHITE), LORD ANNALY, s. and h., *b.* 26 Sep. 1829. Ed. at Eton School. Sometime, 1847-53, Capt. 13th Light Dragoons, a junior Lord of the Treasury 1862-66, and subsequently, 1868-74, State Steward to (Earl Spencer) the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland. Lieut.-Col. of the Longford Rifles. He was M.P. for Clare 1859-60, for Longford 1861-62, and for Kidderminster 1862-63. He *m.* 24 Aug. 1853, Emily, da. of James STUART.

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of about 12,500 acres in co. Longford and about 4,000 in co. Dublin. Total about 16,500 acres of the yearly value of about £15,000. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residences*; Woodlands, near Clonsilla, co. Dublin; Ratheline House, co. Longford.

ANNAND.

Viscounts [S.] 1. Sir JOHN MURRAY of Lochmaben, &c., was *cr.* sometime before 20 Feb. 1623-4;⁽¹⁾ "VISCOUNT OF ANNAND" [S.], but the exact date of such creation does not appear, but must have been before 27 Jan. 1623. He was subsequently, 13 March 1624-5, *cr.* EARL OF ANNANDALE [S.], in which this title became merged. See "ANNANDALE," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1624-5. *Ex.* 1658.

"ANNAND," Viscounty of [S.] See "ANNANDALE," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1661, *dormant* 1792.

"ANNAND," Viscounty of [S.] See "ANNANDALE," Marquess of [S.], *cr.* 1701, *dormant* 1792.

ANNANDALE.

Note.—The Lordship of Annandale was obtained by Robert Bruce from David I [S.], about 1124, and thus, when his descendant Robert Bruce became King of Scotland in 1306, merged in the Crown. It appears in or before 1455 to have been re-granted to Alexander (Stewart), Duke of Albany [S.], 2nd s. of James II [S.], by whom it, together with the Earldom of March [S.], was *forfeited* in 1483; both dignities being shortly afterwards, *viz.* by Act of Parl., 1 Oct. 1487, annexed inalienably to the Crown. See "ALBANY," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1456.

(c) He was s. and h. of Edward Smyth, Bishop of Down and Connor, by the Hon. Mary Skeffington.

(a) The estate of Luttrellstown was purchased by Luke White from the Earl of Carhampton [I.], in whose family (Luttrell) it had been since the time of Hen VI.

(b) Andrew Maziere of Fleet street, Dublin, *m.* Mary, da. of Mark White of Pill lane, grocer, and had, with other issue, a da. Eliza, probably the lady in question.

(c) Ratheline, the old Castle of the O'Quins, is in Annaly.

Earls [S.]

I. 1624-5.

1. JOHN (MURRAY), VISCOUNT OF ANNAND and LORD

MURRAY OF LOCHMABEN [S.], 8th and yst. s. of Sir Charles MURRAY of Cockpool, by Margaret, 1st da. of Hugh SOMERVILLE. 5th LORD SOMERVILLE [S.], was formerly Gent. of the Bedchamber and Master of the Horse to James VI [S.], by whom he was Knighted, and, coming with that King to England, was made one of the Gent. of the Privy Chamber there, receiving large grants of land formerly belonging to the Abbeyes of Dundrenan, Lincludane, &c. Having been (apparently about 1622) *cr.* LORD MURRAY OF LOCHMABEN and VISCOUNT OF ANNAND [S.],^(d) he was on 13 March 1624-5 *cr.* EARL OF ANNANDALE [S.], his long and faithful services to the King being recited in the patent. In 1636 he *suc.* to the family estate of Cockpool (as h. male of his father), on the death of his br. Sir Richard Murray, Bart. [S.] He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Sir John SCHAW, Knt. He *d.* in London, Sept., and was *bur.* 13 Oct. 1640 at Hoddam. Fun. entry at Lyon office.

II. 1640,

to
1658.

2. JAMES (MURRAY), EARL OF ANNANDALE, VISCOUNT

OF ANNAND, and LORD MURRAY OF LOCHMABEN [S.], only s. and h. served h. to his father 30 March 1641. On the death of Mungo

(Murray), 2nd Viscount Stormont [S.], in March 1642, he *suc.* (under the limitations in the patent of that title, 16 Aug. 1621) as VISCOUNT STORMONT [S.]. On 17 Nov. 1643 he was made Steward of Annandale. After the battle of Kilsyth, in Aug. 1645, he joined the army of Montrose and subsequently retired to England. He *m.*, contract dat. 14 June 1647, Jane, or Elizabeth, da. of James (Carnegie), 2nd EARL OF SOUTHESK [S.] by Isabel, da. of Robert (Kerr), 1st EARL OF ROXBURGHE [S.] He *d.* s.p. at St. Clement Dunes, Midx., 28 Dec. 1658, when the VISCOUNTY OF STORMONT [S.] devolved on David (Murray), 2nd LORD BALVAIRD [S.] (see "STORMONT," Viscount [S.], under the 4th Viscount) and the EARLDOM OF ANNANDALE, VISCOUNTY OF ANNAND and the BARONY OF MURRAY OF LOCHMABEN, [S.], became *ec.* Admon. 3 March 1664-5 to a creditor. His widow *m.* 9 Aug. 1659, at Kinnaird, David (Murray), 5th VISCOUNT STORMONT [S.], who *d.* 24 July 1668.

III. 1661.

1. JAMES (JOHNSTONE), 2nd EARL OF HARTFELL,^(e) &c.

[S.], s. and h. of James, 1st Earl of Hartfell [S.] by his 1st wife Margaret, 1st da. of William (Douglas), 1st EARL OF QUEENSBERRY [S.], *suc.* his father in March 1653 and was served h. to him 1 Oct. 1653. He was fined £2000 in 1654 by Cromwell's Act of Indemnity. At the restoration he was made P.C. and, having resigned his peerage honours to the King (the peerage of "Annandale," *cr.* 1625, having become *ec.* as above) he received a grant of the EARLDOM OF ANNANDALE, &c., 13 Feb. 1661 (with the precedence of the resigned Earldom of Hartfell, *viz.* 18 March 1643), under the designation of "EARL OF ANNANDALE AND HARTFELL, VISCOUNT OF ANNAND, LORD JOHNSTON OF LOCHWOOD, LOCHMABEN, MOFFATDALE AND EVANDALE" [S.], with rem. to the heirs male of his body, rem. to the eldest heirs female of his body and the eldest heirs male of the body of such heirs female bearing name and arms of Johnston, whom all failing to his nearest heirs whomsoever. He obtained a grant of the office of Hereditary Constable of Lochmaben Castle and of Hereditary Steward of Annandale. He *m.* Henrietta, da. of William (Douglas), 1st MARQUESS OF DOUGLAS [S.] by his second wife Mary, da. of George (Gordon), 1st MARQUESS OF HUNTLY [S.] He *d.* 17 July 1672.

(d) There was a charter to him of the date of 20 Feb. 1623-4, under the name of "John, Viscount of Annand," of the palace in Dumfries, the lands of Haikheuch and Caerlaverock. See also "Maidment," p. 3, where there is much curious information about this family.

(e) Hartfell is the name of a high hill in Annandale. The date of the Earldom of Hartfell was 18 March 1643. The date of the Barony of "Johnston of Lochwood" [S.] (by which title the 1st Earl was first raised to the Peerage) was 20 June 1633. See "HARTFELL," Earl of [S.]

IV. 1672.

2. WILLIAM (JOHNSTON), EARL OF ANNANDALE, AND HARTFELL, &c. [S.], s. and h., under age in 1672, was ed. at the Univ. of Glasgow. After first plotting against James II and subsequently for him, he, in 1690, made terms with William III and was sworn P.C. He was President of the Parl. [S.] 1695, LORD

I. 1701.

HIGH COMMISSIONER to the Gen. Assembly of the Church [S.] 1701, and again 1705 and 1711. On 24 June 1701 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF ANNANDALE, EARL OF HARTFELL, VISCOUNT OF ANNAND, LORD JOHNSTON OF LOCHWOOD, LOCHMABEN, MOFFATDALE, AND EVANDALE, to him and his heirs male whomsoever. In June 1702 he was made LORD PRIVY SEAL. In 1703 President of the Privy Council. *K.T.* 7 Feb. 1703-4; and in 1705 one of the Principal Secretaries of State. Though opposed to the Union he was in 1708 chosen a REP. PEER [S.], and continued as such till his death. On the accession of Geo. I in 1714, he was appointed KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL and P.C. He was active in support of the Government during the rebellion of 1715, at which time he was Lord Lieut. of Dumfries, Kircudbright and Peebles. He *m.* firstly 2 Jan. 1682, at Edinburgh, Sophia, only da. and h. of John FAIRHOLM of Craigiehall, co. Linlithgow, by Sophia, da. of Joseph JOHNSTON of Hilton. She was *b.* 19 March 1668 and (having been a mother at 14 and a grandmother at 31) *d.* 13 Dec. 1716, and was *bur.* the 18th in Westm. Abbey, M.I. He *m.* secondly, 20 Nov. 1718, at the Fleet Chapel, London, Charlotte Van Lore, only da. and h. of John VANDEN BEMPDÉ of Pall Mall, Middlesex, by Temperance, da. of John PACKER. By her he obtained a very large fortune. He *d.* at Bath, co. Somerset, 14 Jan. 1720-1. Will *pr.* Aug. 1721. His widow *m.* Lieut.-Col. John JOHNSTONE, who *d.* 1741, being killed at Carthage. She *d.* at Bath afd., 23 Nov. 1762.^(a) Her will *pr.* Dec. 1762.

Marquesses [S.]

II.

Earls [S.]

V.

3. JAMES (JOHNSTON), MARQUESS OF ANNANDALE, &c. [S.], s. and h. by first wife. He was *chosen* as M.P. for co. Dumfries 1708, but, being the eldest s. of a Peer, was *not allowed* to take his seat.^(b) He *d.* unm. at Naples, 10 Feb. 1729-30, aged 42, and was *bur.* 25 Sep. 1730 in Westminster Abbey.^(c) M.I.

Marquesses [S.]

III.

Earls [S.]

VI.

4. GEORGE (JOHNSTON *afterwards* VANDEN BEMPDÉ), MARQUESS OF ANNANDALE, (1701), EARL OF ANNANDALE AND HARTFELL (1643), EARL OF HARTFELL (1701), VISCOUNT OF ANNAND (1643 and 1701), LORD JOHNSTON OF LOCHWOOD, LOCHMABEN, MOFFATDALE AND EVANDALE (1643 and 1701) [S.], br. (of the half blood) and h., being s. of the 1st Marquess by his 2nd wife. He was *b.* 29 May 1720. The loss of his

only surv. br. John (who *d.* Oct. 1742, aged 21), so affected him that he became insane, and by inquest, in Chancery, 5 March 1748, was declared to have been a lunatic since 12 Dec. 1744. By Act of Parl. 1744, he took the name of VANDEN BEMPDÉ pursuant to the will of John Vanden Bempdè. Under the Act for abolishing hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, he was allowed £2200 for the Stewardship of Annandale and £800 for the Regality of Moffat. He *d.* unm. at Turnham Green, Midx., 29 April 1792, in his 72nd year, and was *bur.* 7 May at Chiswick. Admon. May 1792.

^(a) Their s. Richard VANDEN BEMPDÉ JOHNSTONE of Hackness in the North Riding of Yorkshire, inherited, in 1792, the estates of his mother and was *cr.* a Baronet in 1795. His grandson, the 3rd Bart., was *cr.* LORD DERWENT in 1881.

^(b) See p. 1, note ^(a).

^(c) On his death the estate of Craigie Hall (which came from his mother) went to his sister (of the whole blood) Henrietta, wife of Charles (HOPE), 1st EARL OF HOPETOUN [S.]. She *d.* 29 Nov. 1750 in her 69th year. Her grandson James, 3rd Earl of Hopetoun, became in 1792 (on the death of his granduncle George, 3rd Marquess of Annandale [S.]) the *heir gen.* of the 1st Earl of Annandale [S.] and, as such, claimed the dignities under the regnant of 1661.

After his death, his personality, amounting to £415,000, was divided in three parts—viz., one to each of his two uterine brothers, and one to the descendants (next of kin) of his sister (*Ex parte paternâ*), of the half blood, the Countess of Hopetoun [S.] His Scotch estates went to his grand nephew (of the half blood) and *heir of line*, James (Hope), 3rd Earl of Hopetoun [S.], grandson of his said half sister, while his English estates, which he had inherited through his mother, went to his uterine br. Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone, afterwards *cr.* a Baronet (See page 104, note ^(a)). His *peerage dignities* became *dormant*.^(a)

ANNER.^(b)

See "CARLETON OF ANNER," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1789, *ex.* 1825.

ANNESLEY.

Barons [I.]

I. 1758.

1. WILLIAM ANNESLEY of Castlewella, in the parish of Kilmegan, co. Down, 6th s.^(c) of Francis A., of the same, and of Thorganby, co. York, by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of Sir Joseph MARTIN of London, was *b.* about 1710; was a Barrister at

(^a) Among the many claimants to these Honours, some as heirs of entail, under the regrant of 1661 to the Earldom, &c., (with the precedence of 1643), and some as heirs male whomsoever to the Marquessate and other honours granted in 1701, may be enumerated—

1. James (Hope), EARL OF HOPETOUN [S.], in 1794, as h. gen. and h. of entail, being grandson and h. of Henrietta, Countess of Hopetoun [S.], the only child that left issue of William, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquess of Annandale.

This claim was continued by John James HOPE JOHNSTONE* of Annandale, his grandson and h. of line (being s. and h. of his 1st da.) in 1825. *Disallowed* 11 June 1844. Revived on the ground of "*res noviter*." See "*Maidment*," pp. 89, 107, 109 and 121. This last claimant *d.* 11 July 1876, aged 80, and was *suc.* in the Annandale estates and his claim by his grandson and h. male.

2. Sir John Lowther JOHNSTONE of Westerhall, Bart. [S.], in 1805 as h. male.

This claim was continued by his s. and h. Sir George Frederick Johnstone, Bart. [S.], who petitioned 30 June 1834. Continued also after Sir George's death by his (posthumous) s. and h. Sir Frederick John William Johnstone, Bart. [S.] See "*Maidment*," p. 108, and 119 to 121.

3. John Henry *Goodin'je*, afterwards *Goodin'je Johnstone*, in 1830 and 1839, as h. of entail. He was s. and h. of Sarah (wife of William Goodinge), only child that had issue of John Johnstone, s. and h. of John Johnstone, alleged to be 2nd s. of the 1st Earl of Annandale. This claim was *disallowed* 11 June 1844. See "*Maidment*," p. 107, but a fresh petition was lodged in 1851.

4. Dougal CAMPBELL, M.D., as h. of entail (through Mary, 1st da. of the 1st Earl of Annandale, wife of William (Lindsay), Earl of Crawford [S.]). This claim also was *disallowed* 11 June 1844.

5. Sir Robert GRAHAM of Esk, Bart. (claim pending 1841), as h. of entail, through the same Lady in contradiction to the generally received pedigree which makes him such heir to her aunt, the *sister* (not the *da.*) of the 1st Earl of Annandale.

6. James JOHNSTONE of Dromore, co. Monaghan (claim made before 1841), as h. male. Continued by his only s. and h. Charles Johnstone.

7. Edward Douglas JOHNSTONE of Snow Hill, co. Fermanagh. }

8. Edward JOHNSTONE of Fulford, co. Warwick, Barrister at } Presumed to be as h. male.

Law. Claim referred 28 May 1876.

9. James F. GYLES, a citizen of the United States in America, in 1875.

(^b) Said to be a corruption of "AVONTAR," a river in co. Tipperary.

(^c) He was indeed the eldest *surv.* s. at his father's death, but his eldest br. Rev. Francis Annesley, LL.D., Rector of Winwick, co. Lancaster (who *d.* v.p., 1 May 1740),

* In Lord Campbell's "Life of Brougham," his Lordship remarks: "When I was Attorney Gen. [1834-41], Brougham was about to create another Earl [besides the Earl of Devon], by making Mr. Hope Johnstone, EARL OF ANNANDALE, and he had actually congratulated Mrs. Hope Johnstone as the Countess; but, with the assistance of Sir William Follett, I prevented him completing the creation, and the claim was disallowed."

Law (Dublin) 1738; M.P. for Midleton, co. Cork, 1741-58; *suc.* his father (though not his h. male) in the estate of Castlewella, 7 Aug. 1750; was Sheriff for co. Down, 23 Nov. 1750; and on 20 Sep. 1758, was *cr.* BARON ANNESLEY of Castle Wellan, co. Down^(b) [I.]. He took his seat in the House 29 Nov. 1759. On 14 Nov. 1766, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT GLERAWLY^(a) of co. Fermanagh^(b) [I.], and took his seat accordingly 27 Jan. 1768. He *m.* 16 August 1738, Anne, 1st da. of Marcus (BERESFORD), 1st EARL OF TYRONE [I.] by Catharine, *suo jure* BARONESS LA POER [I.]. She *d.* 12 May 1770. He *d.* at Clontarffe 12 Sep. 1770, in his 61st year.

II. 1770.

Earls [I.]

I. 1789.

3. FRANCIS CHARLES (ANNESLEY), VISCOUNT GLERAWLY and LORD ANNESLEY of Castle Wellan [I.], s. and h., *b.* 27 Nov. 1740. M.P. for Downpatrick 1761-70. Took his seat in the House of Lords 1 March 1771. On 17 Aug. 1789 he was *cr.* EARL ANNESLEY of Castlewella, co. Down^(b) [I.], with a *spec. rem.*, failing heirs male of his body, to his br. Richard Annesley in like manner. He took his seat on the Earls' Bench 21 Jan. 1790. He *m.* 8 Feb. 1766 Mary, da. and h. of Richard GROVE of BALLYHIMMOCK, co. Cork. She *d.* 1792. He subsequently had the marriage ceremony performed at Mountpanther, co. Down, with a woman who was already married, *viz.* Sophia CONNOR, wife of one of his gate keepers. By her (besides a son *b. before*) he had 2 sons *b. after* such ceremony, both of whom, as well as their mother, assumed the rank to which a legit. marriage would have entitled them.^(c) He *d.* s.p., legit. 19 Dec. 1802, and was *bur.* at Kilmegan, afsd.

Earls [I.]

II.

Barons [I.]

III.

3. RICHARD (ANNESLEY), EARL ANNESLEY, &c., [I.], 3rd but 2nd surv. br. and h., who inherited the Earldom according to the *spec. rem.* He was *b.* 14 April 1745; Barrister at Law, Dublin 1770; was sometime M.P. for Coleraine; for St. Canice, &c., 1776-1800; was also a Commissioner of the Revenue. He *m.* at Swanlinbar, co. Cavan, 25 Sep. 1771, Anne, only da. and h. of Robert LAMBERT of Dunlady, co. Down. She *d.* 30 June 1822. He *d.* 9 Nov. 1824 at Clontiff, and was *bur.* 16 at Kilmegan afsd.

Earls [I.]

III.

Barons [I.]

IV.

4. WILLIAM RICHARD (ANNESLEY), EARL ANNESLEY, &c., s. and h. *b.* 16 July 1772. M.P. for Down Patrick, 1815-20. He *m.* firstly 19 May 1803, Isabella, da. of William (ST. LAWRENCE), 2nd EARL OF HOWTH [I.], by his 1st wife Mary, da. and coheir of Thomas (BERMINGHAM), EARL OF LOUTH [I.] This marriage was dissolved by Act of Parl. 8 June 1821.^(d) He *m.* secondly at Kilmegan afsd., 15 July 1828, Priscilla Cecilia,

left issue, being ancestor of Arthur Annesley who, in 1844, becoming (apparently) the head of the house of Annesley, assumed the family honours of VISCOUNT VALENTIA and LORD MOUNTNORRIS [I.]

^(a) This name is intended for GLENAWLEY (sometimes called Clanawley), a Barony on the west side of co. Fermanagh: the error was caused by the clerk having inadvertently written *r* for *n* and having omitted the *e* in the patent.

^(b) The three patents (1758, 1766, and 1789) are printed *in extenso* in the claim to the Peerage by the 4th Earl in July 1855. Note that in the patent of 1758 the name is Castle Wellan, but in that of 1789 Castlewella.

^(c) The eldest of these 2 sons was *bap.* "George de la Poer Beresford." He was a student in the Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, Berks. where he *d.* unm., and was *bur.* 18 Feb. 1814, at Sandhurst, as "George, EARL OF ANNESLEY, aged 15." The yst. s., called "the HON. FRANCIS CHARLES ANNESLEY," *d.* an infant, 9 March 1803, at the residence of "the COUNTESS ANNESLEY" (*i.e.* his mother), in Sackville St., Dublin. This so called Countess *d.* in Paris about 1852. Her 1st s. by the Earl (*b. before* the marriage ceremony) *d.* at sea aged 14. By Dorothy McDoug the Earl had 3 other sons, *b.* in his wife's lifetime, one of whom was living 1855. These last three are here mentioned because they are so often confused with the three sons of Sophia Connor, two of whom claimed to be legitimate as abovesaid.

^(d) The cause was the Lady's *crim. con.* with Henry John Burn, first discovered in July 1819. She *d.* April 1827.

2nd da. of Hugh MOORE of Eglantine House, in the parish of Blaris, co. Down. He *d.* in England 25 Aug. 1838, and was *bur.* 1 Sep. at Kilnegan afsd. His widow living 1884.

Earls [I.]

IV

Barons [I.]

V.

5. WILLIAM RICHARD (ANNESLEY), EARL ANNESLEY, &c. [I.], s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 21 Feb. 1830, and *bap.* 11 May at St. Thomas', Dublin. M.P. for Great Grimsby, 1852-57. He established his claim as a Peer [I.] 24 July 1855, and was elected a REP. PEER [I.] 1867. He *d.* unm. 10 Aug. 1874 at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

Earls [I.]

V.

Barons [I.]

VI.

6. HUGH (ANNESLEY), EARL ANNESLEY, VISCOUNT GLERAWLY and BARON ANNESLEY [I.], br. and h., *b.* 26 Jan. 1831 in Rutland Sq., Dublin. Ed. at Eton School and at Trin. Coll., Dublin; B.A. 1849. Entered the army 1851. Served in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and 43rd Foot. Lieut. and Capt. 1855. Lieut. Col. 1860. Severely wounded in the

Kaffir war, and also at the battle of Alma. Retired 1871. Was M.P. for Cavan, 1857-74. Claim to Peerage allowed 16 Feb. 1875. Elected a REP. PEER [I.], 1877. He *m.* 4 July 1877 at St. Marylebone Midx., Mabel Wilhelmina Frances, 1st da. of Col. William Thomas MARKHAM of Cufforth Hall (formerly Becca), co. York, by Ann Emily Sophia, da. of Sir Francis Grant, sometime President of the Royal Academy. She was *b.* 5 April 1858.

[FRANCES ANNESLEY, styled LORD CASTLEWELLAN, s. and h. ap., *b.* 25 Feb. 1884, at Castlewellan afsd.]

Family Estates. These, in 1883, consisted of 24,350 acres in co. Down; 24,221 acres in co. Cavan and 2459 in Queen's county. Total about 51,000 acres valued at about £30,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Castlewellan, co. Down.

ANSON.

Baron.

I. 1747,
to
1762.

1. GEORGE ANSON, 2nd s. of William Anson of Shugborough, co. Stafford, by Isabella, da. and coheir of Charles CARRIER of Wirkworth, co. Derby, was *bap.* at Colwich, co. Stafford, 21 May 1697; entered the navy early, became a Capt. therein in 1722, and in 1740 commanded five ships against the Spaniards, when also he made his celebrated *voyage round the world*, being appointed, on his

return, in 1744, Rear Admiral of the Blue and one of the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1745 he was made Rear Admiral of the White, and in 1746 Vice Admiral of the Blue, He was M.P. for Heydon. Early in 1747 he captured six men of war from the French, and on 13 June 1747 was *cr.* LORD ANSON, BARON OF SOBERTON, co. Southampton. In 1748 he commanded the squadron that conveyed George II to and from Holland. In 1751 he became First Lord of the Admiralty, and finally Admiral and Commander in Chief, his last service being the conveying Charlotte, Queen of George III, to England. P.C. He *m.* 1747, Elizabeth, 1st da. of Philip (YORKE), 1st EARL OF HARDWICKE, sometime Lord High Chancellor, by Margaret, da. of Charles Cocks of Worcester. She, who was *b.* Aug. 1725, *d.* 1 June 1760 and was *bur.* 26 at Colwich. He *d.* s.p. at Moor Park, Herts., 6 June 1762 (while a patent was being passed for his being *created a Viscount*) and was *bur.* 14 at Colwich, when his *peerage* became *ex.* Will dat. 28 Aug. 1760, pr. 16 June 1762.

Viscounts.

I. 1806.

1. THOMAS ANSON (formerly THOMAS ADAMS) of Shugborough and Orgreave, co. Stafford, s. and h. of George Anson (formerly George^(a) ADAMS) of the same by Mary, da. of George Venables (VERNON), 1st LORD VERNON, was *b.* 14 Feb. 1767, *suc.* his father 27

(^a) He took the surname of ANSON by Royal lic. 30 April 1773, being s. and h. of Sambrooke Adams of Sambrooke, Salop, by Janette, only sister of Admiral Lord Anson abovenamed.

Oct. 1789. Was M.P. for Lichfield 1789-1806, and, on 17 Feb. 1806, was *cr.* BARON SOBERTON of Soberton, co. Southampton, and VISCOUNT ANSON of Shugborough and Orgreave, co. Stafford. He *m.* 15 Sep. 1794 at Holkham, Norfolk, Anne Margaret, 2nd da. of Thomas William (COKE), 1st EARL OF LEICESTER, by his 1st wife, Jane, da. of James Lennox DUTTON, and sister of James, 1st LORD SHERBORNE. He *d.* 31 July 1818. Will pr. Sep. 1818. His widow, who was *b.* 23 Jan. 1779, *d.* 23 May 1843.

- II. 1818. 2. THOMAS WILLIAM (ANSON), VISCOUNT ANSON, &c., s. *merged* and h., *b.* 20 Oct 1795 and *bap.* at Colwich ad-d. On 15 Sep. 1831 he was *cr.* EARL OF LICHFIELD. See LICHFIELD, Earl of, *cr.* 1831.

ANTRIM.

- Earls [I.]** 1. RANDAL MAC SORLEY MAC DONNELL, of Dunluce, Antrim, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Sorley Buoy Mac Donnell, Lord of the Route, co. Antrim, by Mary, da. of Con Baccach (O'NEILL), 1st EARL OF TYRONE [I.], *suc.* his father in 1589 and greatly distinguished himself in the pacification of Ulster, having raised 500 foot and 40 horse at his own charge. He was Knighted by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, and obtained a grant, from James I, of the Route and the Glyns, co. Antrim, lands which his father had conquered from the Mac Quillans. On 28 May 1618 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT DUNLUCE, co. Antrim [I.], and on 12 Dec. 1620 he was *cr.* EARL OF ANTRIM [I.] with the annual creation fee of £20 from that co.,^(a) having been made Lord Lieut. of the same and P.C. the same year. On 14 July 1634 he first took his seat in the House, but, shortly afterwards, had leave to go into the country on account of his age and weakness. He *m.* 1604 Alice, da. or sister of Hugh (O'NEILL), EARL OF TYRONE [I.] He *d.* 10 Dec. 1636 at Dunluce, and was *bur.* with his father at Bunnamaire. His widow, celebrated for her beauty, was living 19 Aug. 1663 and then aged 80.

- II. 1636. 2. RANDAL (MAC DONNELL), EARL OF ANTRIM, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 1609. Took his seat in the House 17 June 1640. He exerted himself greatly in the Royal cause, and, by Royal warrant dat. at Oxford 26 Jan. 1644-5, was *cr.* MARQUESS OF ANTRIM^(a) [I.], with the annual fee of £40 from the customs of the port of Coleraine. He undertook to raise an army in Ireland and to transport it to Scotland in the King's cause, believing that "all the clan of the Mac Donnells in the Highlands might be persuaded to follow him." He *m.* firstly, April 1635, Catharine, Dow. DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM, da. and h. of Francis (MANNERS), 6th EARL OF RUTLAND, by his first wife Frances, da. of Sir Henry KNYVETT. She, who, in 1632, had become *suo jure* BARONESS Roos, *d.* before 1663. Admon. 20 Nov. 1663, as "late of the Kingdom of Ireland." to her husband. He *m.* secondly, Rose, da. of Sir Henry O'NEILL of Edenduffe Carrick, otherwise Shane's Castle, co. Antrim (who brought these estates to her husband's family), by Martha, da. of Sir Frances STAFFORD, Governor of Ulster. He *d.* s.p. 3 Feb. 1682 and was *bur.* at Bunnamaire, when the MARQUESSATE OF ANTRIM [I.] became *ex.*

- Earls [I.]** 3. ALEXANDER (MAC DONNELL), EARL OF ANTRIM, &c., [I.], only br. and h., *b.* 1615. He commanded a regiment of Irish in 1641, was *attainted* by Cromwell but *restored* in 1660 M.P. for Wigan 1660, 1661, 1678, 1681 and 1685. P.C. 1685. Lord Lieut. of co. Antrim. Adhering to James II, for whom he commanded a Regiment of Infantry, he was again *attainted*, but was again (in 1697) *restored*. He *m.* firstly, Elizabeth, 2nd da. of Arthur (ANNESLEY), 1st EARL OF ANGLESEY, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir James ALTHAM. She *d.* s.p. 4 Sep. 1672 and was *bur.* in St. John's Church, Dublin. He *m.* secondly, Helena, 3rd da. of Sir John BURKE of Derrymacalahtry, co. Galway. He *d.* in England 10 Dec. 1699, aged 84. His widow *d.* 7 Oct. 1710.

(a) The preambles of the three creations (1618, 1620, and 1644-5), in which the merits of the grantee are set forth, are given in "Lodge," vol. i, pp. 205, 206 and 210.

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